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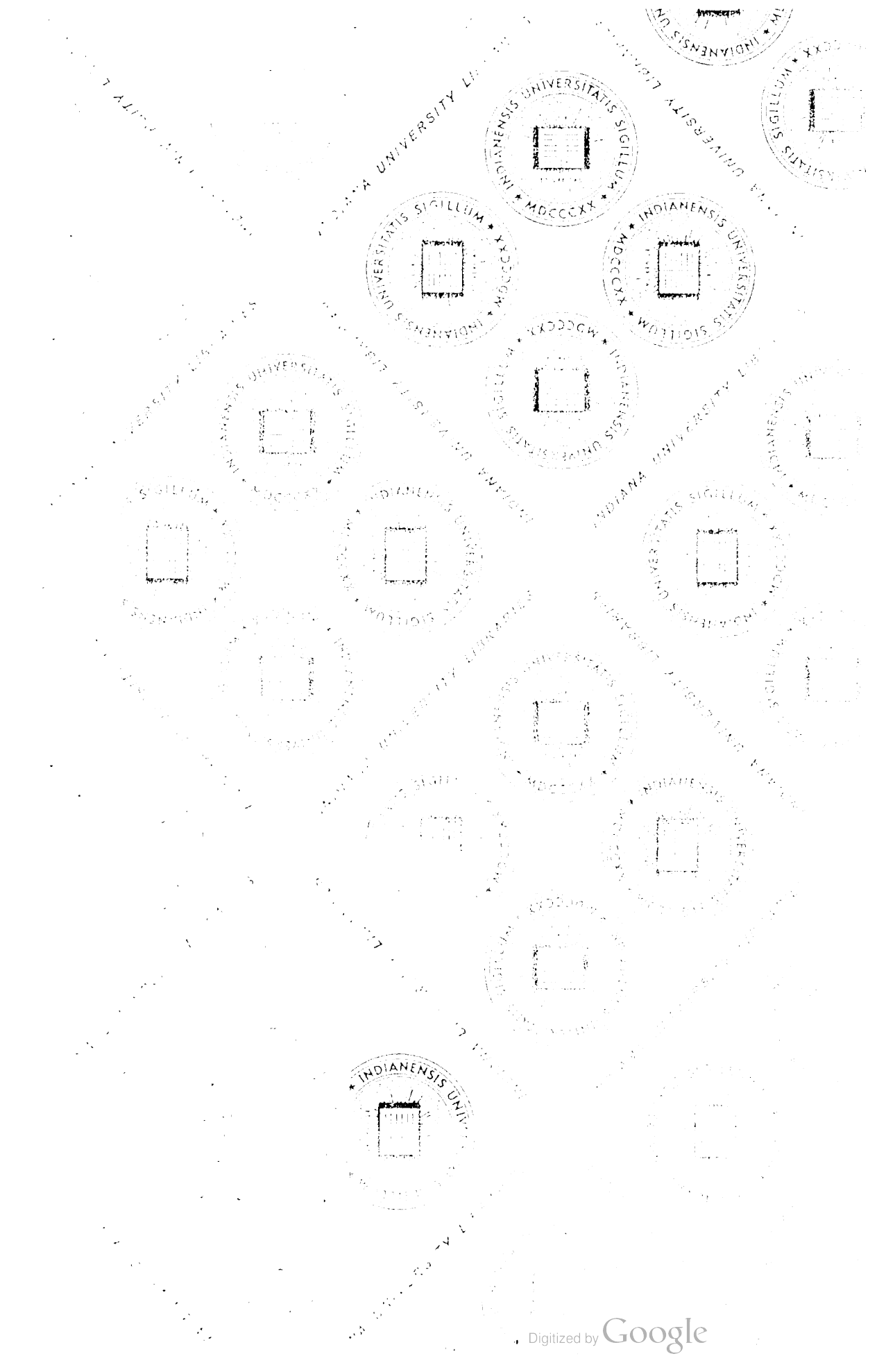
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CANAL DOCUMENTS.

To the Board of Canal Commissioners of the State of Pennsylvania.

Agreeably to instructions, communicated by the Secretary of the Board, in June last, I repaired to the western part of the state, immediately after the general examination of the military academy, for the purpose of reconnoitering and surveying (as far as time would permit) the routes of the N. W. section of the Pennsylvania canal, from the waters of French creek to the bay of Presque Isle.

The first of those routes to which my attention was directed, was that by the way of Conneaut Lake and the Valley of the Big Conneaut, upon which, having now completed the necessary plans and calculations, I have the honour of submitting the following report.

The operations of the survey commenced, of course, at Conneaut Lake, and had, for their first object, the determination of the various questions connected with the summit level.

Reverting to the report of last year, on the subject of the French creek feeder, it will be recollected that the dividing ridge between the waters of Conneaut Lake and those of Lake Erie pass at a moderate elevation within a few miles north of the former, and that among the various routes for crossing it, that by the east branch of Beaver Dam run is designated as the most favourable. Having fully satisfied myself on this point, on the former occasion, it only remained, with reference to this point of the route, to examine the ground a little more in detail. The experimental line, for this and other purposes of the survey, was commenced at the surface of the Conneaut Lake, near the mouth of Beaver Dam run, and carried on the eastern side, generally as near it as was consistent with the accuracy of the level, to the height of land near Grier's Improvement, on the road west of Brightstown. Crossing the ridge at this point, and taking advantage of one of the tributaries of the Big Conneaut, the line was restored almost immediately to the level with which it commenced, at the surface of Conneaut Lake. This brief operation being sufficient, in addition to the work of last year, for determining the route and mode of construction on the summit level, the line was continued, without delay, down the Valley of the Big Conneaut. From the impression I had received of the character of this valley, and the nature of the ground in a direction towards Erie, I was led to believe that very important advantages would be gained, in point of distance and facilities of construction, by keeping the level as long as possible at the full elevation of the summit level, and the survey was conducted accordingly, along the eastern slope of the valley. At first, for a considerable distance on the line thus explored, the features of the ground harmonized very well with this plan; but, as the line gradually gained upon the surface of the slope, the difficulties greatly increased; and, at length, when the party had proceeded as far as the east Branch of Big Conneaut, it became quite evident that the impediments already encountered, together with those fairly to be calculated upon in proceeding, would more than outweigh any advantages that could possibly be derived from the choice of this route. In coming to this conclusion, and abandoning the line which had been so far advanced, I should have gone

back to the vicinity of the dividing ridge and brought down a new line through the bottoms of the valley had time permitted:—As the case was, I went back about six miles on my line and made an offset, contenting myself with connecting this work with that at the head of the valley by a line carefully run with the compass.

Upon examining the ground in the vicinity of the Forks of the Big Conneaut, and forward as far as Elk creek with the view of adjusting the level and direction of the new line, it was found, with few exceptions, unexpectedly favourable. A bench of smooth uniform ground presenting itself on nearly five miles of the direct route toward Elk creek, and at a sufficiently low level to admit of shunning the chief difficulties of the Conneaut valley. In this direction, therefore, the line was brought by the sources of Crooked creek to the valley of Hall's run, and so, by a rapid descent, into the bottom of that valley and the great valley of Elk creek. The crossing of this stream having generally been considered as one of the principal difficulties on this route, it became necessary to explore it with particular care. Several days were accordingly employed in examining the character of the valley, and in levelling and measuring at the different points selected as crossing places.—Every thing being at length ascertained, upon which the comparison of these crossings could at all depend, the experimental line was continued across the creek, and down the eastern side of the valley of the village of Fairview. At this point the ground was explored with a view of reaching, by the most direct and convenient route, a level bench of land which ranges with great uniformity towards Erie, along the north side of, and a little below the Ridge road. Having satisfied myself on this point, the operations of the surveys were continued, without further hindrance, to the banks of Walnut creek.

The crossing of Walnut creek is another of the difficulties of this route, but of a very different character from the one first mentioned. It presents, indeed, a wide and deep chasm with very precipitous banks, which evidently cannot be passed without an expensive construction; but the face of the adjacent country is perfectly regular, and the level well preserved to the edge of the precipice on both sides; so that the crossing, so far as regards the adjustment of the route and the plan of construction, is reduced to a very simple case. Only a few hours were required to complete the examinations at this place, and transfer the level to the east side of the creek, after which the line was resumed and continued upon the same bench, and at the same average level as before. Every thing proved remarkably favorable on the residue of the distance to Erie, and it only remained to explore the ground in that vicinity, for the lockage down to the surface of the lake. This was accomplished, on the 18th of August, and with it the field duties of the party on this route were considered at an end, having occupied exactly five weeks from the time of their commencement at Conneaut Lake.

Having thus given a view of the operations of the survey, I proceed to notice, more particularly, the character of the route and the nature of the various constructions connected therewith.

Section 1.—The Summit Level.

The discussion under this head, to be final, should

evidently embrace the connexion of the summit level with the routes down the southern slope; but, as those are made the subject of separate surveys, not yet reported upon, I can only at present consider the route under discussion in its relation to the French creek feeder. The feeder, it will be recollected, was considered in my last year's report as terminating in the vicinity of the outlet bridge near Cummings' tavern, and at the level of eight feet above the habitual surface of Conneaut Lake:—At that point, therefore, (marked A. in the accompanying maps.) I take the commencement of the present line. An easy inflection carries it across the tongue of land on the west side of the outlet, and through a small portion of the lake to the western shore; it then skirts along the firm bank of that shore, and, in a very even course, by means of a few trifling excavations and embankments, until it passes Wolf Point, after which it changes slightly to the left, as the ground suits, and passing directly up the Beaver Dam swamp, falls into the course of the run a little south of Lewis' Hill. Near this point, (marked B. in the maps,) the deep cutting commences; the line in the mean time passes by the bed of the stream, round the west side of the hill, and thence in a direct course through the swamp, to the bench-mark, (at station No. 49,) on the dividing ridge. About 100 yards beyond this, continuing the same direction, it strikes a head water of the Big Conneaut in the general course of which it descends, to the station No. 55, marked C.) where the cutting again runs out at the surface of the ground.

The construction on this line consists, for the most part, of mere excavation and embankment, and requires no particular remark, except as regards its connexion with Conneaut Lake. In the provisional examination of this summit, it is well detailed in the former report. The only view taken of this connexion, in the event of the canal passing on the west side of the lake, was by damming the latter to the eight feet level, and merely constructing a towing path along the western side. This was believed to be the most natural construction, and as converting the lake into a reservoir, to afford some security against the possible failure of a supply from French creek. The examinations of the present year, however, have shown so considerable a supply of water, from the springs and brooks of the northern slope, as to render this plan entirely unnecessary as a measure of precaution, while they afford also some reason to doubt its feasibility in other respects, in comparison with a separate construction. There are nearly 600 perches of the route above described which it appears will require embankment, from four to ten feet entire height. Now, in the first place, a simple embankment of this extent, exposed to the action and agitations of the lake, will be far more liable to accident than a canal embanked in the ordinary way and the consequences of a breach, besides that it will produce a much longer intermission to the navigation, will be more disastrous in every respect.

2dly. This mode of construction will cover a large extent of low ground at the head of the lake, with a thin sheet of stagnant water, the effects of which can hardly fail of being injurious to the health of the vicinity, and will also produce a considerable increase in the assessment of land damages.

Thirdly, the navigation if unprotected on the side of the lake, will be less safe and convenient than an extraordinary canal, and if so protected, the expense of construction will be decidedly in favor of the latter. Fourthly, no advantage will be gained, in any event, in point of expense; for it is found by a careful estimation of both modes, that by giving proper attention to the construction of the dams, and including those at the foot of the lake, formerly estimated, the plan of raising the lake will cost from 500 to 1000 dollars more than the construction of a separate canal. Should the locating engineer, with the results of the southern surveys before him, agree with me in these opinions, he will cross the outlet by a culvert at Cummings', and make the whole

line entirely independent of the lake. Upon supposition therefore, I have made my estimate. The length of this section from the guard gate near Cummings' is 5 miles and 213 perches, 695 moderate embankment and the remainder excavation, generally moderate, and only 22 feet entire depth on the dividing ridge.

Second Section, down the valley of the Big Conneaut.

In detailing the field operations of the survey, I have already given some idea of two widely different modes, by which the canal may be conducted down this valley. First by keeping the level of the summit along the face of the eastern slope, and secondly, locking down through the bottom of the intervalle. The first of these was the plan upon which I commenced under the expectation of being able to shape my course more directly towards Erie, and of obtaining more convenient crossing places for the much dreaded valleys of Elk and Walnut creeks, the particular circumstances which induced me to abandon it in favor of a route down the bottom of the valley. I have now to remark, with respect to the valley itself, its lateral slopes were found remarkably intersected by ravines and gullies, produced in some instances by permanent streams, and in others, by the occasional wash of the country. These generally proceed from small beginnings at the distance of a mile or two from the margin and run out again to terminations equally small in the valley, but in the intermediate distance, and particularly at the verge of the slope, they have frequently the most extraordinary dimensions. The difficulty of running a level line over ground of this character is enhanced by the general pitch of the ground, valley and upland, towards the lake. For it generally happens in consequence of this, that a level taken over from the bottoms near the head of the valley cannot fail of encountering all the gullies, and as it rises on the face of the slope it must encounter them with greater and greater dimensions, until it finally crosses them at the very maximum of their breadth and depth. This was the case in the line actually run. In the course of ten or twelve miles from the summit, I had already experienced a remarkable increase both in the number and magnitude of the gullies, and by the time I arrived at the Erie county line, I had passed without counting those of smaller dimensions, no less than twenty which might be considered as extraordinary, some, often being from 100 to 200 yards in width and 50 or 60 feet deep. So far as the Conneaut valley was concerned therefore, there remained at this stage of the survey not the smallest doubt of the superior advantage of a line locked down thro' the bottoms. But I still indulged the expectation of securing great advantages in the length and direction of the route to Erie by keeping the high line, and it was not until I had passed the Erie branch of the Big Conneaut that the hopelessness of this route in all respects became fully manifest. I had then before me a district of very broken and irregular country, deeply intersected by the tributaries of Elk creek, on the left a system of parallel ridges, which a little further on, assume a distinct and regular character, and intercepted all approach to the lake except by deep cuttings or expensive constructions in the bed of some of the streams; and finally, the necessity of diverging considerably to the right of the proper direction in order to retain my present level if I would gain any advantage by it in the crossing of Elk and Walnut creeks. These and other similar considerations, determined me without scruple to the choice of the lower line. According to this determination, the line is located from the point C. through the first and second bottoms of the valley, in such a manner as to avoid almost entirely the irregularities of the higher ground. Lockage is introduced, as the delicacy requires it, and at such particular points as shall best preserve the directness of the line, and its proper location in other respects. For the purpose of shortening it as much as possible, the upper part of the route is taken on the west side of the creek, and transferred as the latter increases in westing. The crossing place

is perhaps taken rather high in location on the map, but on the ground may be adjusted at any point, as circumstances may determine, above, or in the vicinity of Foster's mill. The quantity of lockage which may be admitted in this part of the route depends partly upon the circumstances and character of the valley, and the nature of the ground on the further route towards Elk creek. Upon this principle it is taken at 170 feet which requires a moderate deep cutting on the further route, but avoids all the gullies of any magnitude in the valley except two, neither of which exceeds 70 yards in width by 20 and 26 feet in depth, respectively. This lockage is distributed in fifteen locks of 11 feet 4 inches average lift. One foot 4 being added for the purpose of passing (in an extreme lockage) $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet per second, more water than is passed by a ten feet lock, which quantity is required in addition to the supply from the springs and brooks of the northern slope, to compensate the evaporation and leakage on the remainder of the route towards Erie. The increased lift is also desirable on some other accounts, the construction will cost somewhat less; and the time of locking through the entire lift will be less by several minutes than would be required for passing seventeen 10 foot locks.

The length of this section from C, to the point D, (in Michael Jackson's meadow) is $16\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Its location on the map will probably require some corrections, as it was unavoidably laid down from compass notes only; but in the fine bottoms of such a valley, and with 170 feet of lockage there can be no difficulty in making these corrections in such a manner as to ensure the most direct and favorable route in all respects.

Third Section, from the valley of Conneaut to that of Elk Creek.

This part of the route as already intimated, takes advantage of a very convenient range of level ground which skirts along the west boundary of Elk creek township, in the precise direction of the shortest route to Elk creek, and was ascertained indeed by an experiment for that purpose, that a lower graduation than the one above mentioned, which would have excluded us from the use of this ground, would have brought us upon the ground of much less favorable character, and with an increase of no less than four miles in the distance to the creek. The only disadvantage accompanying it, but which would prove nearly the same in any location, is the crossing of Jackson's run and the east branch of the Big Conneaut. The former according to our graduation is a gully of 23 feet by 100 yards, and the latter $26\frac{1}{2}$ by 176 yards, with a depression of about ten feet more in the bed of the creek. Both, however, are sufficiently well provided with earth for the purpose of embankment. From the east branch, eastward, the ground is of the most favorable character; and the line passing by a slight deep cutting into the head of the valley of Crooked creek locks thrown $31\frac{1}{2}$ feet, in three lifts, to a dividing level between that and the valley of Hall's run. Length from Michael Jackson's to the head of the grand lockage in the valley of Hall's run 6 miles and 9 perches.

Fourth Section, crossing the valley of Elk creek and the deep cut.

This valley has the character of an immense irregular gully, varying in the vicinity of our line, from 4 to 700 yards in width and cutting down through all the benches* of the lake slope, to an extreme depth of more than 200 feet below the level at which we approached it. To take in the whole of it, by any mode of crossing whatever, is of course out of the question; the only feasible method is to lock down to into it to such a level as will reduce the crossing to reasonable limits, and then

to wind down the east side of the valley until the descent of the country enables us to take the surface and resume our direction towards Erie. We thus gain also, the advantage of passing two parallel ridges of the lake slope, in connexion with the passage of the creek. The examination of the valley was conducted in conformity with this plan. Those places had been suggested as promising some advantages for crossing. First, at Anderson's mill dam, about a half a mile above our routes. The second, at Anderson's crossing place, near the Rich hill; (so called) also a little above our route; and the third, near the mouth of Hall's run, a little below the route. In examining these, a fourth point also attracted some attention, and was examined in comparison with the others, viz. about 400 yards below the Rich hill, and in a very favorable situation with respect to our route.

The points upon which these crossings were compared, were 1st, their relation to the routes; 2d, the height and depth of embankment necessary, and the supply of earth necessary for constructing it. 3d, The length and height of the aqueduct. And 4th, the facility in each case, of leading the canal by the east bank of the valley. The chief merit of the crossing at Anderson's mill, consists in the height and relation of the immediate bank, being such as to require little or no embankment, and an aqueduct of moderate length. On the other hand, however, its position with respect to the route, is rather an objection; and the difficulty of leading the canal from it by the east side of the valley, a very formidable one. In general, the immediate banks of the creek, on both sides, are precipitous, the stream having worn down its bed through the soil of the intervalle, and to a considerable depth in the soft friable slate which constitutes the substratum. In some places, it has encroached upon the main branch of the valley in such a manner as to form a raw, crumbling precipice of 70 or 80 feet in height, with a steep rising acclivity, frequently 40 or 50 feet higher. One of these precipices, 280 yards long, occurs on the east side of the creek, nearly opposite the Rich Hill, and presents a serious difficulty in the way of any prospect which would require the construction of the canal along its face. No construction of the kind could be considered as safe then, unless supported, at least in part, by a wall of masonry, brought up from the bed of the creek; and this, which under any circumstances, would be a work of extraordinary expense, becomes a paramount objection in the present instance, in consequence of the scarcity of stone.

This objection applies equally to the crossing at Anderson's mill and that at Anderson's crossing place, both of which require a passage for the canal down the valley, by the way of this bluff. Considering these, therefore, as excluded, it only remains to institute a comparison between the other two, viz. One, 400 yards below the Rich Hill, and the other at the old mill, near the mouth of Hall's run. Both of these are in a convenient relation to the route, the first being approached by the eastern, and the other by the western side of the valley of Hall's run.

The Rich Hill is an insulated knob, situated between Hall's run and Elk creek, about half a mile above the forks. It appears to be the remnant of a tongue of upland, which at some former period, may have supported the valley of these two streams, and of which, another trace is left, in the form of a low, second bank, which extends down nearly to the hill. By taking advantage of this second bank in connection with the western slope of the hill, a canal may be brought at a convenient elevation, to within about 360 yards of the crossing place, with a very little extra labour. The remaining distance is an intervalle bottom, with an average elevation of 34 feet above the bed of the creek. This would, of course, require embankment for any additional elevation; but the immediate vicinity of the hill, affords an abundant supply of earth for this purpose. The trough of the stream at the point of crossing, is 380 feet wide; but of this, 180 feet consists of low bottom, from 6 to 12

* This word is used to express peculiar features in the slopes generally of the country under examination. Those slopes occurring in successive graduations, sometimes in the form of ridges, rather than declivities. The level surface of each step is called a bench.

feet high, which may, with great convenience, be embanked to any additional height by the earth from a high, and rather steep bank, which overlooks it. In this way the aqueduct may be reduced to as little as 150 feet; which, in a vicinity badly provided with stone, is a point of some consideration. Finally, the line from this crossing place, down the east side of the valley, is attended with little or no inconvenience whatever. Such is the crossing by the Rich Hill, that near the old mill is approached as already mentioned, by the western side of the valley of Hall's run. The upland, however, recedes gradually from the line on that side, in such a manner as to render some embankment necessary, for nearly half a mile, before reaching the crossing place. At 550 yards from the latter, the upland fails entirely, and on this distance an embankment would have to be constructed, at an average of at least 8 feet higher than that at the Rich Hill, besides a heavy culvert and extra embankment, at the crossing of Hall's run. The expense of these constructions, would be increased by the difficulty of procuring earth in convenient situations for the purpose, and for the same reason it would be unadvisable to embank any portion of the low bottom of the creek; an aqueduct would, therefore, be necessary, to the full extent of 400 feet, which is the breadth of the creek at this point. The landing place on the east shore, is only 23 feet high, for the first 80 or 90 yards, which would require, therefore, a heavy embankment. The ground then becomes more elevated; but its height is still insufficient, and would require considerable embanking for 240 yards further. Under all these circumstances, the crossing place at Rich Hill, is considered decidedly preferable, having, at least, $\frac{1}{2}$ less embankment, a much more convenient supply of earth, and nearly two-thirds less aqueduct.

The graduation of the level for the embankment and aqueduct, is determined, as in other cases, with some reference to the ground in advance. In examining its character for this purpose, it appears that a line, at any reasonable elevation, cannot so conveniently be carried out to the surface of the ground, as by a deep cutting north of the village of Fairview. The extreme elevation on the line of this cutting, is 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the creek, at the crossing place, and from a careful comparison of its length and volume, under various suppositions with those of the embankment, having in view also, the character of the ground on the route eastward, the crossing is established at 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the water of the creek: or which is the same thing, 160 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet above Lake Erie. This leaves 37 feet for the greatest depth to the top water line, on the deep cutting of Fairview. The elevation of our line, in approaching the valley at Hall's run, taking into consideration the declivity of the surface, from the summit to this point, is 306 feet above Lake Erie; and the above graduation gives, therefore, 145 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet, as the total descent to be effected by the lockage on the west side of the valley. This descent it is proposed to distribute in 14 equal lifts, down the side and bottom of the valley of Hall's run, by an arrangement which was suggested, and appears singularly favoured, by the circumstances of the ground. The first lockage leads by a slight, deep cutting, into the head of a large, deep gully, which descends exactly in the direction of the route. This may be divided by dams and locks, into six successive basins; from the last of which, a short oblique cut to the left, leads into another gully, capable of affording two more basins of the same kind. Two others may be added, by the construction of a single lateral dam, under favourable circumstances; and we have a complete chain of ten locks following each other in rapid succession, with a descent which brings the line nearly to the bottom of the valley at this point. The peculiarities of this arrangement are, that, with the exception of the short cut and lateral dam just mentioned, only four of the locks, and a very small portion of the canal, requires any excavation worth notice. Only three of the former, will even require breast walls, as the declivity af-

fords, generally, an easy, natural descent, from chamber to chamber. The only possible ground of objection, is the rapid succession of the locks. The clear distance from wing to wing, being only 184 feet; but they are still made independent of each other, by the enlarged width and depth of the basins, the former of which can, with perfect convenience, be made as great as 30 yards at the top water line, and the latter, from 6 to 15 feet. We are thus fortunately enabled to connect into a valuable auxiliary, the very circumstance from which the greatest embarrassments were expected, in the construction of this lockage. Should a more gentle descent, however, be desired, it may probably be found by exploring to the right of the present location, and then connecting the line accordingly, as far back as the east branch road.

On the east side of the creek, the construction of the line presents nothing particular or difficult, south of the ridge road. At that point a very short tunnel, or deep cut and bridge, is necessary for passing under the road, and avoiding a sharp turn round the point. Three hundred yards further north, the deep cutting commences, and continues 283 perches, to the end of this section, where it runs out in the bottom and Hagerty's run. Total length of the section, from the head of the grand lockage to the end of the deep cut, at F, 3 miles and 239 perches.

5th SECTION.—From Hagerty's to Walnut Creek.

This passes in its whole length, upon a level bench of ground, at the foot of the north slope of the ridge upon which the ridge road passes, from which a number of copious springs issue, and afford a considerable addition to the supply of water. No locks accrue; and the only construction of any account, is a culvert, and moderate embankment at Trout run, and a short feeder for the introduction of that stream. Total distance, 5 miles 294 perches.

6th SECTION.—The crossing of Walnut Creek.

I have already made some remarks upon the character of this crossing, as a work of labour and expense, rather than of any great professional difficulties. It is a simple gulph of about 180 yards extreme width, and nearly 100 feet deep, but with bold, regular banks, rising on the west side fully, and on the east nearly to the level of the adjacent country. The point selected for crossing, is precisely that at which our level line struck the bank, and a little south of the land line which forms the south boundary of the lake range of lots. Its extreme width at the top of the banks, is 171 yards, and at the bottom 60 yards, and its depth 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the graduation line of the canal. On 120 yards of this width, it is proposed to construct an aqueduct of five openings, and to complete the remaining 51 yards with embankments, for which there is plenty of earth, in very convenient situations, on both sides. A moderate embankment of 180 yards, is then only necessary for completing out the work to the upland bank, on the east side. Total length of the whole from G. to H. 67 perches. Another locality for crossing, about 560 yards further up, was examined and measured in comparison with the one just described. To make use of it, however, would require, in ascending and returning, not less than 1100 yards additional length of canal; and it does not appear, from the measurement, to possess any superiority as a crossing place, that would compensate for the inconvenience and expense of this addition.

Seventh Section, from the crossing of Walnut creek to Turkey Ridge near Erie.

This passes over ground of the same character and equally convenient for the location and construction of the canal, as that west of Walnut creek; two or three slight ridges occur, crossing the route in the course of the first five miles, which render it necessary to retain thus far, the full height of the Elk creek graduation.

The last of these is passed in the vicinity of M'Creery's farm soon after entering the state reserve, and then it is recommended as favouring the directness of the route, to commence locking down. Four locks of 10 feet lift are located from this point to the ridge. The first, a little eastward of M'Creery's road; second, between Eldridge's and Green's improvements; the third, at the east branch of the Cascade run, and the fourth at the edge of the Turkey Swamp. The last renders necessary a short deep cutting at Turkey ridge, but it is nevertheless preferable, as diminishing by one lift the lockage from this point to the lake. Short feeders on this section enable us to appropriate the waters of three branches of Cascade run, and of Ichabod's run.

Length from the point H, at Walnut creek, to the end of the cut at Turkey ridge, 7 miles 262 perches.

Section Eight, from Turkey Ridge to the termination in the Bay.

It now only remains to explain the mode of descending into the basin of Presque Isle. For this purpose three routes have been mentioned; the first by Mill creek, on the east side of the town; the second by a gully passing through the public square; and the third by the gully of Lee's run, on the west side of the town. As the first of these would be considerably greater in length than either of the other two, and as it promised no particular advantage, either on the score of construction or local accommodation, being also attended with the inconvenience of shallow water at the mouth of the creek, I did not think it necessary to bring it strictly into comparison with the other two. Of these, the first named had the appearance of descending rather rapidly, for convenient lockage, from the public square to the water, and upon trial this was found to be the fact. It is also objectionable as affording too little space in width, for the construction of the necessary locks and basins. The last named, viz. The gully of Lee's run was explored with much greater confidence of a satisfactory result. It affords generally, a shorter and more direct route to the basin than either of the others; its declivity though great, is within practicable limits; its breadth is generally sufficient for the construction of the works, and finally, the point of its communication with the basin at the navy wharf, perhaps more favourable than any other, to the local as well as the general interests of the canal in all respects.

The lockage remaining to be distributed from Turkey ridge to the lake, is exactly 120 feet, allowing for the descent of the top water line from Elk creek to this place. This is distributed down the bottom of Lee's gully in 12 ten feet locks. The space is not insufficient, and the distribution could be made with perfect regularity to the end, were it not that the declivity is intercepted before it reaches that point, by a substratum of (soft friable) slate, ending in a precipice of twenty-one feet at the edge of the water. To meet this difficulty four different modes have been considered. First, to continue the declivity of the canal, by sinking the three last basins into the rock; allowing to the last a slight projection into the lake. Secondly, to embank the whole of the last line with moderate excavation on the second basin, fairly above the surface of the third lock. Thirdly, to construct a lock of twenty feet lift, by means of a lateral reservoir; and fourthly, to construct two contiguous locks exterior to the ledge.

It is unnecessary here to detail all the reasoning which has been employed in the comparison of these various modes. The points on which they have been compared, are first the expense; secondly the practical convenience; thirdly, their conformity with regard to expense of water and locking with the other locks of the canal. The result is a decided preference for the method of the two contiguous locks, and it appears, indeed, that contiguous locks when limited, as in this case, to the number two, are in some respects superior to every other mode of lockage. Their attendance requires, that the upper

chamber should be kept habitually full, and the lower one empty. When this is done boats may lock through the whole twenty feet in either direction, in an average of ten minutes; whereas, other things being the same, a boat cannot lock through twenty feet, by two insulated locks, in less, one time with another, than fifteen minutes and a fraction. The extreme quantity of water for a full navigation is the same, being six locks full per hour, drawn from the superior level in both cases. The only point of inferiority is in the total working capacity. The six locksful per hour in two insulated locks, working together, will pass (in effect) *eight boats through twenty feet*, whilst the same quantity in the contiguous locks is only sufficient for passing *six boats* in the same time. This would be an objection to their use on the route of a canal intended for a very full navigation, but under ordinary circumstances, and especially at a point where a canal unites with a different navigation, it is presumed a working power of six boats per hour, will be found quite sufficient. It should be remarked farther, that in point of *expense*, the contiguous locks have, generally, a considerable advantage. The mode of placing them in the present instance, will be such as to bring the upper lock first in contact with the ledge, giving to the lower one an extreme projection of 200 feet; the upper basin will then be formed by a slight excavation in the top layers of the slate. By giving to this basin a breadth of fifty feet, and a slight additional depth, we may make its length as little as 290 feet from wing to wing, and this will enable us to adjust the level of all the following basins in the most convenient relation to the surface of the ground.

The final completion of the canal at this point will require some enclosure on the side of the bay, for the safe harbourage of the canal craft. For this purpose I propose the following plan, viz. To construct at the distance of 150 feet in advance of the last lock, a mole or pier 300 feet long, extending upward and downward in such proportions as may be determined by the depth of water. It may be strictly parallel to the shore, or converging towards it in a curve, at the extremity, and should be united with the towing path of the canal, on the line of the present wharf by a pier and bridge sufficiently high for boats to pass under it. The construction of a quay on the land side, with other connecting piers and bridge is also a part of the plan, but these are more properly the objects of private enterprise.

The length of the section just described, from Turkey ridge to the mole, is one hundred and ninety-six perches: And we are now prepared to sum up the total distance and lockage from the commencement near Cumming's bridge to the same point, viz. The distance 47 miles and 140 perches; about a mile shorter than the road; and the lockage 507½ feet in 48 locks; allowing ten inches for the declivity in the top water line produced by the feeding current, from the summit towards Erie. The drawings for illustrating the preceding descriptions, are first. A general map and profile of the whole route on the scale of one inch to the square mile. Secondly, A series of maps exhibiting the details of the whole, on the scale of five inches to the mile.

The location of the route is carefully laid down upon the latter by the same scale, and upon the principle, as far as other conditions would admit, of reducing the labour of excavation to the smallest possible amount. Should this route be adopted, and the views of the engineer approved, the actual location, except in the Conneaut valley, may be accomplished, (supposing the levels accurate) by the mere transfer of the measures from the paper to the ground. Before entering upon the general estimate, it will be proper to give some explanations relative to the construction of the works in masonry.

The scarcity of materials has already been alluded to. No stone of a sufficient good quality for the works having been seen on the whole route west of Walnut creek. Still, however, there is reason to believe that

stone may be procured at every point where its use is required, at an expense not greatly exceeding its ordinary cost. At Erie there will be no difficulty, as stone of an unexceptionable quality is found at several places in that vicinity. At Walnut creek also, a stone which it is believed, will answer very well for the plans of the aqueduct at that place, is found in layers of 10 or 11 inches in the shallow water of the lake. From either of these localities stone may be furnished by a land carriage of *four miles*, for the works on Elk creek. For those in the Conneaut valley it is thought that stone of a suitable quality may be found on Fetterman's run, and probably near Jenk's mill, or in Jackson's gully; at all events, it is highly probable that the material may be obtained from one or other of these localities for all purposes, except that of the face work and coping. Under these circumstances the cost of masonry will vary at different points of the route, very nearly at the following rates.

At Erie and Walnut creek, good ordinary masonry suitable for foundations laid in cement, per perch of 25 feet, at \$2 50. Best jointed work laid in like manner (face dressing not included) per perch of like measure	\$2 85
At Elk creek the ordinary kind will cost	2 80
The best	3 15
In Conneaut valley the ordinary will average	3 00
The best	3 40

Bricks may in many cases be substituted with advantage; if burnt for the purpose, but the ordinary bricks of the country are wholly unfit for any purposes of construction whatever.

The culverts and other small constructions not being greatly affected by these variations, are calculated at the average. According to this mode, small culverts of *three, five and seven* feet in an embankment of ordinary depth, are estimated for the whole line, at \$285, 375, and 480 respectively.

Those of 9 feet will cost about	\$610
Stop gates are estimated in a similar manner	672
Waste gates of masonry (for every opening of eight feet) at	271
Weirs of masonry for a lip of 20 feet	465

Other works however, as the locks and aqueducts, require a more particular estimation.

Locks. These are supposed to be constructed of the most substantial masonry throughout. All the face work, and coping, *rough cut*, and the bottoms finished with rubble and a *good flay pavement* or *reversed arch of brick*. The *breast walls* should be set above the recesses of the head gates, and the latter constructed in all respects by the same model as those of the tail.

A lock of this construction of 10 feet lift, and at the Erie prices of masonry, will cost \$6,530, viz.

1220 perches best masonry, at \$2 85	3,447
322 ordinary do. 2 50	805
5940 square feet face cutting 25	891
	5,143
90 perches rubble, at \$1 50 and 1,680 square feet brick work at 25	555
750 yards excavation (extra) and 180 yards puddle	142
Grillage and sheet piling	125
Gates and all fixtures	565
	\$6,530

A similar lock with a lift of 10.41 feet (and supposing half breast walls) according to the prices of masonry at Elk creek, will cost \$7,019 50, viz.

1210 perches best masonry at \$3 15	3,811 50
339 ordinary do. 2 80	924
5980 square feet face cutting 15	897
	5,632 50

Other items the same as on the preceding page 1,387 00

\$7,019 50.

The same mode of estimation for a lock of 11½ feet lift and according to the estimated prices of masonry in the Conneaut valley, would give for the total cost

\$7,812 00.

Aqueducts. A variety of modes have been discussed, for the great aqueducts of Elk and Walnut creeks—differing chiefly in the materials and construction of the trunk. One mode of construction would consist of a simple wooden trunk, laid without any artifice upon piers of masonry; but this, as it requires a great number of piers, would be altogether unadvisable, in a case where the piers themselves constitute so considerable a portion of expense. Another mode admits a large space between the piers, and gives intermediate support to the trunk by means of wooden frames. A 3d, in the same case affords the intermediate support by frames of iron. A 4th, employs a trunk also of iron, and a fifth consists of arches and a complete structure of masonry.

The system of construction by means of wooden frames, cannot be recommended in any work of this kind of more than ordinary magnitude and expense, and in the situations at Elk and Walnut creeks, where in consequence of the great height, the saving in first cost would be but a very inconsiderable part of the whole, and where for the same reason, any great liability to repairs would be a peculiar evil; they are considered as decidedly objectionable. The same objection, does not apply to the same extent to a wooden trunk, where the supporting system is composed entirely of imperishable materials, though undoubtedly, the most perfect structure would be that which is built entirely of iron or stone. To the latter material there is one system in the present case on account of the extraordinary expense attending the construction of scaffolding, centres, and other accessory works for turning an arch at so great a height. An iron frame on the contrary, requires no such preparation, it may be set up in the most expeditious manner, without any centering or extra scaffolding whatever, and becomes immediately the means of completing the remaining parts of the structure. It may be added, that the practical advantages of this mode of construction, are now no longer matter of mere conjecture. One of the finest aqueducts in the world, and in a situation strongly resembling those under consideration, is constructed of iron; and fully confirms after nearly twenty years use, the opinions and calculations of its engineer. Under all these circumstances, my own preference inclines to a structure in which the supporting frames are of cast iron, and the trunk either wood or iron as may be preferred. The system proposed for the frame, is a little different from that of Mr. Telford, especially if the wooden is used. In that case, the object should be to give two lines of intermediate support to the sleepers of the trunk, and avoid as far as possible, all other strains. For this purpose each rib is made to consist of two *rafters* and a crown *beam*, having altogether, a clear span of sixty-four feet and ten feet rise.—The crown beam is *entire*, spread asunder, on the impost to the distance of 5½ feet. The opposite rafters (of the same pier but in different arches) are connected across the top of the pier, from head to head, by chains or bars of wrought iron, which will also assist in setting the frames, and the middle of the rafters is supported in a similar manner by a wrought iron tie. Five ribs connected by strainers of cast iron at five points, complete the frame, which is twenty-two feet wide. The strainers placed at the junction of the rafters and crown beam, rise somewhat above the rest of the frame with a strong flanch upon which the sleepers of the trunk are bolted down in such a manner as to touch the frame in no other point. The trunk is twenty feet wide in the clear at bottom, and 12 at top, the horse path 4½ feet wide, projecting over the water. The cost of one pier and

arch, for an aqueduct of this description 70 feet high, may be estimated as follows, viz:

Pier (12 feet by 38) on the base, and 8 by 20 under the plinth of the impost, 814 perches best masonry at \$4, including machinery	\$3,376
Frame 23 tons cast iron, delivered and set up, at 150 dollars per ton	3,450
One and a half tons wrought iron chains Tiest-er, at 150 dollars	225
Wooden trunk 2100 superficial feet, caulked, sheathed, lined, &c. at \$30	630
Horse path, rail, &c.	100

Total.....\$7,781

For a height of 98 feet, the estimate will stand thus:

Pier, viz: 1103 perches masonry at 4 dollars	4,412
Frame, trunk, &c. as before,	4,405
	<u>\$8,817</u>

An iron trunk (the work remaining in all other respects the same) is estimated for each arch at an additional expense of 2,260
And an arch of stone, at least 3,062

Estimate. Section 1st. From A. near Cumming's bridge to the end of the deep cutting, in the valley of Conneaut, at C.—5 miles 213 perches, viz: 3 miles along the lake shore and through the low grounds of the Beaver Dam run, and the remainder extra cutting through the dividing ridge; extreme depth to top water 18 feet.

Excavation 361,876 yards, at ordinary depths, easy digging, averaged 7 cents	\$25,331 32
239,740 deepest cutting and embankment, 10	23,974 00
	<u>\$49,305 32</u>

Puddling on 804 perches at \$3 50 per perch	1,414 00
Culverts, viz: 1 of 14 feet at the outlet, \$1,240 and one of 9, equal 610	1,850 00
3 of 5 feet, at \$3 75 as formerly estimated	1,125 00
	<u>2,975 00</u>

Bridges, viz: 1 at 140 and 2 at 250	640 00
Grubbing on 4½ miles at \$240 and fence,	2,440 00
	<u>\$56,774 32</u>

Section 2d. From the end of the deep cut to Michael Jackson's near the forks of the big Conneaut 16½ miles, through the intervals generally slight profile and easy digging; lockage 170 feet.

Excavation, viz: 571,768 yds. ordinary levels, average at 7 c.	40,023 76
Do. 136,196 do. do. 8 c.	10,895 68
Do. 160,405 short embankments, 10	16,040 50
	<u>\$66,959 94</u>

Puddle on 788 perches at \$3 50 per perch	2,758 00
Culverts, viz: 1 of 14 feet at the two crossings of the Conneaut	1,240
Do. 2 of 9, \$610 and 4 of 7 at \$480	3,140
Do. 15 of 5, 375 16 of 3 285	8,475
	<u>12,855 00</u>

Waste gate of 2 eight feet openings, at \$271 50 cts. as formerly estimated	543 00
Bridges, viz: 4 at 250 dollars and 15 at 140	3,100 00
Locks viz: 15 of 11½ feet average fall at 7,812 dollars	117,180 00
Grubbing 11½ miles and fencing 16½	5,360 00
	<u>\$208,755 94</u>

NOTE.—The Lockage by means of 17 ten feet locks would have cost at the Conneaut prices 125,664 00

Section 3. From Michael Jackson's to the head of the lockage at Hall's run, 6 miles and 9 perches.—Crosses Jackson's gully and east branch of big Conneaut and has a slight extra cutting near No. 8 brook; otherwise favourable ground and easy digging. Lockage 31 feet 9 inches.

Excavation, viz: 231,260 yds. at ordinary depths, aver. at 7 cts.	16,188 20
123,969 embankments, 12 cents	14,866 28
	<u>31,054 48</u>

Puddle on 370 perches at \$3 50 p. perch	1,295 00
Culverts, viz: 1 at 30 ft. at east branch of Conneaut 814 perches, at \$3 75	3,052 50
320 perch. at 1 75 cents	880 00
Centering, &c.	980 00
	<u>4,912 50</u>

One of 9 ft. — 610, 2 of 5 at 3 75 c.	
and 3 of 3, at 2 85 cts.	2,115 00
	<u>7,027 50</u>

Bridges, viz: 4 at 2 50 cts. and 7 at 1 40	1,989 00
Locks, viz: 3 of 10 ft. 7 in. lift at 7,019 50	21,058 50
Grubbing on 3½ miles and fence 6 miles	2,630 00

Dolls. 65,045 48

Section 4. This includes the lockage at Hall's run 145.9, the crossing of Elk creek and the deep cut at Fairview. Total 3 miles 239 perches.

Excavation, viz: 180,610 yards at ordinary depths, averaged at 7 cents	12,642 70
256,000 embankments at the crossing of Elk creek, at 12 c.	30,720 00
482,016 deep cutting viz: 270 perches, extreme depth 37 ft. to top water at 14 cents	67,682 24
	<u>110,849 94</u>

Timber work in the dams, at the lockage, 14,400 ft. at 5 cents	720 00
Puddling, viz: 2,800 cubic yards at the lockage, at 30 cts. and 536 perches in line, at 3 50 cts.	2,825 00
Locks, viz: 14 of 10.41 ft. lift, at \$7019 50	98,273 00
Aqueduct of 3 spans, at \$7,781 each	23,343 00
Extra abutment	3,376 00
Wings 2,468 perches, at \$2 50	6,910 40
	<u>33,629 40</u>

Culverts, viz: one of 14 ft. at Hall's run and one of 5 feet at Deadman's gully	1,615 00
Safety gates and waste gate with two 8 feet openings, as formerly estimated	1,888 00
Bridges, viz: 3 at 140 and 3 at deep cut, average at 400 dollars	1,620 00
Grubbing and fencing	665 00

Dolls. 252,085 34

Section 5. From Hagerty's to Walnut creek, 5 miles 294 perches, slight embankment at Trout run; the remainder very favourable, except the soil requires extensive puddling. Very easy digging.

Excavation, viz: 195,810 yds. at ordinary levels, aver. at 7 cts.	13,706 70
38,200 embankment, }	
At Trout run 13 cents	4,966 00
	<u>18,672 70</u>

Puddle, viz: 1,626 perches, at \$3 50	5,691 00
Culverts, viz: 1 at 12 ft. at 925, 2 of 5 ft. at 375 and 2 at 3,285	2,245 00
Bridges, viz: 8 at 140 and 4 at 200 dolla.	1,920 00
Grubbing, on 4 miles, at 340 dolla. and fencing 5½ at 240	2,770 00

Dolls. 31,298 70

Section 6. Crossing Walnut creek to the upland on east side 67 perches.

Excavation 36,600 yds. for embankment at 12	4,392 00
Aqueduct of 5 spans, at \$8,817	44,085 00
Extra abutment	4,412 00
Wings 3,912 perches	9,780 00
	<hr/> 58,277 00

Puddle on 44 perches, at \$3 50	154 00
Safety gate and waste gate as at Elk creek	1,888 00
	<hr/> Dolls. 64,781 00

Section 7. From Walnut creek to Turkey Hill, near Erie, 7 miles and 262 perches. Very favourable ground except a porous soil as in the former instance, and slight extra cutting at Turkey Hill. Lockage 40 feet.

Excavation, viz: 229,350 yards slight profile, including three small feeders 7 cents	18,054 50
117,110 embankment and interior digging, at 9 cents	10,539 90
	<hr/> 26,594 40

Puddle on 1,920 perches, at \$3 50	6,720 00
Culverts, viz: 3 of 7 feet at \$480 and 3 at 3 feet, at 285	2,295 00
Wier of 20 feet lip as formerly estimated	465 00
Locks, viz: 4 of 10 lift, at \$6,530	26,120 00
Bridges, 9 at \$140 and 3 at 250	2,010 00
Grubbing three and one-fourth miles, at \$340 and fence seven and three-fourth miles, at 260 dollars	2,965 00
	<hr/> Dolls. 67,169 40

Section 8. From Turkey Hill to Erie harbour, one mile and 9 perches, with a lockage of 120 feet.

Excavation, viz: 34,415 yards and ordinary depths, at 7 cts.	2,409 05
3,692 in loose slate at 35 c.	1,292 20
	<hr/> 3,701 25
Puddle, 360 yards at 30 cents per yard	108 00
Locks, viz: 12 of 10 feet lift at 6,580	78,360
Extra walls at the ledge, 280 perches at 2 dollars	560
	<hr/> 78,920 00
Bridges, viz: 5 at 300 dollars	1,500 00
Grubbing and fence	265 00
Pier, 140 yards long 9,300 feet squared timber at 6 cents	558 00
6,720 of plank, at 6 cts.	403 20
4,200 of round timber, 2½ cts.	105 00
1,400 of stone, at \$2 75	3,850 00
	<hr/> 4,916 20
	<hr/> 89,410 45
	<hr/> Dolls.

SUMMARY.

Section 1. . . .	56,774 32
2. . . .	208,755 94
3. . . .	65,045 48
4. . . .	252,085 34
5. . . .	31,298 70
6. . . .	64,781 00
7. . . .	67,169 40
8. . . .	89,410 45

Grand total - - \$835,320 63 Or 17,620 per mile.

Of this aggregate the crossings of Elk and Walnut creeks, including the embankments and deep cuts, make up 196,084 64-100, which being deducted gives at the rate of 13,481 dollars per mile for the cost of the remaining works. The total expense for lockage at \$672 30-100 per foot lift is \$341,551; deducting this also,

leaves \$297,685; or \$6,280 per mile for the cost of all the other works.

All which is respectfully submitted.

D. B. DOUGLASS;

Professor of Engr. U. S. Mil. Academy.

The following notes and calculations are submitted to the Board, relative to the supply of water for the Waterford summit, and the various questions connected therewith.

As the season was rather unfavorable for the operation of gauging, in consequence of the frequent rains having raised the streams somewhat above their ordinary summer discharge, I adopted the following plan, by concert with Mr. Ferguson, for obtaining the supply under the influence of the drought of 1826. It will be recollected, that in the course of the survey of that year, the waters of French creek were gauged with some care at Meadville, and as it was reasonable to suppose that the ratio of discharge for different seasons was nearly the same at that place and at Waterford, it was now proposed to repeat the measurement there, for the determination of that ratio, at the same time that my measurement was performed at the (2d) forks.

The point selected for the measurement near the forks, was one at which the breadth, depth and velocity of the stream within the line of the operation continued as nearly uniform as possible, the latter being nearly as could be obtained, the result of mere declivity. Two parallel sections (60 yards apart) and the superficial velocity, were measured in the usual way, the latter by means of thin wooden floats so adjusted as to be immersed in the surface of the fluid. The mean velocity was then deduced in the most careful manner from that of the surface, and the product of this and the mean transverse section evidently gives the quantity of the discharge. The measured velocity was 1,162 feet per second, the calculated mean—0,845 feet per second; and the mean transverse section 105,9 square feet; whence the total discharge is obtained at 89½ cubic feet per second, very nearly. On the preceding day, the water of Le Boeuff creek had also been gauged and found to afford a supply of 5-6 feet per second, which being also available for the purpose of the summit level, was added to the preceding in estimating the entire supply, the result corresponding to the measurement is 95.1 feet per second. The measurement of Mr. Ferguson was performed at Rodger's ferry in nearly the same manner, except that as the superficial floats were found to be effected by a breeze down stream, another mode was employed for the velocity of submerged floats, which is believed in this case to furnish the more accurate result. The quantity calculated from it is 257.55 feet per second. It was remarked by Mr. Ferguson, that the creek was falling at the time of the measurement; and in connection with this remark, it should be understood that my measurement was accidentally deferred till the following morning. The least that could be allowed for the fall in the mean time would be 3-100 part of a foot, which would give 255.4 feet per second for the discharge at Meadville, corresponding (in time) with the gauging at Waterford.

Comparing this with the result of the preceding year (158,9 feet,) and reducing the Waterford supply in the same ratio, we obtain 59½ cubic feet per second as the supply of the summit in question under the influence of the drought of 1826, and it is not probable that it will often be found lower than this limit.

This it must be allowed is a very moderate supply for the wants of a summit level, but it is not very difficult to adopt a system of lockage to it in the present case in such a manner as to afford in many respects the advantages of a large supply. The mode of proceeding would be as follows:

Assuming the length of the summit level, including the feeder, at twelve miles, if we deduct from the whole supply, the quantity due to evaporation, leakage and waste on this distance, say 13 feet per second, we shall

have 46½ feet per second; as the quantity available for the lockage, the half of which—23½ feet per second, may be drawn off for this purpose at each extremity of the summit level. This we find is sufficient for the supply of a 10 foot lock, in constant use, and a mile of evaporation and soakage besides, whence we infer that locks of this lift may be used at the extremities of the summit level and for a mile down the slope on either side, without any danger of experiencing a deficiency of water. In proceeding further down the slopes however, the surplus of evaporation and soakage will no longer suffice for such a lockage, and then it becomes necessary to determine such a diminution of the lift as shall always bring the demand of the locks within the limits of the supply. On the calculation for this purpose, I assume the entire length of the canal which is to be fed from the summit at 34 miles, viz. from Erie to the nearest point on French creek at which another feeder could be taken in. The expenditure of water on this distance for all purposes except lockage would be 31½ feet per second leaving in round terms 28 feet per second still available at the extremes, or 14 feet per second at each. The locks which would be exactly graduated to this supply, would have a lift of 6½ feet, but as it is not probable that the locks will often be pressed to their utmost working power, or that the water will be reduced to as low a limit as the one used in these calculations, it will be sufficient to make the extreme locks of 7 feet lift at least, which is better adapted to the ordinary state of the case.

Briefly stated then, the mode will be as follows, viz. to make the locks at each end of the summit level, and for a mile down the slope on each side, of 10 feet lift, and afterwards to diminish the lift in a constant ratio per mile, so as to reduce those at the two extremes (of the 34 miles) to 7 feet each, and this will place the whole system in the most advantageous relation to the supply of water.

The exact height of the Beaver dam summit level I do not know, but it is estimated to range somewhere between 620 and 630 feet (above Lake Erie) after a reasonable depth of cutting. If we assume it at 628 to the top water line, and suppose that five 10 foot locks may be graduated on the first mile of the descent towards Erie, the remainder by the system of diminished lifts will require 68 locks with an average lift of 8½ feet. On the Meadville side, the number will probably not exceed two of the 10 feet lift, and about four with diminished lifts to the second feeder, (at the end of the 34 miles) after which about five more will bring the line to Benner's mill.

The practical utility of this system will not greatly differ from that of a system of 10 feet locks except that it will require on the part of each boat about 1-6 or 1-7 more time in performing the total lockage of the line; as to the cost, it will be about ten dollars per foot greater. As to the practicability however, so far as the supply of water is concerned, I have no hesitation in giving my opinion in its favor.

An apprehension having sometimes been expressed as to the declivity on the Erie side being too great for the lockage, it may be proper to add, that no difficulty will be experienced on this account. It may be in the power of the engineer, indeed, in an extreme case, to construct as many as 17 or 18 locks on a mile, and yet preserve their perfect independence, and this it is presumed is a much more rapid lockage than can be required on any part of the line alluded to.

One further remark may also be made in connection with this subject as regards the Conneaut route, viz: that from the smallness of the supply of water, to be obtained from French creek, and the necessary length of the feeder, (which is frequently found more expensive of water than the canal itself,) it is not probable that a sufficiency could be commanded on the summit for the supply of a canal by that route.

All which is respectfully submitted,

D. B. DOUGLASS, *Prof. of Eng.*

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE OF SAMUEL EMLÉN, M. D.

By Charles D. Meigs; M. D.

From the North American Medical and Surgical Journal, for July, 1828.

DIED, on the 17th of April, 1828, in the 39th year of his age, SAMUEL EMLÉN, Jr. M. D. Secretary of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and one of the Physicians to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

This is the third time since the establishment of our Journal, that we have been called upon to record the decease of worthy and valuable members of our profession in this city. EWING was taken from the midst of us just at the moment when his talents and virtues had begun to render his name familiar to the public ear as a rising and successful physician; the venerable Doctor GRIFFITHS, at the close of a long life of successful devotion to the humane duties of medicine had crowned him with reverence and popular respect; and now again, the irreproachable EMLÉN, having slowly surmounted the first difficulties in the way of professional reputation, is, by an inscrutable decree of Divine Providence, snatched from his family, his friends, and the art, which he seemed born to honour and advance by his industry, abilities, and exemplary life and conversation.

We have been commanded by the Kappa Lambda Society, of which he was a valued member and officer, to prepare a sketch of his life for this number of its Journal; and in obeying this command, we hope that our feelings of personal attachment to him may not lead us to make any false estimate of his many virtues; or to overrate his acknowledged abilities. We sincerely desire at least to say nothing more than the simple truth in regard to our deceased member.

Such is the nature of our calling, that few physicians, whose lives have been short of half a century, have been able to furnish considerable materials for the pen of the biographer. BAGLIVI, SAUNDERS, BICHAT, and some others, furnish rare exceptions to the rule; and even their lives are rather to be read in the works they have left as bequests to posterity, than in the events they witnessed, or the transactions in which they were personally engaged. The peaceful, quiet and unobtrusive tenor of even a good physician's life, affords, for the most part, but little scope for details, or description; since good sense, faithful discharge of duty, charitableness, inflexible integrity, christian piety, all that renders a man *integer viri scelerisque purus*, may be possessed in the highest degree, without affording very striking features for such an article. What says the poet?

Full many a gem of purest ray serene,

The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear;

Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,

And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

But those gems that are concealed in the deep caves of the sea, and the modest flowers that blossom in desert places, are not less bright, or sweet, or admirable, because they are not seen of the world—and those men, whose excellent and rare worth might make them the admiration of the age, are not the less admirable, if, with a virtuous modesty or christian humility, they retire from the stark stare of the public, preferring to exercise in a quieter sphere their excellent virtues, until confirmed by time and experience, they with more confidence may claim the high places of honour and respect. Virtue, in their view, is not a meteor, to flash out brightly and straightway be seen no more; for bad men occasionally do good actions; but it is a steady and a shining light, whose beams are mild in the orient, and grow broader and brighter and more beneficial, until they attain a meridian perfection and excellency. Those men only who pursue wisdom, and grow daily in goodness, are entitled to our admiration and praise. If such persons do not become what is called great, it is because circumstances make men great, and not that great men create circumstances for themselves. Such genius and

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public virtues as are found to be common and almost trite in times of great political convulsions and revolutions, ought not to be considered as rare or uncommon among men; for multitudes of persons pass their lives in vile trades, or squander their time in humble pursuits, who only require favourable circumstances to enable them to advance science, adorn the arts, or fill the rolls of fame with the history of glorious actions: the same is true of physicians, whose greatness oftener depends on contingencies than on their own pre-eminent qualifications. The occurrence of terrific epidemics, or fortunate appointments to public stations, are frequently the causes which lift men far above their equals in talent or worth.

After all it might be asked, what is it that makes men worthy of imitation when living, and of reverence and regret when dead? He only is admirable who begins life with unchangeable resolves to discharge his relative, social, and religious duties, and who in the course of that life, brings constantly up to the mark in performance, what he had aimed at as the prize in promise. The common fault is, that men go on by a sort of rule of chance-medley, have no fixed or predetermined objects or motives, and yielding to the impulse of events, are ever swaying up and down, and come therefore to nothing good. A man may begin with a general resolution that he will lead a moral life; but he is not half so apt to escape the snares of temptation, as he who firmly determines to eradicate from his soul the particular seeds of pride, envy, malice, avarice, &c. The very definiteness of the plan ensures its fulfilment.

In the death of Dr. EMLIN we have suffered the loss of a man who understood well, and discharged in a high degree, his professional, social, and religious obligations—who had forced his way by sheer merit, without an iota of false pretences or shrewd policy, into the public favour.

Dr. EMLIN was born in Chester county, state of Pennsylvania, on the 6th of March, 1789. As springing from one of the oldest and most respectable families of the society of Friends, he received, of course, in his early education, all the advantages which their strict example and sedulous inculcation of good morals could bestow. His education was chiefly English, but as it was carefully superintended, he had in it a solid foundation of knowledge, on which he afterwards erected a considerable structure of various and available information. The flash and gewgaw of education were never very desirable nor pleasing in his eyes, inasmuch as he knew them to be unessentials in managing the solid and stern concerns of life; and herein he conformed to the practice of the religious body of which he was a member, who, though they despise not many of the elegant pursuits of literature, and often combine in a high degree the agreeable with the useful, are more given to the latter than to the former. Dr. EMLIN's acquirements were more solid than specious, and produced in him those excellent fruits which have caused his death to be so much regretted.

In the year 1808, having resolved to devote himself to the profession of medicine, he placed himself as house pupil with Dr. PARRISH of this city, and under his roof, and with his example constantly before him, made rapid progress in his studies, to which by the testimony of his teacher, he absolutely devoted himself.

Under the roof of Dr. PARRISH, and as a member of his family, Dr. EMLIN passed four years, during which, having attended the lectures delivered in the University by the professors RUSH, WISTAR, BARTON, PRYSECK, JAMES, and COXE, he graduated M. D., and in June, 1812, embarked at New-York for England.

Arrived at London in the month of July, he placed himself in the vicinity of one of the great hospitals, where he sedulously endeavoured to acquire the greatest amount of practical and surgical knowledge. Attendance on hospital practice, on lectures by the celebrated individuals whose reputation had attracted him thither, conversation with celebrated men, to the houses of many of whom he had free and familiar access, and visits to ob-

jects which interest the man of science or the philanthropist, kept his mind on the stretch; and he accumulated a large stock of information, of which he noted down the heads in his journal, which we have perused with great satisfaction, as affording evidence of the diligence with which he employed himself even at that period.

The declaration of war by the United States against Great Britain, which reached London soon after his arrival, placed no obstacles in the way of his studies while in the metropolis. The detention it occasioned gave him an opportunity, however, of making an extensive tour through England, Ireland, and Scotland, the history of which is detailed with considerable naivete in his journal. At length the obstacles to his visit to Paris were removed, and after a residence of fourteen months in the island, he reached that city about the time of the emperor's return from Leipsig.

His stay in London, and his frequent access to the society of the most eminent physicians, surgeons, and lecturers, had increased his stock of knowledge, while the elegant society in which he moved, although it never abolished the gravity of his carriage, or the serious and sententious style of his conversation, imparted nevertheless to his manners that urbane cast, which is far more estimable and trustworthy than the false and heartless elegance of mere fashionable intercourse. They were marked by the gentleness, self-possession, and confidence which belong to the gentleman.

In Paris, though daily attracted by the extraordinary events of that wonderful period of history, Dr. Emlin continued to attend mainly to the objects of his visit.—The battles fought in the vicinity filled the hospitals with soldiers suffering under every species of military accidents, which he carefully studied.

As we have no events of his history while in France, demanding a particular relation, we need here only state that after the surrender of the French capital he returned to London in June, from whence he proceeded to Holland, and came home in the corvette John Adams as the bearer of despatches to the Government, after an absence of nearly two years and a half.

Soon after his arrival he commenced the practice of physic, and was elected one of the physicians to the Philadelphia Dispensary; an excellent school of practice through which most of the eminent practitioners here have passed.

In 1819 he resigned this station, in consequence of increasing occupations; soon after which he was elected to be one of the managers, and finally, after the death of his revered friend Dr. Griffiths, became secretary to that charity.

During the year 1819, when the yellow fever prevailed along the water margin of the city, Dr. Emlin was secretary to the Board of Health, and made those observations, of which the fruit is to be found in his valuable paper on yellow fever published in the last number of this Journal.

As member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, as physician to the Magdalen Asylum, the Orphan Asylum, and the Friends' Asylum for the Insane, he established broadly and deeply the foundations of a reputation which tended daily to raise him in public esteem.

He was an efficient and respected member of the Kappa Lambda Society; and the Journal of that Association is much indebted to him for the usefulness and reputation it has attained. He succeeded Dr. Griffiths as secretary to the College of Physicians, and to his zeal is undoubtedly owing much of the renewed activity and efficiency which marks the present course of that institution.

In 1825 he was elected one of the physicians to the Pennsylvania Hospital, an office to which he was annually re-elected, a sufficient proof of the assiduity and ability with which he discharged the functions of that honourable and very responsible situation.

This excellent man sat not down contented with the discharge of his merely professional duties. He had ac-

quired very solemn impressions of the magnitude of the evils which the vice of drunkenness has brought on the country, and few persons, although much attention has been given to it by some of the foremost men of the time, had accumulated more of statistic knowledge on the point than himself. In the organization of the Pennsylvania Society for Discouraging the use of Ardent Spirits, as well as in its administration as Manager, he took a very active and discreet part.

Dr. Emlen's private business occupied a very large share of his time. It had augmented rapidly during the last few years of his life, so that, with his public and private affairs, he had little leisure for visits of ceremony, or for any waste of that time which in his eyes was so valuable.

We have said that a physician's life for the most part furnishes few materials for the biographer: and yet, could we trace step by step so good a man's walk; behold him as he carries into the haunts of sickness, pain and despair, the healing influences of his function; see him at the bed side of the declining and dying, calling the careless or amazed senses to a just consideration of the duties of the creature towards the Creator; could we feel each throb of that sympathizing heart, or sum up the numerous alms-givings of that ever open hand,—what more should we need of events, to grace his memory or make his history interesting? The mad ambition of a conqueror may drive his headlong squadrons from the Granicus to the Indus over prostrate rights and bleeding bodies—may gather trophies, and wear them; but in the eye of sober reason and reflection, such are not half so lovely, so good, so beneficial in their day as the ceaseless and noiseless triumphs of a good physician, whose christianity adds and at the same time is illustrated by a blameless life.

Dr. Emlen was a christian: those who knew him will appreciate this praise. His religious diary, commenced in 1823, was continued up to the day preceding the invasion of his last illness, and contains a faithful, candid transcript of his feelings and views concerning the immortal hopes and desires that he experienced. It affords the evidence of that strained anxiety for improvement in morals, which he seems to have made a regular part of his plan, and of which he never lost sight in his conduct or conversation. We ought to remark that during his absence in Europe, he had been so much in the world as to have omitted some degree of that rigid observance of plainness that marks the dress and manners of Friends; but as his mind began to be more and more impressed with his religious obligations, he became more conformed to the practice of his society. His diary has an entry relating to the change he had effected in dress and demeanour, which was made for the purpose of enabling him, with less embarrassment or inconsistency, to live up to the requisitions of his conscience.

He quotes an observation, "we become christians more speedily by changing that which is within than that which is without;" and subjoins, that in order to enable him to restrain his conduct with less hesitation within the bounds of the cross, and feel as though he had no plea for appearing to act as a worldly man, he had assumed that plainness of stile which he doubtless considered as customary and useful aids in the christian warfare.

In the year 1819, he married Beulah Valentine, who was like himself a member of the Friends' Society. In the tender relations which this union produced, he found the purest sources of happiness. To his children he bore an affection that might be called passionate. We presume to say that the fire of parental love glowed in his breast with redoubled intenseness, perhaps because of the habitual restraint under which he was accustomed to hold his passions: how lamentable must have seemed the stroke which divided him in this world from the care and watchfulness over his children, which appeared to be, for him, the best part of existence. Nevertheless,

in committing his family, as he did, on his death bed, to the providential care of his Maker, he seemed to have acquired a calmness and submission that permitted no murmuring word to escape his lips, nor allowed of one sign of impatience or wilfulness, to express his unwillingness to meet that fate for which he was prepared by a blameless life.

From the American Medical Review.

CASE OF A HORNED WOMAN.

MARLBOROUGH, Montgomery Co. (Pa.) 10th July, 1826.

Dear Sir—I take the liberty of forwarding for your perusal the following case of an horned woman, hoping that from its very rare occurrence, it may not prove unacceptable. The account may be relied on, as many others besides myself have seen her, and as she resides but five miles distant from this place.

Mrs. B—, aged about seventy years, the wife of a farmer of Bucks county, of a robust constitution, was affected four years ago with a very troublesome itching over the centre of the parietal bone of the left side. In a short time she perceived a hard tumour of a horny structure occupying the place thus affected, which continued to increase, so that by the end of twelve months it had attained the length of one inch. Without any considerable pain, it has progressed in its growth an inch every year, and is at present four inches in length, and as thick as one's little finger. It is not attached to the bone, but is evidently an affection of the cuticle, commencing with a granular hour-glass-shaped tumour of three-eighths of an inch in length, from which the horn abruptly rises. After growing straight for one inch and three quarters, it takes a spiral direction, and has completed nearly a circular turn and a half horizontally, of about the diameter of a quarter dollar piece. In appearance it so closely resembles the horn of a buck sheep, that was it placed near a real sheep's horn, it would be difficult to distinguish between them. It is of the same colour, a dingy yellow; is as perfectly hard, and has all the rings natural to a horn of that animal, tapering also as it does, to the end. As it occasions no pain, except when a blow compresses its fleshy base between the horn and the bone,—as it is perfectly concealed by her head dress, and on account of what is of far more moment with her, a superstitious belief that it is a judgment from above, for some of her manifold sins, she resists all persuasion to have it removed.

With sentiments of gratitude, I am yours, &c.

Dr. B. Rush Rhees.

GEO. R. MORTON.

[The Hon. William Keith, Esq. had been appointed Govr. by ye Proprietor *with consent of ye Crown*, as the Charter required. Mr. Penn Junr. after his father's death, had given him a Commission as Govr. *without that Consent*; Keith doubted the Propriety of acting under it, and stated the case to Secry Craggs, who submitted it to the Lds Justice and they to the Lords of Trade and Plantations; upon this occasion the following Letter was written, and Keith's Scruples approved.]

Extract from a Letter from the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations (dated Whitehall July 21st, 1719, and signed, "J. Chetwynd, Charles Cook, T. Pelham, Martin Bladen,") to the Lords Justices of England.

"We think it our Duty, upon this Occasion, to acquaint your Excellencies, that we have been informed there was formerly an agreement made between her late majesty and Mr. Penn for this Province, and that Mr. Penn did receive part of the money in pursuance of the said agreement; We are not able to judge how far it may suit with the present Condition of his Majesty's affairs to compleat this agreement; but we cannot help thinking, that all occasions should be laid hold on to recover at least the Dominion of all the Proprietary Colonies into the Hands of the Crown."—*Records of Council.*

AN ABSTRACT OF THE

RETURNS MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA AND THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,

In pursuance of a requisition of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives of the said commonwealth; and printed by order of the said house.

To this Abstract is added, the date at which the several Counties were laid out—the number of Taxable Inhabitants in each—and the value of Real Property in the said City and Counties respectively—adjusted by the said COMMITTEE so as, in their opinion, to form a good Rule for Apportioning amongst them any TAX that may be Assessed upon the Real Estates of the Inhabitants of this State.

The 12th, 13th, and 14th, columns are incomplete, in consequence of the imperfect Returns of the commissioners. The commissioners, in their Returns designating the quantity of Land of first, second, third, and fourth rate, in their respective Counties, had no reference to land in their neighboring Counties,—hence no judgment can be formed by a comparison of what is called first rate in one County with that of the same rate in another: For what is termed first rate in one County, would hardly be fourth rate in another. And so of the other rates.

After making the usual allowance for roads and highways, and ample allowance for rivers and rivulets, there will be something more than a million and a half of Acres unaccounted for.

N.B. The Commissioners of the counties of Indiana, Jefferson, Potter, Tioga and Schuylkill, having made no Returns, the Committee have supplied the defect by an estimate of the quantity of Land in each of those Counties.

Date of Counties.	Names of Counties.	Taxable Inhabitants for 1814.	First rate land.	Assessed value per Acre.	Second rate land.	Assessed value per Acre.	Third and fourth rate land.	Assessed value per Acre.	Average value per Acre.	Total quantity of Acres in each County.	Unseated Lands included in the preceding column.	Amount of Assessed value of Lands.	Assessed value of Personal property.	Amount of the Assessed value of Real and Personal property in the City and several Counties.	Adjusted average price per Acre by the Committee of Ways & Means.	Amount of the Value of the Real Estates in the City and the several Counties, as Adjusted by the Committee of Ways and Means.
At commencement of the Provincial Government.	Philadelphia city	9383	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$28231938	—	\$28231938
1729	Do. county	10486	2484	\$200	19872	\$120	52165	35	\$79 16	74521	—	—	—	18390804	\$120	18390804*
1749	Bucks	7066	14472	75	260419	50	86913	8	43 64	361804	—	—	—	15792193	36	13024944
1749 2	Chester	8072	—	100 to 150	—	—	—	3 50	55 05	412537	—	\$22710280	1233103	23943383	37	15263869
1750 2	Lancaster	11346	169380	64	254071	47	84691	10	42 83	508142	—	21768295	6785284	28553579	48	24390816
1750 3	York	6772	40909	40 to 75	34844	20 to 40	404308	1	17 70	480061	—	8500079	—	8500079	50	14401830
1750 5	Cumberland	5971	7682	80	166454	37 1/2	324044	75	23 25	498180	—	11584059	—	11584059	31	15443580
1752	Berks	7390	100000	60	160000	40	260000	5	32 28	520000	—	16790000	—	16790000	35	1820000

1752	Northampton	4523	80044	30	70	71119	15	30	208522	3	to 15	0 18 71	369694	40074	1647398	3168447	2520497	1118792	149927	606892	11266642	2711371	4287269	3811972	2092716	4080905	11090820
1771	Bedford	3351	27206	4	33	54412	3	74	7779	0 10	1 46	1 27	816181	40074	1647398	3168447	2520497	1118792	149927	606892	11266642	2711371	4287269	3811972	2092716	4080905	11090820
1772	Northumberland	1687	326	67	12	169421	6	17	4066	0 50	&c.	9 45	508263	40074	1647398	3168447	2520497	1118792	149927	606892	11266642	2711371	4287269	3811972	2092716	4080905	11090820
1773	Westmoreland	5370	39097	9	25	169421	6	29	9745	0 50	5 0	4 51	508263	40074	1647398	3168447	2520497	1118792	149927	606892	11266642	2711371	4287269	3811972	2092716	4080905	11090820
1781	Washington	6780	—	25	—	169421	6	29	9745	0 50	5 0	4 51	508263	40074	1647398	3168447	2520497	1118792	149927	606892	11266642	2711371	4287269	3811972	2092716	4080905	11090820
1783	Payette	4579	95277	9	—	79605	6	22	4563	1 74	—	6 41	399445	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1784	Franklin	4493	63894	68	—	95842	50	22	3629	5 0	25	0 29	383366	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1784	Montgomery	6221	45396	38	—	125285	38	11	2532	19 0	33	0 30	483458	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1785	Dauphin	3348	6000	150	—	38199	80	18	4998	0 50	15	0 42	229197	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1786	Luzerne	2379	4860	28	—	17717	15	82	7854	1 0	15	0 1 75	850431	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1787	Huntingdon	3502	4497	20	—	104797	12	83	1484	0 64	4 0	5 50	581238	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1788	Allegheny	5538	13200	25	—	36600	15	35	3745	1 0	6 0	6 00	402545	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1789	Mifflin	3063	15586	30	—	69117	21	21	79	0 25	17	0 10 38	350425	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1789	Delaware	2661	64	—	—	—	—	41	0	51	0	10 38	350425	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1789	Lycoming	1858	14800	7	to 10	100374	1	4	991885	0 50	0 75	1107023	1051829	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1795	Somerset	2191	10744	6	—	28497	5	17	4248	0 25	4 0	2 82	654339	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1796	Greene	2412	17425	11	—	69699	9	17	4248	1 50	5 0	4 24	261372	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1796	Wayne	551	150	20	—	2950	12	35	6746	0 25	5 0	1 11	359846	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1800	Adams	2979	30836	40	&c.	149081	25	49	93712	1 0	25	0 25 0	273629	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1800	Centre	2150	11139	20	—	23698	18	71	9146	0 25	16	0 3 77	753983	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1800	Beaver	2398	56688	5	to 6	181625	3	4	95254	0 50	1 50	3 15	333561	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1800	Butler	1491	33716	3	15	160520	2	24	235824	0 73	1 45	1 76	430060	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1800	Mercer	1734	14052	3	50	135501	2	30	319479	0 50	1 63	1 68	465032	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1800	Crawford	1184	11189	6	—	145797	2	55	367627	0 70	1 30	1 73	524613	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1800	Eric	858	54247	2	37	216990	1	87	162744	1 12	1 44	1 72	433980	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1800	Warren	216	36275	1	to 2	145102	0	75	253930	0 25	0 75	0 70	433307	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1800	Venango	673	50067	1	to 2	200272	0	75	350473	0 25	0 75	0 65	600810	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1800	Armstrong	1454	481	4	—	804	3	50	539271	0 64	3 0	1 14	540556	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1803	Indiana	1363	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	440000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1804	Jefferson	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	650000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1804	M'Kean	63	2252	2	to 5	6585	1	50	730328	0 50	—	0 52	739165	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1804	Clearfield	264	—	3	—	—	2	4	—	0 12	3 50	0 71	831808	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1804	Potter	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	575000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1804	Tioga	455	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	630000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1804	Cambria	521	4100	3	—	6700	2	75	475560	0 12	2 50	0 94	485360	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1810	Bradford	1493	5780	9	46	46000	7	73	557840	1 0	5 0	2 12	609620	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1810	Susquehanna	1242	16800	30	—	13386	24	—	423384	0 50	20	0 1 67	455520	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1811	Schuylkill	1614	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	450000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1812	Lehigh	2902	29319	50	—	48932	45	—	108369	24 0	32	0 39	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1813	Lebanon	2696	20940	76	—	29050	58	—	82354	16 0	33	0 53	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1813	Union	2772	14818	40	—	29069	25	—	3017378	1 0	25	0 17	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1813	Columbia	3349	520	40	—	2900	35	—	268679	0 50	30	0 12	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1814	Pike	473	5423	12	to 20	4965	5	—	611673	0	5	&c.	626061	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
													23278906	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
													301842830	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* This sum includes Lots and Houses in the Northern Liberties, Southwark, Germantown, &c. &c.
Signed on behalf of the Committee of Ways and Means.

Harrisburg, March 1, 1815.

JACOB BUCHER, Chairman.

EXTRACTS OF AN ORATION

*Delivered at the Church in Manayunk, July 4, 1828,
by Dr. J. A. ELKINTON.*

• • • Let us look back for a moment and compare the condition of our country at this time, with what it was twenty years ago. I well remember, at the winter fire-side, hearing my father recount the dangers and the trials in crossing the Allegheny, and the almost insurmountable difficulties which he and his fellow travellers experienced in 1800, during a western expedition. The high and imposing summit of the mountain threatening to overwhelm them on one side, and the deep daring precipice, which looked down hundreds of feet over rocks and sharp ledges of stone, on the other.

No *turnpike* which now levels the irregularities of the mountain with that of the plain, was known to them at that time.

What were the resources of the farmer who inhabited the upper counties along the head waters of the Susquehanna? And how appalling were the prospects of the husbandman in that quarter, in obtaining a ready market for the produce of his soil.

When the waters of the Schuylkill moaned their uselessness, and those of the Susquehanna knew no attachment to its sister stream. Now mark the connection; one long chain of *canals* links together the different streams; and the hearts of the people, like their waters, are mingled in peace.

Of what utility was the discovery of the coal mines at Mauch Chunk, or the endless supply of that valuable article of commerce, in the mines of Mount Carbon. Situate more than a hundred miles from the place of its principal consumption in regard to domestic purposes, how was the citizen to be benefitted by the disclosure of this important provision of Providence, secreted in the bowels of the earth, for the comfort of, and left to be developed by, the industry and ingenuity of mankind. The immense quantity of coal which is deposited beneath the surface of the earth is truly astonishing.

Applied to the purposes of fuel, the stone coal is consuming day after day in invaluable quantities; and, so great is the store laid up for our use, that there is no probability of its being exhausted for ages yet to come.

Supposing its formation to be owing to the deposition of marine animal matter, as is asserted by some, the same process must be still going on; and the inmost recesses of the present seas, may be receiving the materials of fuel, for the inhabitants of new continents in the most remote period of the world.

"Nature profusely good, with wealth o'erflows,

And still is pregnant, tho' she still bestows."

The question is answered by a knowledge of the great trade of the Schuylkill canal, and by the facilitated advantages of the rail road at Mauch Chunk.

Look too at the advantages derived in New York as well as in this state from canals. Where the forest lately frowned, now the ploughshare glitters, and the harvests wave in verdant beauty! Where the dark and impenetrable ravine affrighted the traveller, the song of the husbandman now cheers him on his way! Swamps of lonely dreariness are changed to rich and lovely landscapes, and the march of human industry treads gently over their surface, and silently proclaims the civilization of the west. The howl of the retreating wolf, and the midnight shriek of the panther, are usurped by the morning song of birds! Such are some of the fruits of internal improvements, by the medium of canals.

Who is the man among this large collection of people, that credited the prophecy, or would have supposed that America twenty years ago, would be able at this time to supply her own wants in all the various branches of Manufactures?

Contemplations and prospects like these, elevate the feelings, cement the affections, ennoble our national character, and create in us a spirit of unusual industry, guaranteeing independence of all foreign countries alike honourable and dignifying.

Our domestic manufactures, our canals, our rail roads, progressing as they do, and as we do as a nation, backed by the powerful dependence of a vast and fertile territory, kindles in us a sensation truly republican, a spirit of enterprise and patriotic pride, which holds forth the bold prospect of triumph and ultimate success.

We will take for example a brief sketch of our own village, analyse the circumstances of what is before us, and take a retrospect of the past.

I am indebted to Mr. Andrew Young, for the following animated description, which was published some months ago, containing a list of the Factories in the order which I shall give them.

The changes which enterprise and capital are effecting in every portion of our country, are in many instances so rapid, as to appear almost beyond the limits which we are accustomed to prescribe to the efforts of human labor, and to make us think that the story of the lamp of Aladdin, by which he managed to erect a palace in the course of the night, is not so wonderful a matter, as we were wont to consider it.

It seems comparatively but a few months since, in our favorite ramble along the banks of the Schuylkill, for half a dozen miles above the city, we were accustomed to meet with nothing more imposing than a gentleman's country seat, or an occasional farm house. To hear nothing save perhaps the heavy sound of a flail, wielded by some veteran thresher; or the clamourings of truant urchins, as they sported upon the bosom of our placid and romantic river. But now five miles from Philadelphia, where calm waters reflected only the stately chestnut or nodding cedar, we have the broad shadow of the cotton factory, and the swift rushing of the water as it hurries away from the mill wheel. The whole scene is changed. A flourishing and populous village has risen up suddenly, and where we but lately paused to survey the simple beauties of the landscape, the sloping hills, the green woods, and the winding river, the eye is arrested by the less romantic operations of a manufacturing community, and the ear filled with the noise of ten thousand spindles." The following is a list of the establishments as they were six months ago.

1st. Richards, Rush, & Co's cotton factory is the upper mill, has 3,300 spindles, and 60 power looms, manufactures 10,000 yards per week, employs 115 hands.

2d. Is a grist mill, belonging to Schmick and Gorgas, manufactures 300 barrels of flour per week, employs 5 hands.

3d. Mr. Rowland's mill, for grinding and polishing saws; employs 9 hands.

4th. Mr. C. Hagner's mill, grinds drugs, cards and spins wool, and fulls cloth; employs 20 hands.

5th. Mr. Darrach's mill, manufactures wool for hats in one part, and cards and spins worsted in the other part; employs 55 hands.

6th. Mr. Rising's mill, has 2000 cotton spindles, and 30 power looms; employs 75 hands.

7th. Mr. Brooks' mill, has 8 power looms in one part, manufactures patent wool for beds in the other part; employs 12 hands, (has 400 spindles now in operation.)

8th. Mr. McDowell's mill, manufactures paper in one part, and has 1000 cotton spindles in the other part; employs 45 hands.

9th. Borie, Laguerrenne, and Keating's cotton mill, has 4,500 spindles, and 120 power looms, manufactures 20,000 yards per week; employs 215 hands.

10th. Mr. Morris' mill, has 3,364 cotton spindles, employs 75 hands. This mill is now conducted by its present owner, Mr. Wigner.

Making 636 hands employed in the manual operations of the mills.

In addition to the above list, there is now building, and will be completed this season—

1st. By Mark Richards, Esq. a rolling mill, and nail factory, adjoining the cotton factory.

2d. By Mr. Shippen of Philadelphia, three other factories, whose use is not at present ascertained.

3d. By Mr. Eckstein, a large paper mill, which will require 40 hands.

4th. By Moses Hay, a mill for the manufacturing of woollen and worsted goods.

A friend has politely furnished me with the following interesting information:—

"Capt. John Towers' was the first mill started on the bank—began running November 10th, 1819.

Mr. Isaac Baird was the first to start manufacturing. The first child born in this village was Christiana Margaret Baird, born January 23d, 1820.

The name of Manayunk, is intended as the Indian name of the river Schuylkill. But on the authority of Peter A. Duponceau, Esq., the name ought to be Manajunk; signifying in the Delaware language, daughter of rivers—meaning it was one of the daughters of the river Delaware.

Other buildings of less magnittde are going up in every direction. Some have it, that a town to be called Jacksonville, is in agitation, at the upper end of Manajunk.

There is at this time a constant demand for mechanics of every description, and good wages offering for labourers, by the people of this place. Stone masons particularly, mill-wrights, machine-makers, and carpenters, would all find plenty of employment here at this time. There is also a demand for hands in the factories. The following notice which has appeared in the Philadelphia papers, expresses the thriving state in which every branch of business is going on: "In addition to the great demand which at present exists in the interior of the state for labourers to complete the canal contracts, we learn from a gentleman well situated to judge, that the manufactories in the vicinity of the city are in want of hands, 'mule spinners' and weavers in particular, may make good wages, the former about two dollars per day."*

What can be more gratifying to the advocate of national independence, and the friend of domestic improvement than to behold an arrangement of factories animated by hundreds of inmates who attend to the operations of the machinery.

This church yet unfinished, is the imposing monument of the growing state of religion and morals among us. Here the precepts of the gospel are regularly administered.

I shall doubtless be excused if in this place I call to your remembrance, the indefatigable exertions of our absent and mutual friend, the Rev. Mr. Van Cleef. He first consecrated these walls, with the wholesome truths of religious instruction. Having in view the welfare of his fellow men, he enforced in language not soon to be forgotten, the great and unerring principles of religion and virtue. To his labours we may deservedly attribute the improving state of morality and religion in this place. His services will not go unrewarded. The people of Manayunk will continue to remember him with feelings of love and gratitude. While we unite in the expression of universal regret for the necessity of his leaving us, we are all eager to acknowledge an exalted and unfeigned appreciation of his professional abilities and righteousness, as well as an unqualified admiration and love for his talents and virtue.†

* The committee consider themselves authorized to contradict the publication which speaks of "mule spinners" making two dollars per day. In the vicinity of the city "mule spinners" can make on an average from six to nine dollars per week."

† We are correctly informed that the Rev. Mr. Sears, of Philadelphia, was among the first to establish the church. Aided by some of his friends in the city, as well as with the co-operation of the people in this quarter, it has rapidly progressed.

Mr. Sears officiated in the exercise of the ministry a long time before Mr. Van Cleef came to the place. He still continues his professional services among us—prayer

More than half a million of dollars is invested in the manufacturing interest of this place. An average of ten thousand dollars is paid away every four weeks for labour. The cash is put in immediate circulation. It comes from the employer to the hands; from the hands to the store-keeper, the butcher, the baker, the taylor, the shoemaker, the truck merchant, and the doctor all get their share. A new and vigorous spring is given to every thing.

By a recent census the population of Manayunk amounts to thirteen hundred and ninety-four souls. It is supposed that two thousand people subsist at this time out of the operations and improvements, that are going on within the boundaries of Manayunk. The whole village is a kind of theatre, in which hundreds of people, composed of different countries, are grouped together, and each performs his part. In addition to the church, there is a school for free and pay scholars of both sexes, besides several other seminaries of learning.‡ The "Roxborough Lodge" constitutes a prominent part of our local improvements, and may be considered a valuable acquisition to the place. In its government, good order and harmony, with a remarkable degree of brotherly affection, characteristic of the fraternity, is found to exist. It is equally respectable with other similar institutions.

To what does Manayunk owe all this rapid and prosperous advancement? Six years ago, in a state of embryo, and comparative nothingness, no enterprising traveller sought the shores of the Schuylkill in this direction. Now we are becoming the wonder of the old, as well as of the new world. Rising up in a remarkable manner, we have received the appropriate and highly complimentary appellation, of the Manchester of America.

meetings and the Sunday school, find in Mr. Sears a faithful advocate and a zealous friend. What we have said of Mr. Van Cleef, may be very justly applied to his acknowledged friend and fellow labourer, Mr. Sears.

‡ A library has lately commenced among us, and promises to be a means of much usefulness and improvement. It has already received unanticipated patronage and support.—AUTHOR. *Pen. Gaz.*

JOHN SCOTT'S LEGACY.

JOHN SCOTT, Chemist, late of Edinburgh, by his will, made in the year 1816, bequeathed the sum of four thousand dollars in the funded three per cent. stock of the United States, to the Corporation of the city of Philadelphia, to the intent, "that the interest and dividends to become receivable thereon, should be laid out in premiums to be distributed among ingenious men and women, who make useful inventions, but no such premiums to exceed twenty dollars; and that therewith shall be given a copper medal with this inscription: 'To the most deserving.'" The Select and Common Councils, by an ordinance passed November 22d, 1821, intrusted "The Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture," with the distribution of the aforesaid premiums and medals, for the term of five years; and on the 25th January, 1827, they renewed the ordinance for a further period of seven years. Successive committees of the Society were appointed to attend to the business, by which the following premiums have been awarded.

1822.

I. To Samuel Goodwin, for a Front Door Lock—twenty dollars.

II. To Dr. James Ewing, for a Screw-cock Hydrant—a medal and twenty dollars.

III. To Coleman Sellers, for a simple and effectual Cupping Instrument—a medal and twenty dollars.

IV. To Thomas Barnitt, for a press to force out the unnecessary quantity of tar absorbed by yarn, in the manufacture of cordage—a medal and twenty dollars.

V. To Isaac Conard, of Lampeter township, Lancas-

ter county, Pennsylvania, for a simple and effectual Barrow to plant Indian corn—a medal and twenty dollars.

VI. To George Harper, for two Drills, one for potatoes and one for seeds—ten dollars.

VII. To Wm. Shotwell, for an easy garden weeder—five dollars.

VIII. To Robert Welford and James H. Deas, for an improved plane with frictionless rollers, for planing floors—a medal and twenty dollars.

IX. To Daniel Neill, for a Vertical Printing Press—a medal and twenty dollars.

X. To James Gardette, dentist, for three mechanical improvements in his profession; which are highly commended in Europe and the United States; and for a simple Lever instrument, for the easy and expeditious extraction of teeth, and stumps of teeth—a medal and twenty dollars.

XI. To Jonathan Nicholls, of Providence, Rhode Island, for a portable Carriage Spring Seat—a medal and twenty dollars.

XII. To John Meer, for a Razor Strop—a medal and twenty dollars.

XIII. To Mrs. Frances Jones, for an improvement in the apparatus for making patent lint—twenty dollars. 1825.

XIV. To Benjamin Freymuth, for a very ingenious Chamber Alarm Bell, which can be attached to a watch—a medal and five dollars.

XV. To John C. Jenckes, of Providence, Rhode Island, for an Apparatus to enable persons with fractured limbs to be moved in their positions in bed, without injury—a medal and twenty dollars. 1827.

XVI. To Robert Eastman, of Brunswick, Maine, for an Improved Rotary Saw-machine, for sawing clap boards—a medal and twenty dollars.

XVII. To Joseph Woodhouse, of Otsego county, N. York, for a Paper-cutting Machine—a medal and twenty dollars.

XVIII. To Abraham Corl, of Pugh town, Chester county, Pennsylvania, for a Drill for clock and watch-maker's work—a medal and twenty dollars.

XIX. To Joel Taylor, of Danbury, Connecticut, for an Apparatus for dying Hats—a medal and twenty dollars.

XX. To Daniel Powles, of Baltimore, for a Bedstead which can be put up and taken down by any person, owing to the peculiar construction of the joints; and is proof against insects.

XXI. To Danl. Powles, for a Stirrup, which effectually prevents the foot from sticking, in case a person is thrown from a horse—a medal and twenty dollars.

XXII. To James Cooper and Thomas Barnitt, for a Hat-finisher Apparatus—a medal and twenty dollars.

XXIII. To the Messrs. Terhoeven, brothers, of Philadelphia county, for an Apparatus which winds the silk from the cocoons, and twists and doubles it at one operation—a medal and twenty dollars.

All the inventions for which premiums have been awarded, are in actual use, and highly approved of.

The Committee invariably require certificates of the originality and utility of the inventions, or improvements for which claims for premiums have been made: and descriptions of them correctly written, and in clear language, accompanied by drawings in perspective, and in detail when necessary to illustrate them. Models of some of the foregoing machines are in possession of the Society, and the operation of most of them have been witnessed by the committee. Where the invention is a composition of matter, specimens of the ingredients, and of the composition of matter sufficient in quantity for the purpose of experiment, and to preserve in the cabinet of the Society, are required. To these rules of conduct, they, during the last year, added the following, for the purpose of affording every possible chance of detecting any attempt at interference on the part of claimants, with the inventions of others. After having satisfied

themselves of the utility of an invention, and resolved that it is worthy of a premium, they advertise that in three months it would be awarded, unless satisfactory testimony should in the mean time be brought forward to prove its want of originality. This regulation, which it is believed is altogether novel, it is the intention of the Committee to continue, as constituting the best guard in their power to adopt against deception.

The present Committee consist of

JAMES MEASE, M. D.
Vice President of the Phil. Ag. Soc.
ROBERT HARE, M. D.
Prof. Chem. Univ. Penn.
JAMES RONALDSON,
President of the Franklin Institute.
S. W. CONRAD,
Lecturer on Mineralogy and Botany.
WM. RUNDEL.
WM. PHILLIPS.

TENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The corner stone of a new church, to be called the Tenth Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, was laid on Monday last, at the corner of Walnut and Twelfth sts. An address on the occasion was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Green. The site for this temple is well chosen, and, we are happy to add, that such arrangements have been made by the enterprising gentlemen concerned in the work, as to secure its immediate erection.

The whole of the Union Canal Loan 300,000 dollars, was taken at a premium of 4 per cent.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The commencement of a new volume, is a favorable period for those who have not yet subscribed for, and who wish to possess, the Register, to furnish us with their names. From an inspection of the volume which has just closed, the plan of the work as well as the manner in which it has been conducted, may be ascertained. And those who are desirous of possessing it from the commencement, may still be furnished, if application be soon made, either in numbers, at the original subscription price, or bound, at the additional price of the binding. Public libraries may also be supplied with the first volume, and the numbers of future volumes retained for them until the close of a volume and then bound and forwarded agreeably to directions. We need further encouragement, to enable us to sustain this work, and we hope we shall not be disappointed, in our appeal to the public spirit of our citizens, to support and patronize a publication, expressly devoted to the development of the resources of our state, and to the preservation of facts and documents relative to its history and public improvements. No exertions on our part will be spared to render the Register still more entitled to public patronage.

The printing of the Index being not entirely finished, its delivery must be delayed until early in the next week.

Printed every Saturday morning by William F. Geddes, No. 59 Locust street, Philadelphia; where, and at the Editor's residence, No. 51 Filbert street, subscriptions will be thankfully received. Price five dollars per annum—payable in six months after the commencement of publication—and annually, thereafter, by subscribers resident in or near the city—or where there is an agent. Other subscribers pay in advance.

THE REGISTER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DEVOTED TO THE PRESERVATION OF EVERY KIND OF USEFUL INFORMATION RESPECTING THE STATE.

EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD, NO. 51, FILBERT STREET.

VOL. II.—NO. 2. PHILADELPHIA, JULY 26, 1828.

NO. 30.

MINERALOGICAL NOTICES.

In the absence of a complete geological description of the State, which we hope soon to see accomplished; the only method which at present suggests itself to us, to obtain a knowledge of the various mineral treasures which so large a section of country must contain, is to collect the information, already possessed, from the various publications and numerous individuals who have turned their attention to the interesting and useful study of mineralogy. As a commencement on this subject, we publish from the second part of vol. 1. of the Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences, (a work perhaps better known, in Europe than in this city where it is published) "an account of the minerals at present (1818) known to exist in the vicinity of Philadelphia by Isaac Lea." Since that account was published, many additions have no doubt been made to the catalogue for the completion of which, we must appeal to some of our scientific friends.

It is desirable that a cabinet be, somewhere formed, in which a complete collection shall exist, of all the minerals found in the State; and we know of no place so suitable for this purpose as Harrisburg, the seat of government; and it ought to be a STATE CABINET—established by the legislature; a suitable scientific person should have the care of it, and as far as opportunity offers, devote a portion of his time to visiting the different sections of the State and collecting specimens and other information, which may in time be very useful in forming a geological map of the State. The great number of persons now employed on the different canals and other public works; and the various sections of the country, which in the prosecution of those works are explored, afford facilities to the legislature, for commencing a cabinet of which advantage should be taken, by enlisting the services of the engineers and of others employed, requesting or requiring them to pay attention to the subject, and forward to the cabinet whatever may be found worthy of preservation. Large contributions would no doubt be made by the citizens generally. Each county also might with advantage possess a county cabinet for the preservation of objects found within its bounds, which being within a short distance of every man's home, would enlist his feelings and interests in its favor, and the county would soon become thoroughly investigated. In our last volume, we furnished some account of an institution, established for this purpose in West Chester, whose example is worthy of imitation by other counties. In this city, the Academy of Natural Science, (whose journal we have noticed above) has existed for several years, and though not appreciated

here as highly as it merits, is probably as well known in Europe, and has done as much, if not more, by its journal, to elevate the scientific character of our country abroad, as any other institution in the United States. In the various departments of natural science, it possesses a most extensive and valuable library. Its museum, is scientifically arranged, and its members are extremely devoted to the interests of the institution and of science. The building erected for the Swedenborgian congregation, was a few years since purchased by the academy, and fitted up for the reception of its library and museum, and we know of few objects in the city more worthy of a visit from strangers than this institution. At all meetings excepting on one evening of each month strangers may be present, when introduced by a member.

As a depository for the natural productions of the county, we would therefore recommend this institution. We have no doubt the Academy would gladly set apart a portion of their room for this special object, and render any assistance in the examination of the county, in their power.

It is a reflection upon the scientific character of our country, that we have no national museum or institute at the seat of government, similar to those which reflect so much credit on some of the European governments, and contribute so much to the amusement and instruction of strangers. The means for such an establishment are ample. The various public officers through the United States and those visiting foreign countries, might in a very short time, by their services and contributions, render such an institution very respectable and useful, especially if public lecturers were appointed at the expense of the government to instruct and enlighten those who would no doubt resort to Washington for the purpose of attending the lectures.

In the course of debate on the question of admitting iron free of duty for the use of rail roads; it was stated, that a sufficient quantity could not be produced in the United States for the purpose, within the time required. We would be glad to know the quantity which may be produced annually in this state, and we solicit information, from those engaged in the manufacture of iron or who live in the neighbourhood of iron works, respecting the quantity of different kinds manufactured, the name of the works or owners; the mines from which the ore is obtained; the number of persons engaged in this business; the prices at the works, &c. &c. and we will at some future period, furnish in this work as complete a list as we can obtain. The editors of newspapers throughout the state, would assist much by publishing this request in their papers and such information

as they possess respecting the works in their neighborhood and forwarding the paper containing it, to the editor of the Register of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

An Account of the Minerals at present known to exist in the vicinity of Philadelphia. BY ISAAC LZA.

METALS.

Blue Carbonate of Copper. *Cuivre carbonate bleu.* H.

This mineral occurs in minute crystals, and in very small quantities, of a beautiful dark blue colour, at the mines on Perkiomen creek, about twenty-two miles north of the city. It is found in veins; with lead and zinc, in the old red sandstone formation.

Green Carbonate of Copper. *Cuivre carbonate vert.* H. *Malachite.* W.

Occurs both radiated and botryoidal of an emerald green colour. Locality and geognosy same as the last species.

Red Oxide of Copper. *Cuivre oxidule.* H. *Ruby Copper.* W.

Beautiful capillary crystals, translucent and of a bright red colour, have been lately discovered by Messrs. J. Lukens and B. Say, at the same place with the two former specimens.

Copper Pyrites. *Cuivre pyriteux.* H. *Yellow Copper.* Aiken.

It occurs in amorphous masses, of a brass yellow colour and often externally iridescent, at Perkiomen, and on Chester creek, near a saw mill, three miles west of Chester, in Delaware county. At the latter place it exists in quartz, accompanied with sulphuret of molybdena.

Magnetic Sulphuret of Iron. *Fer sulphure ferrifere.* H.

This mineral occurs amorphous, in the hornblende rocks near the engine at Morris hill, and in small quantities.

Magnetic Oxide of Iron. *Fer oxidule.* H. *Magnetic Iron Ore.* W.

We find this on the Schuylkill in small quantities, of a dark iron black, and possessing a slight metallic appearance. It is strongly attracted by the magnet. A variety, known by the name of octahedral iron, should be mentioned here. It is crystallized in regular octahedrons from one sixteenth to one half of an inch in diameter. Some of these crystals divided parallel to either face, and transposed or partly turned round, form masses of triangular formed tables, with their three sides bevelled, each end being replaced with two faces inclined towards each other. It occurs in large quantities in the talc rocks of Chestnuthill, immediately on the Wichicon creek, eastern side, ten miles from the city.

Sulphuret of Iron. *Iron Pyrites.* W. *Fer sulphure.* H.

In our hornblende rocks we find this mineral, generally disseminated, but sometimes in the form of cubes. It occurs also, at the mine near Chester, and at Perkiomen lead mines, crystallized in various forms, and frequently tarnished so as to present the appearance of other metals.

Brown Oxide of Iron. *Hematite.* W. *Fer oxide Hematite.* H.

This species of iron ore is found at Upper Dublin, about fifteen miles north of the city. It frequently occurs in geodes, the interior sides of which are perfectly black, and of a botryoidal, mammillary or coralloidal form: sometimes the cavity contains sand. Its construction proves it to be concretion. Some specimens have also been found on the Schuylkill.

Scaly red Oxide of Iron. *Red Iron Froth.* W. *Fer oligiste hissant.* H.

At the lead mines on the Perkiomen we find fine specimens of this mineral. It occurs there in scaly particles of a nearly cherry red colour; soft to the touch, and soils. It is taken out of the vein with the lead, generally incrusting some other mineral.

Foliated Iron Ore.

The iron ore known by this name here, frequently occurs in quartz rocks, seldom thicker than the eighth of an inch, and appears to be a black oxide of iron. It is found at Chestnuthill and on the Wichicon.

Jaspery Iron Ore.

It occurs massive, in considerable quantities, in the road near Springmills. Its fracture is flat conchoidal, colour brownish.

Argillaceous Iron Ore.

This species occurs in large quantities near Burlington. Its colour is yellowish brown, and earthy, being entirely loose. It is valued here highly as an ore, and carried to the lower part of the state, where other ores are plenty.

Bog Iron Ore.

This species of ore is found abundantly in New Jersey, where it is wrought in great quantities.

Hydrat of Iron. *Blue Iron earth.* W. *Fer Phosphate.* H.

This mineral occurs crystallized and massive, and in considerable quantities, near Imleytown, N. J. The crystals are translucent, and have a laminated and radiated appearance. Colour, dark blue. Before the blow-pipe it becomes brownish, prior to its being heated to redness, but boils up when perfectly so, the bead presenting a metallic appearance, and is slightly magnetic. With borax it forms a yellowish brown glass. It is frequently attached to organic remains. The massive or earthy variety, is said to occur in pieces of thirty pounds weight at Allentown, N. J. When first exposed to the atmosphere, it presents a white appearance, but soon changes to a fine sky blue. It is affected by the blow pipe as the crystallized. Professor Cooper has lately proved this to be a hydrate, and not a phosphate of iron. Its solutions in nitric acid, do not precipitate the solutions of lead.

Arsenical Iron. *Arsenical Pyrites.* W. *Marcasite.* K. *Fer arsenical.* H.

A piece of this mineral of nearly two pounds weight, was given me by a person on Perkiomen, who informed me it was found in the neighbourhood. Colour, yellowish white, fracture uneven. When subjected to the blow pipe, the arsenic was volatilized in a white vapour, giving out a strong alliaceous odour.

Chromate of Iron. *Fer Chromate.* H.

This combination of chromic acid with iron, is found in the talc rocks of Chestnuthill, where it is generally accompanied with small fibres of asbestos. Colour, rather darker than steel grey. Some of the more impure varieties give a singular appearance to the rocks there. They present dark spots from one quarter to three or four inches, disseminated throughout. It is also found in a very pure state in steatite rock, on Lewis's farm, near the West Chester road, about ten miles from the city, and near the Lancaster turnpike, about the same distance. From the two last localities it is used in the arts here.

Sulphuret of Lead. *Galena.* Aiken. *Lead Glance.* W. *Plomb sulphure.* H.

A considerable quantity of this species of lead ore has lately been taken up, by Mr. Wetherill, at the mines on Perkiomen. It occurs generally cubic, sometimes steel grained. A few specimens were found by Messrs. J. Lukens and B. Say, presenting a cube with the solid angles truncated, forming a triangular facet. It occurs here with barytes, quartz, phosphate, carbonate and molybdate of lead, and red iron froth. This vein is in the old red sandstone formation, and direction nearly north east and south west, forming a line with the mines near New Hope, Brunswick, and Schuylers copper mine.

Carbonate of Lead. *White Lead Ore.* W. *Plomb carbonate.* H.

This mineral is frequently found accompanying the last mentioned one, at the same place, generally crystallized in various forms, and presenting beautiful spe-

cimens. It is transparent, and more resinous than quartz. A substance which I believe to be the black carbonate of lead is also found at this mine.

Sulphate of Lead. Natural Lead Vitriol. W. Plomb Sulphate. H.

Lately this variety of lead has been found by Mr. Lukens, at Perkiomen, but not in any considerable quantities, and generally connected with quartz, or some of the salts of lead. It much resembles the carbonate in translucency, but is distinguishable by its insolubility in nitric acid.

Molybdate of Lead. Yellow Lead Ore. W. Plomb Molybdate. H.

This beautiful salt of lead is found, though rarely, at Perkiomen. It occurs in small yellow waxy crystals, generally in the interstices of quartz, or connected with the other lead ores. It was first discovered by Mr. Z. Collins.

Phosphate of Lead. Brown and Green Lead Ore. W. Plomb Phosphate. H.

Locality same as the other salts of lead, where it occurs in beautiful pale green coloured crystals, and incrustations.

Sulphuret of Zinc. Blende. W. Zinc sulphure. H.

This mineral occurs in considerable quantities, at the mines on Perkiomen creek, of the yellow, brown, and black varieties, generally massive, but sometimes crystallized. Its fracture has a strong resinous aspect. It is associated with barytes, and the vein is nearly six inches in thickness.

Sulphuret of Molybdena. Molybdena. W. Molybdena sulphure. H.

On Chester creek, three miles from the town of Chester, and about seventeen south of the city, this metal occurs in considerable quantities, in granite. The specimens from this place, exhibit the usual characters of molybdena, being of a light lead grey, and bright metallic lustre. Its structure is lamellar, and it marks, with much softness, upon paper. It is said to occur here crystallized, but I have never witnessed it. Sulphuret of iron and phosphat of lime accompany it.

Red Oxide of Titanium. Rutile. W. Titane Oxide. H.

In the granular limestone of London grove, Chester county, particularly on the property of Mr. John Jackson, this mineral occurs crystallized in prisms, geniculated, in angular and broken pieces, and rolled. Colour, generally that of blood red to brown.

Silico calcareous Oxide of Titanium. Rutile. W. Titane siliceo calcaire. H.

Mr. Vanuxem and myself, about eighteen months since, discovered this species, imbedded in the hornblende rocks of the quarry at the end of the canal road. Some specimens are finely crystallized in very low octahedrons, nearly an inch over, with the obtuse angles truncated. Colour, a dull waxy yellow. Mr. S. Conrad had some years previous, observed it in small quantities, at the falls of Schuylkill.

EARTHY MINERALS.

Zircon. Zirkon. W. Zircon. H.

This mineral exists in several places of our neighborhood. It was first discovered at the falls of the Delaware at Trenton, about twenty yards above the eastern abutment of the bridge, in gneiss, by Mr. S. Conrad. Crystals, generally small four-sided prisms, of a dark brownish red, imbedded in pale blue quartz, and greenish feldspar. Another locality of this mineral was discovered by Mr. Vanuxem and myself, about two years since, on the Brandywine, eastern side, about two miles beyond Westchester, on the opposite side of the creek from James Jefferis's farm. It is there found in pieces of blue quartz in the road. Mr. Lukens has also found it lately, about fifteen miles on the York road. Within a few weeks, Mr. A. F. Jessup has found it to occur on

the Schuylkill, about ten miles from the city, in a rock similar to that of Trenton.

Pistazite. Epidote. H.

Pistazite, both massive and crystallized, was found by Mr. Vanuxem and myself, in a large piece of quartz, about one fourth of a mile above the upper bridge on the Schuylkill, western side, and nearly one hundred yards from the river. It did not appear to be exactly in place, as it was found on a pile of other stones. Colour, yellowish olive. Form hexaedral prism with diedral summits.

Zoizite. Epidote. H.

Zoizite occurs in the hornblende rocks of the quarry, end of canal road, in acicular crystals and fasciculated, sometimes associated with zeolite, and rutile. Colour, greyish, and has a slight pearly lustre.

Melanite.

Mr. C. Wister is mentioned by Cleveland as having found this mineral, imbedded in gneiss, back of Germantown, six miles from the city. Form, a double dodecahedron with trapezoidal faces. Colour, velvet black. I do not believe this to be the melanite of European mineralogists, but a fine specimen of the common trapezoidal garnet. Werner says, melanite occurs in the newest flatz trap formation.

Garnet. Grenat. H.

Some beautiful specimens of the variety of garnet called pyrope, occur at Mr. Wilcox's paper mill, about one mile from Concord, Chester county. Colour, a fine dark red, and when polished makes a fine stone of luxury.

Common Garnet.

Very large quantities of this variety, occur in the primitive formation of our vicinity, more particularly so in the mica slate on the Schuylkill.

The best specimens, of the dodecahedron with rhomboidal faces, are found on the Wichicon creek, about nine miles from the city. The prismatic garnet is also found near the same place.

The dodecahedron, truncated on all its edges, occurs on the eastern side of the same creek, on the top of a hill, about half a mile above its confluence with the Schuylkill. A very fine large specimen, now in possession of Mr. S. Morton, measuring about five inches in diameter, was found in digging a well at Barrenhill meeting house, twelve miles from the city.

The trapezoidal garnet, with twenty-four faces, occurs remarkably perfect, of a very deep red colour, in the mica shist, about one and a half miles above the falls of Schuylkill, where the lock is now forming. Some of those taken to Paris by Mr. Vanuxem, are highly prized by Haüy, as beautifully illustrating the theory of decrements.

Manganesian Garnet. Grenat Manganesie. Brogt.

This mineral has lately been discovered by Mr. Jessup, one fourth of a mile west of the Ridge Road, and about nine miles from the city. Colour, brownish red. It has only been discovered massive.

Staurolite. Staurolith. W. Staurolide. H.

On the Wichicon, about eight miles from the city, a large, steep, and uncultivated hill, formed by almost perpendicular gneiss rocks on its eastern side, contains a large quantity of this mineral, in single crystals of a dark reddish brown colour, and resinous appearance. Form a hexagonal prism, terminated by diedral summits. It is associated here with dodecaedral garnets and small quantities of cyanite. It was first observed here by Mr. Godon.

Beryl. Edler Beril. W.

This mineral is found on Mr. C. Peale's farm, near Germantown. Colour, yellowish green. I have lately found some specimens of it, in a quarry of gneiss belonging to judge Peters, about three hundred yards above the upper bridge, on the west side of Schuylkill. Colour of one part, yellowish, of another, green, and puts on more the appearance of emerald.

Tourmalin. Schorl. W. Tourmalin. H.

In most of the granite and gneiss rocks of our neighbourhood, we find tourmalin, generally crystallized in long prisms, singly and in bunches, sometimes, but rarely, terminated with three or more faces, and always black. More particularly we find it, at judge Peters' quarry, and Sheridan's quarry, near the upper bridge, as well as on the opposite side of the Schuylkill. The finest specimens have been found eight miles on West Chester road.

The brown tourmalin, has been found at London grove in carbonate of lime.

Quartz. Berg Kristal. W.

This mineral exists in large quantities, and in different forms around us.

Amethyst quartz, of a beautiful violet blue, and gradation to a light blossom colour, is found occasionally in Chester and Delaware counties.

Blue quartz, amorphous, is found on the Brandywine, two miles west of Westchester, and contains zircon.

Smoky quartz, is found finely crystallized, on the Brandywine, in Chester county.

Limpid quartz, occurs in large quantities, crystallized, generally aggregated, showing only their pyramids, at Perkiomen and Norristown.

Quartz arenaceous, we have in large quantities on the shores of our rivers, and in the sand and gravel hills west of the city.

Hornstone. Hornstein. W. Quartz agathe grossier. H.

This mineral occurs in the gravel hills near the Schuylkill, in small pieces and of a fine texture. On the Easton road, about ten miles and a half from the city, it occurs in large quantities, in place, of a greyish white colour, massive and of a dull splintery fracture. On the road to Springmills, about two hundred yards beyond Barrenhill meeting house, immediately at the cross roads, is found a rock much resembling coarse hornstone. Where it has been exposed to the atmosphere, it separates generally into four-sided prisms, with two acute and two obtuse angles, of an inch or two in diameter and five or six long, the ends are broken at right angles with the prism.

Flint. Quartz agathe pyromaque. H. Fuerstein. W.

We find this mineral only in rolled pieces in this vicinity. It exists in the gravel hills near the Schuylkill, and is also found on the shores of the Delaware, of a black colour, containing the remains of a small zoophyte of a globose appearance. Found near the Delaware above Bristol, enclosing terebratula.

Chalcedony. Quartz agathe chatoyant. H. Kalzedon. W.

Many beautiful specimens of chalcedony, were found by Mr. Vanuxem and myself, on the Westchester road, between the sixteenth and seventeenth milestones. It is associated with quartz in decomposed serpentine. Colour, bluish milky white, covered with rich, yellow, drusy, quartz crystals. It sometimes contains arborizations, of a hair brown colour, supposed to be conservæ. Mr. Conrad has also found it between Springfield and Concord.

Basanite. Lydian Stone. W.

This variety of silicious slate, is found in rolled pieces at the falls of the Delaware at Trenton, of a dark bluish black colour. It evidently has been brought by the water, from the grawacke and transition limestone formation, in the neighbourhood of Easton, about fifty miles above.

Argillite. Argile schisteuse tabulaire. H.

Clay slate occurs on the Norristown road, about sixteen miles from the city, of a bluish grey colour. It does not appear to be sufficiently perfect there, to be made use of.

Zeolite. Zeolith. W. Stilbite. H.

In the hornblende quarry, at the end of the canal road, about four miles from the city, this mineral occurs radiated and incrusting the rocks, of a white colour. It is also found there in crystals, though not very perfect.

Jasper. Quartz Jasper rouge. H.

Jasper of various colours and fine texture, is found in angular and broken pieces, on the shores of the Delaware and Schuylkill, some of which have chalcedonic veins through them. It occurs in place of a rough yellow colour, about one mile on this side of Springmills, immediately in the road, in considerable blocks, and contains a small portion of chalcedony and drusy quartz.

Feldspar. Feldspath. H. W.

The granite and gneiss rocks of our neighbourhood are, in a great measure, composed of this mineral. A few fine specimens, well crystallized, were found by Mr. Vanuxem and myself, at judge Peters's quarry, about one quarter of a mile above the upper bridge, in ten-sided prisms, with diedral summits, and one specimen hemitrope. About a mile up the canal road, on the eastern side, is found a beautiful white variety, associated with crystallized mica and phosphate of lime.

Adularia.

This variety of Feldspar, occurs in the hornblende rocks, of the quarry, end of canal road. Some specimens are distinctly crystallized.

Desintegrated Feldspar. Kaolin.

Feldspar in a state of decomposition exists on the canal road, and on Mill creek, near the Baltimore turnpike, and in large quantities about three miles west of Chester, near the creek.

Clay.

Nature has abundantly supplied us with this substance, so useful to the manufacturers of porcelain. The numerous kilns for the burning of bricks, sufficiently point out the situation where it is most plentiful. A more pure variety of clay, is found on the Delaware below Bordentown, and thence to New Castle. Large quantities are taken in wagons to Pittsburgh, a distance of more than three hundred miles, used by glass blowers, for making pots. Variegated clay is also found near Bordentown.

Mica. Glimmer. W.

This occurs exceedingly abundant in the primitive formation of our neighbourhood. We find it in hexædral prisms and tabulated, on the Schuylkill, near Germantown, and on the Wilmington road near the Woodlands, where I have found hexædral crystals of black mica, circumscribed by those of a light brown, forming curious specimens. The largest plates I have seen, of this vicinity, were found by Mr. Vanuxem and myself about fifty yards east of the canal road, just beyond the house of Mr. Caspar Morris. The plates are six inches over, and the hexagonal form of crystallization is beautifully illustrated by the arrangement of lines, of a dark metallic colouring matter, either iron or manganese. Green mica is found at Chestnuthill, near the Wichicon, where it is probably coloured by chrome; also near Chester. Mica very largely enters into the composition of our granite, gneiss, and mica slate rocks.

Chlorite. Talc Chlorite. H. Chlorit. W.

Chlorite of a dark green colour, and in fine particles, is found with quartz at Willowgrove; and laminated, near the soapstone quarry on the east side of Schuylkill. Dr. Seybert says, near the Warwick iron works in Chester county, and in Montgomery county near the Schuylkill, but I regard the latter rather as a talc rock.

Hornblende. Gemeiner Hornblend. W. Amphibole. H.

Large masses of hornblende rock exist on the Schuylkill, about two hundred yards above the engine house; and about two miles again above that. It is pretty well crystallized, in a bladed and acicular form, on the canal road.

Lithomarge. Steinmark. W. Argile Lithomarge. H.

Cleveland says, that this mineral occurs in Montgomery county, but does not particularize the spot.

Steatite. Speckstein. W. Talc Steatite. H.

Steatite is found in considerable quantities, about ten miles up the Schuylkill, where, with the connection of

talc, it forms the soapstone rock, which is much used in the city.

Serpentine. Gemeiner Serpentine. W. Roche Serpentineuse. H.

Near Westchester this mineral occurs very abundantly, and is used for common building stone. Colour, from light to dark green. It also occurs in Montgomery county.

Talc. Gemeiner Talc. W. Talc hexagonal et laminaire. H.

Talc forms a considerable portion of the rocks known by the name of soapstone, on the Schuylkill, about ten miles. It does not occur here crystallized, but laminated and compact, of a greenish grey colour. Some specimens from this quarry, are of a rich green colour, semitransparent, and generally connected with bitter spar, or the magnesian rhomboidal carbonate of lime.

Asbestos. Asbeste. H. Asbest. W.

Fibrous asbestos is found in the serpentine rocks about one mile north of Westchester, and in many other places in Chester and Montgomery counties. It occurs also in very delicate fibres on quartz crystallized, in the hornblende quarry, end of canal road.

Mountain Cork. Bergkork. W. Asbeste tresse. H.

It occurs at London grove, on the property of John Jackson, in granular white limestone. It is white, and when the pieces are considerably thicker than paper, spongy.

Cyanite, Kyanit. W. Disthene. H. Sappare. Sau.

This very beautiful and interesting mineral, occurs crystallized in the gneiss rocks on Springfield road, about two hundred yards from Darby bridge. Colour varies from a very light to a dark Prussian blue. It is generally darkest in a longitudinal line along the middle of the crystal, which is for the most part an elongated table. At the eleventh mile stone on the Wilmington road, it is found more abundant, but less pure; crystals generally detached and almost black. On the road to the Lazaretto it occurs blue; also about eight miles up the Schuylkill. On the Wichicon, about four miles from its mouth, associated with staurolite and garnets, in micaceous schistus; but in small quantities. It was first observed by Mr. S. Elliott in this vicinity.

Actynolite. Variety of Amphibole. H. Strahlstein. W.

On the Wichicon, about ten miles from the city, opposite to a large mill, half a mile below the bridge, actynolite is found in acicular crystals, of a green colour, imbedded in soapstone rock. Mr. Conrad found it in large masses at Concord, Chester county.

Tremolite. Tremolith. W. Variety of Amphibole. H.

I have seen this but in one place in the neighbourhood of this city, viz: at London grove. It here exists in considerable quantities, in the limestone quarries of Mr. John Jackson, both bladed and fibrous, of a beautiful white. In some instances the fibres are so minute, as to render it almost compact.

Carbonate of Lime. Chaux Carbonatee. H, Kalkstein. W.

The limestone of our vicinity does not present much variety. It exists in distinct rhombic crystals at London grove, and in White's soapstone quarry with talc, affording fine specimens. Granular limestone occurs in large quantities, about twelve miles on the Reading road, beautifully white, and is much used for the embellishment of the buildings of the city. This variety exists also at London grove, and on the western side of Schuylkill about twelve miles, of a fine black, and clouded. Compact limestone occurs in very large quantities, from a north to a south west direction, at the distance of ten to twenty miles.

Mark. Argile calcarifere. H. Mergel. W.

In New Jersey we have two varieties of marl.

Indurated grey marl, with small shining specks, occurs at Croswick's, near Bordentown, and contains organic remains.

Earthy marl occurs in many places, and in great quantities, in different parts of New Jersey, more particularly at Woodbury and at Haddonfield, ten miles from the city. At Burlington, Allentown, and Emleystown, various organic remains are found imbedded in it.

Phosphate of Lime. Spargelstein. W. Chaux phosphatee. H.

The crystallized variety of this mineral, is found in most of the granite rocks about us, particularly on the canal road and near Hamiltonville.

The massive variety was found by Mr. Vanuxem and myself, on the Baltimore turnpike, one mile from the bridge.

Fluate of Lime. Chaux fluatee. H. Fluor Spar. W.

Mr. Vanuxem proved a mineral to be fluuate of lime, which was given him by Mr. Hagner, about two years since, from the quarry of gneiss at the falls of Schuylkill. Colour, violet blue. No determinate crystallization.

Sulphate of Barytes. Baryte. W. Baryte Sulphatee. H.

This mineral is found in considerable quantities at the lead mines at Perkiomen, both compact, and crystallized in a crested form, of a white colour, sometimes tarnished by iron either yellow or black, forming fine specimens. It is associated with lead, quartz and iron. About three miles west of Newhope, it occurs in considerable quantities, compact and crystallized, in the old red sandstone formation, with a small quantity of copper.

COMBUSTIBLES.

Amber. Succin. H.

Amber has been found in small quantities at Croswicks creek, about one mile from Bordentown; and on the Delaware, at Whitehill; in both places with pyrites and carbonised wood. Cleveland says, it also occurs near Woodbury, in large plates in a bed of marl; and at Camden, opposite the city, where a large piece had been found in a stratum of gravel.

Bituminous Wood.

This substance is sometimes found in the marl of New Jersey. Some specimens have been brought from Woodbury, black, and of a perfectly ligneous texture. It burns rapidly, and gives out a strong, disagreeable smell. It occurs also at Croswicks creek.

I beg leave to add, that there are several minerals found lately in this vicinity, the characters of which are not sufficiently determined to be admitted into this paper.

THE WEST END OF PENNSYLVANIA.

From a gentleman just returned from a tour to the West, we have received the following notes on the advantages possessed by that section of country.

No part of the United States possesses so many natural resources, or combines so many advantages, as the west end of this state; and as soon as the canals and rail roads, now constructing, are finished, these resources will be developed, and this district of country will take the rank to which they entitle her. Were I called upon conscientiously to point out a district in the United States preeminently calculated to favour mechanical labour and manufactories, I would set one foot of the compass in Pittsburgh, and describe a circle around it, whose radius would be 100 miles—and point to it with a confidence that forbids error. What are the advantages that would be so emphatically embraced? I answer, Coal, Iron, Salt, Lumber, Fertility, Healthfulness, Climate, facility of intercourse with the Atlantic, the Ohio Valley, and the Lakes, a hardy Population with industrious habits, and already in possession of much skill.

Let us speak of each of these in their turn.

No country has succeeded in the heavy operations of machinery, and the whole routine of manufactures

without coal and iron. I take them together. They are inseparable aids. Without them, England would not have half the wealth that so pre-eminently distinguishes her. They are the basis of her most lucrative operations. Her artists have repaired to these regions and taken root, and thence diffused wealth and prosperity. The cotton, woollen, and porcelain, and a thousand other branches of manufacture, owe their unrivalled growth to these invaluable materials, and have planted themselves along side of them in many large and wealthy cities. In England, the coal and iron were in the barren and mountainous districts, and it cost her much time and wealth to make good canals and railways to them, and to introduce an agriculture around them adequate to their supply. In east Pennsylvania we boast much of our anthracite coal, but it also is inaccessible except at great cost, and the region around it too sterile to afford a cheap and ready supply of provisions for large operations: hence the effort is to bring down the coal to the more fertile plains of the Schuylkill and Delaware, and there employ it. The cost, however, becomes so increased, from five to eight dollars a ton, that it enters too deeply into the cost of the articles based upon it. Now look to the district we speak of,—the reverse is the fact. As soon as you descend from the Allegheny mountain on the route of the Pennsylvania Canal within the Conemaugh valley, you disturb coal in every hill. Every half mile section of canal uncovers this valuable article; the same is true of the route of the Baltimore Rail Road. This is the case as far down the Ohio river as Wheeling, and up the Beaver line of the canal. The whole area above described abounds in it; every hill rests upon horizontal strata of coal—the mouths of the pits above the valleys—no deep mining, choke dams, or gaseous explosions—the cart drives into the hill and brings out the coal—if you own the land the quarrying is 14 cents a ton, and 28 cents if you do not own the mine, unless you are near some town, when you will give from 3 to 4 cents a bushel, or one dollar a ton. So universal is the coal, that in buying land you do not ask the question, "has it coal," nor does the value enter at all into the price of the land. You get good land at 5 or 8 dollars an acre, with plenty of coal on it; one hand quarries and wheels out 180 bushels a day at 50 cents wages. The Pennsylvania Canal will present a line of 200 miles within this district—the Baltimore Rail Road 100 miles—and the Ohio river 100 miles—in all 400 miles; which may be literally lined with manufacturing villages, each leaning against its own coal mine—deriving iron, lumber, and other materials from the canal, road, or river—and drawing provisions and subsistence from the fertility that is around every point. When coal and provisions become in any degree advanced at Pittsburgh, or any other condensed point—others, where coal is less monopolized, may be resorted to, and where the provisions would be more plentifully supplied along the lines of these communications; and thus the nucleus of new villages be every day formed. This coal is of an excellent quality, and can be coked for operations of iron manufacturing. The anthracite of the Schuylkill never can from its compact nature.

Iron not only abounds within the above district, but it leans upon the great and inexhaustible region of the Allegheny mountains, the Juniata, the Upper Monongahela, and the Allegheny rivers, whence never ending supplies of the best iron can be derived; embracing all the qualities from the tough Swedes' iron to the coal short of England. The Juniata iron is very similar to the Swedish iron. The Allegheny iron is harder, and makes the best grey pig iron for fine casting. Already the iron of this region is much developed, and could rapidly, with the start they have, supply any state of the arts and manufactures.

Salt, an article of the first necessity in domestic economy, and much used in the arts, abounds in this district; already much is developed, the capacity ascer-

tained, and the fuel at hand, to render it cheap. This article is also upon the line of the canal above noticed.

Lumber. The most valuable pine forest in the United States, and the only one that connects itself with the Ohio valley, touches this region, (I mean the Allegheny river.) It supplies all the western country with pine building timber, and for many of the mechanic arts; and cheap on account of its contiguity. Other timber, such as oak, maple, cherry, and poplar, abound in this district.

Fertility. This is the only hilly or waving country of its extent in the United States, that is uniformly fertile. There is no waste land; not more rock or stone than is necessary for domestic uses, and for the arts. Every hill rests on its coal, but without disturbing the fertility above; the grain grows, the orchard thrives, the cattle graze over the coal, unconscious of its existence. In other countries, hills so high and boldly relieved as these, are covered with the debris of rock, or are washed bare by the retreating waters, and left with scrub, or stunted growth. These are not so. The forests are tall and majestic on the hills, [the fertility continuous, and all either suited for grain, orchard, or grass.

Healthfulness. No swamp is found in this region. There are no malaria—no intermittent, or any other disease, incident to a bad climate. All is healthy. The population stout and active, and will be more intelligent and enterprising, for disease not only checks the labour of a country, but renders its population inefficient and stupid.

Climate. This is good—equally removed from the extremes of the Canadian and Gulph latitudes. The mild, genial, healthy latitude of Philadelphia—with just winter enough to brace, and heat enough in summer to ripen the finest fruits, and mature the greatest variety of the grain and root crops.

Provisions. These are literally under foot; produced in the greatest quantity, of the best quality, and with little labour; hence they are cheap, and the wages of the day or monthly labourer take pitch from this circumstance, and altogether enable the operator to produce his article at the minimum prices. This will secure his market.

Wool. No part of the United States by actual experience, suits the growth of sheep so well as this. The hills of Washington, Allegheny, and Fayette counties, are already covered with sheep, of an excellent breed. In two years, wool would meet any demand in that district, and could be furnished cheap. The land is cheap—they graze, and procure such good pasturage, that it is said eight sheep can be supported on one acre.

Flax can be grown with great perfection on the fertile hills of this region; and the Ohio river brings them the hemp of Kentucky so cheap, that it may be said to belong almost to this district.

Market. In its relation to a market and consumption, this district is very happily situated. Connected directly with the Atlantic cities by the Pennsylvania Canal and Baltimore Rail Road, and at the same time so far removed from the Atlantic as to be a little out of the sphere of foreign competition. This is the most desirable sort of connexion with the maritime cities; just near enough to derive through them every thing necessary for the perfection of the arts—and just far enough from them to be out of the sphere of foreign importation. Besides the dense population around it, and offering great consumption, it rests upon the vast and unlimited market which the valley of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers furnish—in connected directly with it by the longest and best line of interior navigation on earth. A line already covered with steam boats—one hundred and sixty-six rest upon its stream, ready to bear cotton, iron, lumber, hemp, and every other raw material essential to a manufacturing district, and on the cheapest terms. Three-fourths of a cent a pound is the cost up this great line, from New Orleans to Pittsburgh. And in sending off the manufactured articles still less, for the stream is in favour of this

operation, and carries them to the consumer with scarcely any increase of cost. Again, this is the district whence the easy connexion with the great lakes is about to take place; opening thence a market almost equal in extent to the Mississippi valley, and connecting you, if your interest should require it, with N. York, through her canals. Thus we see this is the identical district where the great lines of intercommunication cross and meet, from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, and the great lakes. Any shifting of your position throws you out of the focus of the great radii of commerce. Come more east, you not only change your supplies, and increase the cost of them, but you are drawn into the vortex of foreign commerce. Go further west, and you lose the vantage ground; you enter the swamps of the lower Ohio; have no coal, iron, or other materials, and you will have to push up the streams to market.

This district need have no timber reserved for fuel. Every acre can almost support its soul. There is no limit to the population in such a country.

EFFECTS OF CLIMATE ON THE NAVIGATION.

THE following investigation was commenced last winter with a view to ascertain the periods at which the navigation of the Delaware, has usually been obstructed by ice, and when it became freed from such obstruction.—For this purpose we have consulted the news papers for the different periods, confining our attention principally to December, January, February and March, although occasionally notice is taken of some other months. The early Gazettes have generally noticed the occurrence of ice. Some of the late papers have omitted it. During the revolution, we find but few remarks on the subject, and in some years none at all.

1681. *December 11.* The river froze over that night. The Bristol Factor, Roger Drew, arrived at Chester from England, with settlers for Pennsylvania, where they lay all winter.

1692. "The great flood at Delaware falls, owing to the sudden melting of the snows, the water reached the upper stories of some of the houses, which were built on the low lands.

1704. Snow fell one yard deep. *Mease.*

1714. *February.* Flowers seen in the woods.

1720. *February 23.* The river is now clear of ice.

November 11. "My ink freezes, which obliges me to conclude." *Close of a merchants letter, dated Philadelphia.*"

December 20. Our river is full of ice, and the ship Prince of Orange, which is going with a flag of truce and Spanish prisoners to St. Augustine, is in great danger.

Decr. 27. The river being now clear of ice, vessels are falling down.

1721. *Decr. 19.* No vessels arrived since our last, the river being full of ice.

Decr. 26. Do do locked up.

1722. *Jany. 2.* River still locked up.

— 6. Vessels get up to New Castle.

— 9. 16. 22. River still locked up.

Feb'y. 6. Vessels cleared and entered.

1723. *January 1.* Weather is yet very moderate and our river open.

— 6. Weather is yet very moderate, and river free from ice.

December. Vessels enter and clear through the month.

1724. *January 18.* River very free from ice.

December 15. On Thursday last a violent storm of wind and rain; tide overflowed the wharves. Two outward bound vessels returned for fear of ice, of which our river is very full.

December 22. River full of ice.

December 29. Some driving ice, but not so as to prevent vessels going up or down.

1725. *March 3.* Snow fell near two feet deep last night, and yesterday, which has not been known for some years.

December 21. River is very full of ice, though several vessels came up with it; no arrivals or clearances mentioned till 18th July.

1726. *January 18.* Entries and clearances.

February 1. No vessels in or out since our last; river being blocked up by ice.

— 15. River driving with ice.

December. Entries and clearances through the month.

1727. *February 14.* Very cold weather for four days which has filled our river full of ice.

March 30. Weather and floods prevented the legislature from meeting at the time to which they stood adjourned.

1728. *January 23.* We have had very hard weather here for nearly two weeks; so that it has frozen our river up to such a degree that people go over daily, and they have set up two booths on the ice about the middle of the river.

— 30. River still fast.

February 7. Some say the ice is driving near Bombay Hook. River here still fast. No clearances mentioned till March 5.

December 31. 36 vessels, besides small craft, frozen up at docks, viz. large ships 14; snows 3; brigs 8; sloops 9; schooners 2.

1729. *January 29.* Our river still frozen up.

February 17. Entries and clearances.

December Entries and clearances through the month.

1730. *January 13.* A large panther killed near Conestoga; also one last week near Shrewsbury, N. J.

— 20. We had here such a deep snow, the like not known these several years. River full of ice; no vessels can pass.

— 27. A vessel cleared.

December 21. Vessels attempting to go were forced back by ice.

— 29. Entries and clearances.

1731. *January 26.* River still full of ice.

February 2. No vessels since our last; river locked up with ice.

— 9. Entries and clearances.

— 16. Last week we had the greatest fresh in the Delaware ever known since the great flood at Delaware falls 39 years ago.

December 14. Our river is now full of ice.

— 21. River a little opened; vessels design going.

1732. *January 4.* Vessels at Hoarkill cannot come up for ice.

— 25. River still fast.

February 22. Entries and clearances.

December. do. do.

1733. *January 18.* Great snow at Lewes; ice driven ashore by a N. E. storm.

February 1. River still fast.

— 15. Ice grows rotten; expected to drive in a few days.

— 22. Sunday last; ice in Schuylkill broke up; though prodigious thick, with a fresh; water two and a half feet high on the ground floor of Joseph Gray's house at Middle ferry; higher than any known fresh before.

March 8. River open; vessels come up from Lewes.

April 19. Monday last two whales appeared before the city.

December. Entries and clearances.

1734. *January. 1.* River continues open, and weather very moderate; winter hitherto as moderate as for many years past.

- December 21. Our river is now free from ice; weather fine and open.
1735. *January 16.* Our river continues open and the weather very moderate.
March 4. Saturday last quantities of codfish taken just off the capes.
December. Entries and clearances.
1736. *January 6.* River is fast, and full of ice.
February 5. Arrivals.
25. Two whales killed at Cape May.
April 22. Hail storm near the city; stones as large as pigeons' eggs.
December. Arrivals and clearances through the month.
1737. *January 20.* Weather very cold; persons frozen to death; a vessel below cannot come up on account of the ice.
February 3. Sunday night last the ice in the Schuylkill, though exceedingly thick and strong, broke up with the fresh occasioned by the rains and melting of the snow. The water rose near six feet on the ground floor of Joseph Gray's house at the middle ferry, which is three feet higher than it was in the fresh in 1733, and that was said to be the highest ever recollected.
March 17. On Wednesday and Thursday last a S. E. storm raised the tide higher than known for many years, and which did great damage.
May 7. An aurora borealis.
December 8. Earthquake last night about eleven o'clock; lasted half a minute. Entries and clearances through the month.
1738. *January and February.* Entries and clearances through the month.
April 6. A great storm at E. and N. E.; damaged wharves; creeks very much raised.
December. Entries and clearances till 18th.
1739. *January 25.* River now entirely clear of ice; vessels gone down; fast since 18th December.
December. Entries and clearances.
1740. *January 10.* No entries or clearances from this date till
February 21. When arrivals are mentioned.
March 15. Ice broke up in the Delaware.
December 19. River unnavigable from this to 13th March.
1741. *January 8.* Our river has been fast some time, and we heard from Lewes that 'tis all ice towards the sea as far as the eye can reach. Tuesday and Wednesday are thought to have been the coldest days for many years.
March 5. The severity of the winter complained of throughout the country. Cattle dying for want of fodder; many deer found dead in the woods, and some came tamely to the plantations, and fed on hay with other creatures.
March 13. River navigable. The winter extremely long and severe.
19. River now quite open; vessels daily come up.
April 19. We hear from Lancaster county that during the great snow, which in general was more than three feet deep, the back inhabitants suffered much for want of bread; that many families of new settlers had little else to subsist upon but the carcasses of deer they found dead or dying in the swamps or runs about their houses. The Indians fear a scarcity of deer and Turkeys, &c.
December. Entries and clearances.
1742. *January.* do. do.
22. Comet visible for some time.
February and March. Entries and clearances—no mention of ice.
Dec. Entries and clearances—no mention of ice.
1743. *Jan.* do. do. do.
Dec. 8. A comet visible.
1744. *Jan. 3.* No entries this week—river full of ice.
- 19. Arrivals. A comet has been visible for six weeks; appears to have increased in size.
Dec. Entries and clearances.
1745. *January, February, March.* Entries and clearances; find no mention of ice.
March 26. Friday last, a violent gust—houses damaged and trees uprooted.
Dec. Entries and clearances.
1746. *January.* No arrivals nor clearances this month; no ice is mentioned.
December 28. River frozen up for a week past.
1747. *February 24.* First arrivals since 23d December.
April 30. A violent N. E. storm did much damage.
December 15. No entries this week, river being full of ice.
1748. *January 12.* Entries and clearances.
26. A vessel ashore on Reedy Island, cut through with the ice—no entries or clearances—severe weather—a man frozen to death on a flat in Mantua Creek.
February 2. Entries and clearances.
9. River again full of ice; no entries or clearances till March 1, when there are some.
April 21. A comet visible for 8 or 10 night's past
December. Entries and clearances through the month.
1749. *January 31.* A vessel reaches "Elsingburgh."
The river, by hard S. E. gale almost freed from ice.
February 7. River again full of ice.
14. Arrivals.
June 1. Great quantities of locusts.
December. No arrivals from 12 to 26; ice not mentioned.
1750. *January 22.* Our river is now broke up; and yesterday a vessel went down. This morning a violent N. E. storm, which has done considerable damage to the vessels and wharves.
February 6. River free from ice; vessels going up and down.
February 16. A very bright aurora borealis.
May 30. It is said this has been the coldest May in the memory of man; last week there were frosts in several places, which have done considerable damage, and in some places snow.
December 25. A violent N. E. storm last Thursday; it damaged our wharves considerably, and sunk some small craft.
1751. *January 1.* River full of ice.
22. River so open that a shallop came up from Marcus Hook. This morning a violent S. E. storm which damaged wharves and vessels.
October 3. Monday night last the streets of this city began to be illuminated with lamps in pursuance of an act of Assembly.
December 24. For a week past our navigation has been stopped, the river being very full of ice.
1752. *February 18.* Our river has been driving for some days past, and is now so clear of ice, that if the weather continues moderate in a few days vessels will fall down.
February 25. River entirely clear; 12 sea vessels arrived in one tide.
1753. *Jan. 2.* Our navigation is stopped; river full of ice.
9. Vessels entered.
23. Navigation quite clear.
November 14. A violent gale from E.; wharves overflowed, and water in most of the stores.
December 29. River full of ice. Navigation stopped. On Monday last a violent S. E. storm drove several vessels ashore.
1754. *January 15.* Our river is now and has been for several days quite clear of ice.
January 22. Unusually low tide owing to a gale from N. W.
June 6. On Tuesday afternoon a shower of ex-

ceeding large hail; a water-spout appeared on the Delaware opposite Kensington, which was carried up Cooper's creek, and supposed to break on the shore, where considerable damage was done.

December. Entries and clearances through the month.

1755. *January 14.* There is so much ice at present in the river that our navigation is stopped.

January 21. Clearances from this date forward.

December. do. through month.

1756. *January and February.* Clearances through the month.

March 18. On Friday night we had a violent N. E. snow storm, which did considerable damage to the vessels at the wharves, and probably on the coast. This is the first mention of snow. Arrivals and clearances continue through the month. There is no intimation that the navigation was interrupted this winter.

December. Entries and clearances.

30. "People surprised at the appearance of two Parbelia, or mock suns, one on each side of the true one, and a large white circle passing through all three, and a crown or small rainbow in the zenith, which appearance lasted nearly an hour, between ten and eleven o'clock in the morning."

1757. *January.* Clearances and arrivals throughout the month, although the managers of the New Castle Lottery advertised that they have been prevented by the severity of the weather, from riding about to sell their tickets, and the country people from coming in to purchase; no mention of the navigation being interrupted, and entries and clearances published every week through the winter.

December. Entries and clearances through the month.

1758. *February 2.* Navigation has been stopped some days, and is still, there being a good deal of ice in the river.

16. River almost clear of ice; some vessels have fallen down.

March 22. A smart shock of an earthquake felt between ten and eleven o'clock P. M.

December 28. For a few days past our river has been full of ice, but is now likely to be soon clear again.

1759. *January 4.* Our river is so full of ice that no vessel can stir.

11. Arrivals and clearances.

25. River has for some days been interrupted with ice.

February 1. Clearances.

December 28. Navigation stopped for a week past. River full of ice.

1760. *January 3.* Clearances.

17. Thursday last our river was so free from ice that a vessel came up; but it is now fast again.

February 7. For three days past have had a fine thaw by which the ice is greatly dissolved, and we hope the navigation will be open in a few days.

14. Arrivals and clearances.

March 20. On Sunday last, we had a violent N. E. snow storm, when considering the season of the year and the time it lasted (18 hours) there was the greatest fall of snow that has been known, it is said, since the settlement of the province.

December. Arrivals, &c. through the month.

1761. No arrivals or clearances from January 15 to 5th February.

December 17. Our river is and has been interrupted by ice for some days past.

24. Navigation quite stopped—measures for relief of the poor.

1762. *January 14.* On Saturday and Sunday last we had a violent N. E. storm here, which, with the sudden thaw for some days before, occasioned prodigious freshes and the tides to rise higher than has been known for some years past—our river is now so clear of ice that we expect vessels up.

No. 30.

gious freshes and the tides to rise higher than has been known for some years past—our river is now so clear of ice that we expect vessels up.

21. Arrivals.

December. Entries and clearances during the month.

1763. *January 13.* Our navigation now is and has for some days been stopped—river full of ice.

27. A vessel reaches Marcus Hook.

February 24. A moderate thaw for some days—ice in river greatly diminished—on Tuesday a brig came up.

December. Entries, &c. during month.

1764. *January* do do

December 27. Our navigation was at a stand for a few days, the river being full of ice; but on Tuesday night we had a violent N. E. storm for some hours, which ended in rain—and the wind blowing prodigiously hard at the same time destroyed the ice, so that some vessels ventured down yesterday.

31. Delaware frozen over in one night—passable next morning.

1765. *January 3.* Our navigation has been quite at a stand for a week past.

February 7. On Tuesday last an ox was roasted whole on the river Delaware, which from the novelty of the thing, drew together a great number of people.

February 14. The weather is now so moderate and our bay so clear of ice, that the vessels at the Capes are come up to Reedy Island.

28. Our navigation is now quite clear and several vessels have come up.

A letter from Fort Pitt dated January 31, 1765, says "the weather has been so uncommonly severe at this post, that both rivers have been passable on the ice for six weeks."

March 28. On Saturday night last came on here a very severe snow storm which continued all night and next day, when it is believed the greatest quantity of snow, that has been (considering the advanced state of the season) for many years past, it being said to be about 2 or 2½ feet on a level, and in some places deeper. A great number of trees are destroyed; some torn up by the roots, others broke off and the roads so bad that there is scarcely any travelling.

December. Entries, &c. all the month.

1766. *January 9.* River quite fast since Friday last—weather very severe.

30. No arrivals &c. since 9th—ice mostly dissolved.

February 6. Arrivals.

16. A sloop drove up to New Castle in a cake of ice.

December. Arrivals and clearances throughout.

1767. *January 1.* Our river is so full of ice that navigation is at a stand. Thermometer 6° on 2d, 5°

8. From the very great unexpected thaw since Saturday last, our river is now pretty clear of ice. On Monday night at the middle ferry, Schuylkill, the ice carried away all the boats, broke the ropes, tore the wharf and did other considerable damage; some of the out houses, being washed away by the water overflowing the banks.

December 24. The cold weather of Saturday night, filled the river so full of ice that vessels could not depart; but on Tuesday there was a fine thaw accompanied with rain and the weather is now moderate, and we hope the navigation will soon open again.

1768. *February 11.* Our river is now so clear of ice, that vessels get up and down.

March 24. On Saturday night last, we had a most violent snow storm from N. E.

December. Arrivals and clearances through the month.

1769 Jan. Arrivals and clearances through the month.
February 23. Since our last, have had a fine thaw, warm sun and some rain by which our navigation is now clear.

March 16. Saturday last, a remarkable low tide in the Delaware owing to N. W. winds. It is said to be $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet lower than common low water mark, and in the Schuylkill it was so low that the ferry boats could not get to the fast land on either side for some time.

December 21. Our navigation was for several days at a stand, river being full of ice, but on Thursday last, about 60 vessels went down.

1770. January 11. At present there is so much ice in the river that the navigation is at a stand.

February 15. Our navigation is now so clear that vessels come up.

December. Entrances and clearances this month.

1771 January. do do

February 14. On Saturday morning we had a gale from south and rain—higher tide than known for several years. River now so full of ice as to stop navigation.

— 28. Navigation again clear.

March 14. On Saturday night violent gale from E. N. E. and heavy rain—lasted all day—did much damage.

December 26. The cold has been so intense for 3 days past that navigation is at a stand—river full of ice.

1772 January 2. River pretty clear of ice on Tuesday: but yesterday so much ice as to obstruct navigation.

January 10. A great quantity of ice prevents a vessel getting up.

— 30. Hail and snow storm from N. E. The cold this month has been excessive.

February 20. The thermometer in the shade, stood at 65° , higher than felt here for many years. The navigation which has been obstructed by ice is now entirely open.

March 16. During the last week there fell large quantities of snow, in many places 2 feet deep—a good deal of ice in the river.

April 2. There fell 6 inches of snow; entirely melted by 5th.

— 25. A slight shock of an earthquake about 8 A. M.

December. Arrivals and clearances through the month.

1773 January 20. River full of ice—navigation stopped.

— 21. Thermometer in open air on east side of the city at 2 P M 8° above 0° at 4 P M 7° at 6 P M 5° at 10 P M 1°

— 6 A M 0° at noon 11° above 0° , at 6 P M, 14° above 0° , at 10 P M 11° above 0° —west side of the city—at 6 A M 4° below 0° ; another situation on the 21st 3 P M 5° ; 22d at 9 A M 0° . A glass of wine within 8 or 9 feet of a chimney where there had been a hickory fire the whole evening till midnight, congealed to the consistency of snow.

March 3. Vessels that had been detained by ice came up.

1774 December. Entries and clearances.

January 12. River so full of ice that the navigation is stopped.

February 14. River fast bound with ice.

December 22 & 23. Snow.

— 28 & 29. Snowing—deep snow on the ground.

— 30. Ice in the Delaware.

1775 January 17. Delaware navigable.

— 18 & 19. Snow.

February 12. Snow.

September 3. Highest tide ever known.

November 19. Snow.

(To be Concluded.)

GOVERNORS, DEPUTIES, PRESIDENTS, &C. OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1682	Oct.	Wm. Penn (proprietor) acted as Gov. till
1684	Augt.	Thomas Lloyd, esq. President till
1688	Dec.	Captain John Blackwell (Dep. Gov.) to
1690	Feb.	President and Council.
1693	April 26	Benjamin Fletcher, esq. Governor.
	June 3	William Markham, esq. Dep. Governor.
1699	Dec. 3	William Penn acted again as Governor.
1701	Nov. 1	Andrew Hamilton, esq. Dep. Governor.
1703	Feb.	President, Edward Shippen and Council to
1704	Feb.	John Evans Deputy to
1709	Feb.	Charles Gookin, esq. Dep. Governor to
1717	March	Sir William Keith, Bart. Dep. Governor to
1726	June	Patrick Gordon, esq. Deputy Governor to
1736	June	James Logan, esq. President and Council.
1738	June	George Thomas, esq. Dep. Governor to
1747	June	Anthony Palmer, President to
1748	June	James Hamilton Dep. Governor to June
1754	Oct.	Robert Hunter Morris, esq. Dep. Gov. to
1756	Aug. 19	William Denny, esq. Dep. Governor to
1759	Nov 17	James Hamilton to
1763	Oct 31	John Penn, son of Richard to
1771	May 6	Council, James Hamilton President
1771	Oct 16	Richard Penn succeeded.
1773	Augt	John Penn (a second time Governor) to
1776	Sept	
1777	March	Thomas Wharton, jr. esq. President of Supreme Executive Council
1778	Oct	Joseph Reed do
1781	Nov	William Moore do
1782	Nov	John Dickinson do
1785	Oct	Benjamin Franklin do
1788	Oct	Thomas Mifflin do

GOVERNORS UNDER NEW CONSTITUTION,

Shewing the votes for each candidate and each opponent, as well as the whole number of votes given in the State at each Gubernatorial election:

1790	October	Thomas Mifflin, votes, 27,725, whole number of votes given in the State	30,529
1793	Oct	Thomas Mifflin, votes, 19,590 opponent, F. A. Muhlenburg, who had 10,700 votes: total votes	30,310
1796	Oct	Thomas Mifflin, votes, 30,020 total votes	31,031
1799	Oct	Thomas M'Kean, votes, 37,244 opponent James Ross, who had 32, 643 votes—total votes,	69,887
1802	Oct	Thomas M'Kean; votes 47,879; opponent James Ross, who had 17, 037 votes—total votes,	65,010
1805	Oct	Thomas M'Kean; votes, 43,644; opponent Simon Snyder; who had 38,483 votes—total votes	82,522
1808	Oct	Simon Snyder; votes, 67,975 opponent James Ross, who had 39, 575, and John Spayd 4006—total	111,564
1811	Oct	Simon Snyder; votes 52,319— total votes	57,603
1814	Oct	Simon Snyder; votes, 51,099— opponent, Isaac Wayne, who had 29,566—total votes	81,593
1817	Oct	William Findlay; votes, 66,331; opponent Joseph Hiester, who had 59,272—total votes	125,614
1820	Oct	Joseph Hiester; votes, 67,905; opponent William Findlay, who had 66,300—total votes	134,226
1823	Oct	J. Andrew Shulze; votes, 89, 928; opponent Andrew Gregg, who had 64,211—total votes	154,147
1826	Oct	J. Andrew Shulze; votes, 72, 710—total votes,	75,059

Facts derived from a report to the Legislature, appointed to inquire into the election of 1817.

The number of Taxables in 1807, was 138,285, and in 1814 165,427, making an increase of 27,142 in 7 years, or 3877 per annum, at which rate the taxables for 1817 would amount to 177,058. The number of votes given at election of 1817 was therefore 51,515 less than the taxables.

Upon the same principle the taxables in 1808 would amount to 142,162. The number of votes that year was 111,564, which is 30,398 less than the taxables.

The taxables in 1800 were 113,333, and those in 1807 158,285, being an annual average increase between 1800 and 1807, of 3707—deduct two years increase, say 7754, from the taxables of 1807, and it gives 150,531 for the taxables of 1805, when the number of votes for Governor was 82,522, which is 48,009 less than the taxables of that year.

By the same process the taxables in 1799 were 108,626. At that election 69,887 votes were given, being 38,739 less than the taxables.

In the city and county of Philadelphia, the taxables for 1814 were 19,869—and the votes at the election of 1817, were 12,664.

Votes given in the City and County of Philadelphia, at the different elections for Governor. From the Journals.

VOTES.	CITY.	COUNTY.	TOTAL.
1790	1859	1439	3,298
1793	567	812	1,379
1796	—	—	—
1799	2749	3701	6,450
1802	—	—	6,934
1805	—	—	7,988
1808	5688	5907	11,592
1811	—	—	3,708
1814	5082	5049	10,131
1817	—	—	12,064
1820	—	—	11,417
1823	—	—	14,414
1826	—	—	7,268

King Charles the Second's Grant of the Town of New-Castle, and the three lower Counties, to the Duke of York.

Charles, by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. To all to whom these presents shall come, *Greeting.* Know ye, that we, for divers good causes and considerations us thereunto moving, have, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and meer motion, given and granted, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do give and grant unto our dearest brother James, Duke of York, his heirs and assigns, all that the town of *New-Castle*, otherwise called *Delaware*, and fort therein or thereunto belonging, situate, lying and being between *Maryland* and *New Jersey*, in *America*, and all that tract of land lying within the compass or circle of twelve miles above the said town, situate, lying and being upon the river *Delaware*, and all the Islands in the said river of *Delaware*, and the said river and soil thereof lying north of the southernmost part of the said circle of twelve miles about the said town; and all that tract of land upon *Delaware* river and Bay, beginning twelve miles south from the said town of *New-Castle*, otherwise called *Delaware*, and extending south to *Cape Lopen*; together with all the lands, islands, soils, rivers, harbours, mines, minerals, quarries, woods, marshes, waters, lakes, fishings, hawkings, huntings and fowlings, and all other royalties, privileges, profits, commodities and hereditaments, to the said town, fort, tracts of land, islands and premises, or to any or either of them belonging or appertaining, with their and every of their appurtenances, situate, lying and being in *America*; and all our estate, right, title, and interest, benefit advantage, claim and demand whatsoever, of, in, or to the said town, fort,

lands, or premises, or any part or parcel thereof, together with the yearly and other rents, revenues and profits of the premises, and of every part and parcel thereof; to have and to hold the said town of *New-Castle*, otherwise called *Delaware*, and fort, and all and singular the said lands and premises, with their and every of their appurtenances hereby given and granted, or herein before mentioned to be given and granted unto our said dearest brother James, Duke of York, his heirs and assigns, for ever; to be holden of us, our heirs, and successors, as of our manor of *East-Greenwich*, in our county of *Kent*, in free and common soccage, and not in capite, nor by Knight's service, *yielding and rendering*, and the said James, Duke of York, for himself, his heirs and assigns, doth covenant and promise, to *yield and render* unto us, our heirs and successors, of and for the same yearly, and every year, four Beaver skins, when the same shall be demanded, or within ninety days after such demand made. And we do further of our special grace, certain knowledge and meer motion, for us, our heirs and successors, give and grant unto our dearest brother James, Duke of York, his heirs, deputies, agents, commissioners and assigns, by these presents, full and absolute power and authority, to correct, punish, pardon, govern and rule, all such the subjects of us, our heirs and successors, or any other person or persons as shall from time to time adventure themselves into any the ports and places aforesaid, or that shall or do at any time hereafter inhabit the same, according to such laws orders, ordinances, and institutions, as by our said dearest brother, or his assigns, shall be established; and in defect thereof, in case of necessity, according to the good discretion of his deputies, commissioners, officers, or assigns respectively, as well in cases and matters capital and criminal as civil, both marine and others, so always as the said statutes, ordinances and proceedings be not contrary, but (as near as may be) agreeable to the laws, statutes and government of this our realm of *England*: and *saving and reserving* to us, our heirs and successors, the receiving, hearing and determining of the appeal and appeals of all, or any person or persons of, in, or belonging to the town, fort, lands and premises aforesaid, or touching any judgment or sentence to be there made or given. And further, that it shall and may be lawful to and for our dearest brother, his heirs and assigns, by these presents, from time to time, to nominate, make, constitute, ordain and confirm such laws as aforesaid, by such name or names, stile or stiles, as to him or them shall seem good; and likewise to revoke, discharge, change and alter as well all and singular governors, officers and ministers, which hereafter shall be by him or them thought fit and needful to be made or used within the aforesaid town, fort, lands and premises; and also to make, ordain and establish all manner of laws, orders, directions, instructions, forms and ceremonies of government and magistracy, fit and necessary for and concerning the government of said town, fort, lands and premises, so always as the same be not contrary to the laws and statutes of this our realm of *England*, but (as near as may be) agreeably thereunto, and the same at all times hereafter to put in execution, or abrogate, revoke or change, not only within the precincts of the said town, fort, lands and premises, but also upon the seas, in going and coming to and from the same, as he or they, in their good discretion, shall think fittest for the good of the adventurers and inhabitants. And we do further, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and meer motion, grant, ordain and declare, that such governors, deputies, officers and ministers, as from time to time shall be authorized and appointed in manner and form aforesaid, shall and may have full power and authority within the said town, fort, lands and premises, to use and exercise martial law in case of rebellion, insurrection and mutiny, in as large and ample manner as our lieutenants in our counties within our realm of *England* have, or ought to have, be force of their commissions of lieutenancy, or any law or statute of this our realm. And

we do farther, by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, grant unto our dearest brother JAMES, Duke of York, his heirs and assigns, in his and their discretion, from time to time; to admit such and so many persons and persons to trade and traffick unto and within the said town, fort, lands and premises, and into every and any part and parcel thereof, and to have, possess, and enjoy any lands and hereditaments in the parts and places aforesaid, as they shall think fit, according to the laws, orders, constitutions and ordinances, by our said brother, his heirs, deputies, commissioners and assigns, from time to time to be made and established by virtue of, and according to, the true intent and meaning of these presents, and under such conditions, reservations and agreements, as our said dearest brother, his heirs and assigns, shall set down, order, direct and appoint, and not otherwise, as aforesaid.

And we do further, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and meer motion, for us, our heirs, and successors, give and grant unto our said dearest brother, his heirs and assigns, by these presents, that it shall and may be lawful to and for him, them, at all and every time and times hereafter, out of any our realms or dominions whatsoever, to take, load, carry, and transport, in and into their voyages for and towards the plantation of the said town, fort, lands and premises, all such and so many of our living subjects, or any other strangers, being not prohibited, or under restraint, that will become our living subjects, and live under our allegiance, and shall willingly accompany them in the said voyage, together with all such cloathing, implements, furniture, or other things usually transported, and not prohibited, as shall be necessary for the inhabitants of the said town, fort, lands and premises, and for their use and defence thereof, and managing and carrying on the trade with the people there, and in passing and returning to and fro; yielding and paying unto us, our heirs and successors, the customs and duties therefor due and payable, according to the laws and customs of this our realm. And we do also, for us, our heirs and successors, grant to our said dearest brother James, Duke of York, his heirs and assigns, and to all and every such governor and governor's, deputy or deputies, or their officers or ministers, as by our said brother, his heirs or assigns, shall be appointed, over the inhabitants of the said town, fort, lands and premises, that they and every of them shall, and lawfully may, from time to time, and at all times for ever hereafter, for their several defences and safety, encounter, repulse and expel, and resist, by force of arms, as well by sea as by land, and by all ways and means whatsoever, all such person and persons as, without the special licence of our said dearest brother, his heirs or assigns, shall attempt to settle and inhabit within the several precincts and limits of the said town, forts lands and premises; and also all and every such person or persons whatsoever, as shall enterprize and attempt at any time hereafter, the destruction, invasion, detriment or annoyance, to the parts, places, town, fort, lands and premises aforesaid, or any part thereof.

And lastly, our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby declare and grant, that these our letters patents, or the enrolments thereof, shall be good and effectual in law, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, notwithstanding the not well or true reciting or mentioning of the premises, or any part thereof, or the limits or bounds thereof, or of any former or other letters patents or grants whatsoever, made or granted of the premises, or of any part thereof, by us, or any of our progenitors, unto any person or persons whatsoever, bodies politick or corporate, or any other law or other restraint,* in certainty or imperfection whatsoever to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding, although express mention of the true yearly value or certainty of the premises, or any of them, or of any other gift or grants by us, or by any of our progenitors henceforth made to the said James, Duke

of York, in these presents is not made, or any statute, act, ordinance, provision, proclamation or restriction heretofore had, made, enacted or provided, or any other matter, cause or thing whatsoever, to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding. In witness whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patents: witness ourself, at Westminster, the twenty-second day of March, in the thirty-fifth year of our Reign.

SANCTIFICATION OF THE SABBATH.

At a large and respectable meeting composed of different religious denominations, convened on Monday the 14th inst. in the 7th Presbyterian Church for the purpose of adopting measures to promote the sanctification of the Sabbath;

Robert Ralston, Esq. was called to the chair; and Alexander Henry, Esq. and Nicholas Murray appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was stated in a short and appropriate address by the Rev. Ashbel Green, D. D.

The following resolution was offered by Thomas Bradford, Jr. Esq. and seconded by Dr. E. Griffiths.

Resolved, That this meeting cordially approve of the measures recently adopted by the convention of delegates of different religious denominations held in New York on the 6th of May last, for the purpose of promoting the better observance of the Christian Sabbath.

The following resolution was offered by the Rev. J. J. Janeway, D. D. and seconded by the Rev. Samuel Helfenstein.

Resolved, That it is expedient to form a State Branch, which shall be auxiliary to the General Union formed in New York, for promoting the observance of the Sabbath; and that a committee of four be appointed to prepare a form of a Constitution, and to nominate a Board of officers to be submitted to this meeting.

The Rev. Messrs. Janeway, Helfenstein, Dagg and T. Bradford, Jr. were appointed that committee.

The following resolution was offered by the Rev. J. L. Dagg, and seconded by the Rev. James Patterson.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to have the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the chairman and secretaries, published in the daily papers; and also, to have them published in a pamphlet form, together with the address of the General Union, and distributed as extensively as possible; and also, to raise funds to carry this resolution into effect.

The Rev. G. R. Livingston, Rev. J. L. Dagg and Thomas Bradford, Jun. Esq. were appointed that committee.

The following resolution was offered by the Rev. G. R. Livingston, and seconded by Mr. F. Erringer.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to ascertain whether any of the steam boats running on the regular lines between New York and Baltimore, will desist running at all on the Sabbath.

Messrs. Ralston, Henry and Murray were appointed that committee.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. John M'Mullin, and seconded by Mr. Joseph Montgomery.

Resolved, That the clergy of the different denominations of the city and vicinity, be, and they hereby are respectfully requested as soon as convenient, to deliver appropriate discourses to their congregations on the observance of the Holy Sabbath.

The following Constitution and Board of officers were reported by the committee to the meeting, and unanimously adopted.

CONSTITUTION.

ART I. This Society shall be called the Pennsylvania Branch, auxiliary to the General Union formed in New York city in 1828, for promoting the observance of the Christian Sabbath.

ART II: It shall consist indiscriminately of the friends of morality and religion of all denominations, who may choose to combine their influence for the promotion of this interesting object.

* Perhaps it ought to be *incertainty*.

ART III. As the weapons of the Christian warfare are not carnal but spiritual, the means employed by this Society for effecting their design shall be exclusively the influence of personal example, of moral suasion, with arguments drawn from the oracles of God, from the existing laws of our country, and appeals to the consciences and hearts of men.

ART IV. This Branch shall hold its annual meeting at such time and place, as the directors may determine, when a Board consisting of a President, Vice Presidents, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, a Treasurer and twenty-four Directors shall be chosen to conduct the business of the Society; three of whom shall constitute a quorum. In case of the failure of an annual election, the existing officers shall continue till a new election.

ART V. It shall be the duty of the Board to meet, at the call of the President, as often as shall be necessary for the transaction of business, to fill their own vacancies; to adopt energetic measures to accomplish the object of the General Union; and to make to this Branch an annual report of their proceedings.

ART VI. Any person may become a member of this Branch by subscribing the Constitution and signing the following pledge, viz.

We, whose names are undersigned, do hereby acknowledge our obligation to keep the Sabbath according to the Scriptures; and we pledge ourselves to each other, and to the Christian public, to refrain from all secular employments on that day, from travelling in steam boats, stages, canal boats, or otherwise, except in cases of necessity or mercy, and to aim at discharging the duties of that sacred day; and also that we will, as circumstances admit, encourage and give a preference to those lines of conveyances whose owners do not employ them on the Sabbath.

ART VII. This Constitution shall not be altered, except at an annual meeting, and by a vote of two thirds of the members present.

OFFICERS.

Robert Ralston, President.
 Alexander Henry } Vice Presidents.
 Rev. G. R. Livingston }
 Nicholas Murray, Recording Secretary.
 Thomas Bradford, jr. esq. Cor. Sec'y.
 Frederick Erringer, Treasurer.

MANAGERS.

James Moore	A. G. Claxton
Dr. Griffiths	Duncan George
J. L. Inglis	Robert Wallace
Joseph P. Engles	Rev. J. L. Dagg
Rev. James Patterson	Rev. S. Helfenstein
G. W. Mentz	Rev. M. Force
Nicholas Murray	Dr. B. R. Rhees
Joseph Montgomery	Rev. W. T. Brantly
Rev. John Chambers	John M'Mullin
Isaac Wampole	Rev. Peter Wolle
J. B. Mitchell	Ambrose White
Cornelius Stevenson	James Peters.

Interesting and appropriate addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Green, Thomas Bradford, jr. esq. Rev. Dr. Janeway, Rev. Mr. Dagg, Rev. Mr. Patterson, Rev. Mr. Livingston, and others. A spirit of harmony and exertion pervaded the meeting, which, it is hoped, will extend itself through every part of Pennsylvania, and do much to rescue the Christian Sabbath from profanation.

ROBERT RALSTON, *Chairman.*

Alexander Henry }
 Nicholas Murray } *Secretaries.*

WM. PENN AND ARCHBISHOP TILLOTSON.

William Penn, for his strict attachment to king James II. and the extraordinary favours received by him from that prince, had drawn upon himself the imputation of

being a Papist, and even of a priest and Jesuit in disguise. And it had been commonly reported that Dr. Tillotson had given into the same opinion, and reported it to his prejudice. Upon which Mr. Penn wrote to him thus:

Worthy Friend,

Being often told that Dr. Tillotson should suspect me, and so report me a Papist, I think a Jesuit, and being closely pressed, I take the liberty to ask thee, if any such reflection fell from thee. If it did, I am sorry one I esteemed ever the first of his robe, should so undeservingly stain me, for so I call it: And if the story be false, I am sorry they should abuse Dr. Tillotson, as well as myself, without a cause. I add no more, but that I abhor two principles in religion, and pity them who own them: The first is, *Obedience upon authority without conviction*; and the other, *Destroying them that differ from me for God's sake*. Such a religion is without judgment, though not without teeth. Union is best, if right, else charity. And as Hooker said, "The time will come, when a few words spoken with meekness, and humility, and love, shall be more acceptable than volumes of controversies, which commonly destroy charity, the very best part of true religion." I mean not a charity that can change with all, but can bear all, as I can Dr. Tillotson, in what he dissents from me; and in this reflection too, if said, which is not yet believed by

Thy true Christian Friend,

W. PENN.

Charing-cross, 28th of the 11th month, 1685-6.

To which Dr. Tillotson returned the following answer:

January 26, 1685.

Honoured Sir—The demand of your letter is very just and reasonable, and the manner of it very kind; therefore, in answer to it be pleased to take the following account. The last time you did the favour to see me at my house, I did, according to the freedom I always use, where I profess my friendship, acquaint you with something I had heard of a correspondence you held with some at Rome, and particularly with some of the Jesuits there. At which time you seemed a little surprised; and after some general discourse about it, you said you would call upon me some other time, and speak farther of it. Since that time I never saw you but by accident and in passage, where I thought you always declined me; particularly at Sir William Jones's chamber, which was the last time I think I saw you. Upon which occasion I took notice to him of your strangeness to me, and told him what I thought might be the reason of it and that I was sorry for it, because I had a particular esteem of your parts and temper.

The same, I believe, I have said to others; but to whom I do not so particularly remember. Since your going to Pennsylvania, I never thought of it, till lately being in some company, one of them pressed to declare, whether I had not heard something of you, which had satisfied me that you were a Papist. I answered, No, by no means. I told him what I had heard, and what I said to you, and of the strangeness that ensued upon it; but that this never went farther with me, than to make me suspect there was more in that report, which I have heard, than I was at first willing to believe; and if any made of it I should look upon them as very injurious both to Mr. Penn and myself. This is the truth of that matter; and whenever you will please to satisfy me that my suspicion of the truth of that report I had heard, was groundless, I will heartily beg your pardon for it. I do fully concur with you in the abhorrence of the two principles you mention, and your approbation of that excellent saying of Mr. Hooker's, for which I shall very highly esteem him. I have endeavoured to make it one of the governing principles of my life, *never to abate any thing of humanity or charity to any man, for his difference from me in opinion*; and particularly to those of your persuasion, as several of them have had experience.

I have been ready on all occasions, to do all offices of kindness, being truly sorry to see them so hardly used; and, though I thought them mistaken, yet, in the main, I believed them to be very honest. I thank you for your letter, and have a just esteem of the temper of it, and rest

Your faithful friend,

JOHN TILLOTSON.

This produced the following letter from Mr. Penn.

Worthy Friend,

Having a much less opinion of my own memory than of Dr. Tillotson's truth, I will allow the fact, though not the jealousy: for besides that I cannot look strange where I am well used, I have ever treated the name of Dr. Tillotson with another regard: I might be grave and full of my own business: I was also then disappointed by the doctor's; but my nature is not harsh, my education less, and my principles least of all. It was the opinion I had of the doctor's moderation, simplicity and integrity, rather than his parts or post, that always made me set a value upon his friendship; of which, perhaps, I am a better judge, leaving the latter to men of deep talents. I blame him nothing, but leave it to his better thoughts, if, in my affair, his jealousy was not too nimble for his charity. If he can believe me, I should hardly prevail with myself, to endure the same thought of Dr. Tillotson on the like occasion, and less to speak of it. For the Roman correspondence I will freely come to confession. I have not only no such thing with any Jesuit at Rome (though Protestants may have without offence) but I hold none with any Jesuit, priest, or regular, in the world, of that communion. And that the doctor may see what a novice I am in that business, I know not one any where. And when all is said, I am a *Catholic* though not a *Roman*. I have bowels for mankind, and dare not deny others what I crave for myself, I mean *liberty*, for the exercise of my religion; thinking faith, piety, and providence, a better security than force; and that if truth cannot prevail with her own weapons, all others will fail her. Now, though I am not obliged to this defence, and that it can be no temporising now (in 1686) to make it; yet, that Dr. Tillotson may see how much I value his good opinion, and dare own the truth and myself at all times, let him be confident *I am no Roman Catholic; but a Christian whose creed is the Scripture*, of the truth of which I hold a nobler evidence, than the best church authority in this world; and yet I refuse not to believe the Porter, though I cannot leave the sense to his discretion; and when I should, if he offends against those plain methods of understanding God hath made us to know things by, and which are inseparable from us, I must beg his pardon, as I do the Doctor's for this length, upon the assurance he hath given me of his doing the like upon better information; which that he may fully have, I recommend to him my *Address to Protestants*, from page 133 to the end; and to the four first chapters of my *No Cross no Crown*; to say nothing of our most unceremonious and unworthy way of worship, and their pompous cult: where, at this time, I shall leave the business, with all due and sensible acknowledgements to thy friendly temper, and assurances of the sincere wishes and respects of

Thy affectionate and real friend,

W. PENN.

Charing-cross, 29th of the 11th month, 1686.

To which the Doctor answered:

April 29, 1686.

Sir,—I am very sorry that the suspicion which I had entertained concerning you, of which I gave you the true account in my former letter, hath occasioned so much trouble and inconvenience to you: and I do now declare with great joy, that I am fully satisfied that there was no just ground for that suspicion, and therefore I do heartily beg your pardon for it. And ever since you were pleased to give me that satisfaction, I have taken

all occasions to vindicate you in this matter; and shall be ready to do it to the person that sent you the enclosed, whenever he will please to come to me. I am very much in the country, but will seek the first opportunity to visit you at Charing-cross, and renew our acquaintance, in which I took great pleasure. I rest,

Your Faithful Friend,

JOHN TILLOTSON.

[Penn. Mag.]

AUCTIONS.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted at a very numerous and respectable meeting of Merchants and Traders, held at Clement's Hotel, on the evening of the 27th ult. a general meeting of merchants and others was convened at the District Court room on the evening of the 7th inst. at 8 o'clock.

THOMAS C. ROCKHILL was called to the Chair, and MATTHEW NEWKIRK and DAVID ELLMAKER were appointed Secretaries.

The following resolutions were submitted by the committee chosen at the former meeting, and unanimously approved off:

1st. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the existing system of sales by auction is a great and increasing evil, and highly injurious to the interests of every class of citizens throughout the Union.

2d. Resolved, That a committee, consisting of the following persons, be appointed on behalf of the citizens of Philadelphia, to co-operate with our fellow citizens elsewhere, in their exertions to correct the evils of auctions, and to pursue such measures as they may deem advisable for the accomplishment of this object, with power to supply any vacancies in their own body, viz:

Manuel Eyre,
Matthew L. Bevan,
Ambrose White,
Matthew Newkirk,
Jeremiah Brown,
Joshua Haven,
B. M'Credy,
A. Tessiere,
Joseph Cabot,
Richard Price,
Caleb Cope,
Townsend Sharpless,
J. M. Chapron,

Robert Earp,
Furman Leaming,
Robert Toland,
David Ellmaker,
R. M. Whitney,
J. J. Borie, Jr.
Aaron Kille,
William Wurts,
William Rogers,
James Fassitt,
J. M. Vanharlingen,
Thos. C. Rockhill.

3d. Resolved, that a committee of three persons be appointed to prepare a memorial on this important subject to be presented to Congress at their ensuing session. Whereupon Joseph H. Dulles, J. J. Borie and Furman Leaming were appointed on said committee, who having withdrawn for a short time, reported a memorial, which was read and unanimously adopted.

4th. Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the newspapers of this city, after which the meeting adjourned.

T. C. ROCKHILL, Chairman.

MATTHEW NEWKIRK, } Secretaries.
DAVID ELLMAKER, }

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled.

The Memorial of the subscribers, citizens of Philadelphia,

Respectfully represent,

That the evils resulting from the system of auctions, as conducted in this country, are many and aggravated, and such as the General Government alone can remedy and prevent.

That the system, by which "licenses to sell to the highest bidder," are granted to a few persons, whose

wealth may purchase the privilege, or whose influence with a ruling party may procure it, while all others are prohibited from selling their property in this manner—is an infringement of the liberties of the citizen.

That a system created by local laws, and by means of which the great mass of merchandize is made in the course of trade, to pass through the hands of a few men, who thereby acquire great wealth in a short time—is a *monopoly* inconsistent with the principles of our government.

That the profound secrecy with which the vender is concealed, through the agency of auctions, encourages fraud in numberless forms, and the established time beyond which there is no redress, (limited to one day, or at most but three days,) secures generally to the deceivers the gain of any cheat which may be undetected in that short period. Fraudulent debtors, under cover of this system, securely practice the arts of the swindler. Stolen property is thus easily and safely converted into ready money; and the temptation has in frequent instances led the heedless youth to rob his employer, and thus raise the means of guilty indulgence. The smuggler finds this secret system, a ready avenue, by which to reap the profits of those frauds which he is practising upon the revenue.

That foreign speculators and manufacturers allured by the temptations of auctions, the long credits on duties, and frequent success in adventures, have poured their surplus goods into the United States, thereby creating such fluctuations in trade as to drive from it almost all but those who are under their own peculiar circumstances.

That the American importer, being thereby removed from the trade, the profit arising from the importing business is transferred from the American citizen, and is deducted from the wealth of the nation; and all the prosperous industry which would arise from the diffusion of so great an amount through society, in the employment of mechanics, the renting of houses, the consumption of the products of the earth, &c. is lost.

That the credits on duties designed to encourage the American merchant, when industry, enterprise, and honesty formed his chief capital, have become a perpetual fund without interest, in the hands of the foreigner, to the manifest injury of those for whose benefit they were granted.

That the incessant fluctuations thus created are at once injurious to commerce, destructive to public morals, and ruinous to individuals—the monopolist alone being enriched amid the general calamity.

That the prices of merchandize are increased, inasmuch as the profits of the importer and auctioneer, together with the state duties, are added to the gains of the former importer, who still remains a necessary link in the trade of the country, and must be supported by a charge upon his sales. The price is also increased in the absence of the competition of many importers, the trade being in the hand of a few foreign agents, by whom in times of scarcity the most exorbitant profits are realized.

Believing that the positions here assumed, can at the proper time be clearly proved, and that inferences from them deeply involving the interests of every class of the community are fairly deducible, we appeal to those to whom is entrusted the welfare of our common country, and pray that they may take such measures as shall in their judgment most effectually protect our citizens against the operations of a system, fatal alike to the virtue and prosperity of the community.

MAUCH CHUNK.

It was in July 1825, when I last visited Mauch Chunk. Having heard much of the improvements since made there, and especially of the rail-road, I determined to take the opportunity of my journey to Wilkesbarre, again to see this interesting place. Lowrytown, an appendage to the works at Mauch Chunk, is situate 15 miles further up the Lehigh river. Its location is in the

midst of the Great Pine Swamp. There is not, probably in the whole extent of country, south of the lakes, and east of the Allegheny mountains, a place remaining so wild, secluded and romantic. On Thursday morning, July the 10th, I mounted my horse at Porter's excellent Hotel, in Wilkesbarre, and directed my way from the charming valley of Wyoming, through Solomon's Gap to Lowrytown. Attracted by the new merchant mill of Gen. Ross, stopped half an hour to examine it. The high perfection attained by American Millwrights, in the construction of machinery for the manufacture of flour, is a source of admiration and pride. The whole labour is done by machinery; the wheat carried into the loft, thoroughly cleansed, and conveyed to the hopper; the flour, by elevators, returned to the loft, stirred, cooled, bolted, and with little labour packed in the barrels ready for market. Pennsylvania abounds in fine mills. Perhaps there is not, in the world, so great a number, so perfect in machinery as in our state. The mill of Gen. Ross is among the noblest, neatest finished, and best it has been our lot to visit. A sufficient stream giving him a fall of thirty feet, affords him power, with two pair of burr, and one pair of country stones, for extensive operations. Bergstresser was his millwright—a German, distinguished for the neatness, accuracy and strength of his work, and for some valuable improvements in the arrangement of the cog-wheels, lessening essentially the friction. The cost of the mill was understood to be 13,000 dollars. From Wilkesbarre to Lowrytown, the road passes over rocky mountains, and deep glens of thick pine and hemlock woods.

Two miles from Lowrytown, there is a large opening, apparently of some miles in extent, said to be an old Indian clearing, but is probably the effect of a windfall and repeated fires which have prevented the timber from growing. Evening was approaching and rabbits innumerable played and sported in my path for a long distance, so tame as scarcely to leave the road as I rode by them. At six I arrived at the upper houses in Lowrytown. Fifteen or twenty neat log buildings are erected on a piece of flat land on the top of Lehigh mountains, and are occupied by persons who are engaged in getting in logs for the saw mills. The purpose of the settlement and works at this place, is to prepare timber for boats to take coal from Mauch Chunk to Philadelphia. Having been so directed, I inquired for the habitation of Mr. Irish, superintendent of the works at this place, and turning to the right, descended a steep hill into a narrow glen, through which Laurel run finds its way to the Lehigh. The hills rise abruptly more than two hundred feet high, and it cannot much exceed that distance from the top of one hill to the top of the other. A place so wild and rude is rarely to be found even in the Great Swamp, which nature seems to have intended for an eternal solitude. But the enterprise of man has made even this place lively by his labour, and pleasant from the conviction of the public utility and private prosperity springing from the operations here carried on. A road between a row of houses and stables near the creek leads to two saw mills on the margin of the river. A stone mill and large store, containing goods to the value of more than 10,000 dollars, indicate the business transacted here. Provisions are brought from Luzerne county and notwithstanding the roughness of the road, a brick trade is kept up between this place and Wilkesbarre. A wagon going in was taking barrels of mackerel from Lowrytown, the driver saying they could be obtained as cheap by that route as any other.

The accommodations at the house of Mr. Irish were very comfortable. The chamber and beds were so neat they would be in the best mansion in the city, a perfect luxury; and if I could give a receipt for the baked Indian pudding* we had for dinner, I am sure all good

* Receipt.—Scald two quarts of skim milk, stir in one pint of Indian meal, or enough to make very thin mush, add a little salt—a tea-cup full of molasses, a great spoon-

housewives would thank me for learning them to make a dish so simple, economical, and truly excellent.

There are four saw mills at this place, two of them running two saws each, and of the most powerful construction. One set of hands work from 12 at night to 12 at noon—another, the other 12 hours, so that the mills run day and night. The mountains of the Lehigh are high and precipitous. Logs are hauled to the summit and projected in shutes or troughs to the river. To see the logs descend endwise 700 feet, passing with the rapidity of an arrow, plunging into the deep water, throwing aloft a volume of foam and spray—one log following another in quick succession, was a sight interesting; I might say, combined with the mountain scenery, the expanse and depth of forest, the shouts of the woodsmen, and the flight of the sacred eagle, was exciting and sublime.

The largest pine cut this season, was lying on the mountain brink. Its size exceeded that of any tree I recollect to have seen. There were three logs of seventeen feet each, before it reached the point where it separated into branches or prongs, and from each prong three logs were obtained of fifteen feet each, making nine logs. The butt measured four feet five inches one way, and four feet another way—not being exactly round. A calculation made on the spot, gave 9000 feet as the quantity of board the tree would produce; so that in Philadelphia it would be worth, in sawed lumber more than one hundred dollars. See the effect of human labour, skill and internal navigation. The difference in the value of this single tree, in the forest and at market, speaks powerfully in favor of making the intercommunication between different parts of the country perfect as possible. Only open a way for the productions of the soil to market, and for every dollar expended, you add twenty to the public stock of wealth. I counted with what accuracy I could, the rings from the centre, marking the age of the old pine, and found them to be nearly 260, so that it must have commenced its growth with Shakspeare, about 1560 or 70, and lived in days of "Good Queen Bess."

But the horn sounds. The rafts are about to set off down the river for Mauch Chunk. Having sent my horse through the wilderness path by a boy hired for the purpose, precisely at 1 o'clock P. M. we pushed from the shore at Lowrytown, two rafts being in company. The lever was moved, the gates of the dam descended, the water rushed through the sluice way, and we shot down the steep descent on the foaming billows, not without a deeper ducking than was altogether desirable by a mere passenger. When ladies go down, a box is prepared to save them from the waves. (On the artificial fresh we floated along finely, sometimes running ahead of it, and having to wait for it to come on. The scenery along the Lehigh is extremely wild. The hills the whole way rise steeply from the margin of the river several hundred feet and are crowned by forests of mighty pines shutting out the sun except at "high twelve." Deer are often seen on the banks—bear sometimes and rattle snakes are not unfrequently killed in the eddies swimming the river. At the Hatchel-teeth Falls, the fresh having been dissipated by the distance run, our raft ran upon a rock. The hardy raftmen spring in, the water coming waist high, pushed her off, and went on without a murmur or an oath. Just at dusk the village of Mauch Chunk and its wonderful works opened to eye.—*Vil. Rec.*

ful of ginger—or a little of any other spice you like. Put it in a tin or earthen pan, and bake it in the oven three hours. It eats well without, but better with a lump of butter, and is a luxury superior to rice or custard.

ANECDOTE OF BENJAMIN LAY.

On Monday about noon, being in the time of the general meeting of friends, Benjamin Lay, the Pythagorean cynical Christian philosopher, bore a public testimony against the vanity of tea drinking, by devoting to

destruction in the market place, a large parcel of valuable china, &c. belonging to his deceased wife. He mounted a stall on which he had placed the box of ware; and when the people were gathered around him, began to break it piecemeal with a hammer, but was interrupted by the populace, who overthrew him and his box to the ground, and scrambling for the sacrifice, carried off as much of it as they could get. Several would have purchased the china of him before he attempted to destroy it, but he refused to take any price for it. *Penn. Gaz. March 25, 1742.*

At a celebration of the 4th of July in Meansville, Bradford county, Pa. the Declaration of Independence was read by Colonel Franklin, now about 80 years of age, in a strong and impressive manner—after which he delivered, extemporarily, the following short address:

"Friends and fellow citizens:—

"You see before you a frail remnant of one of those who have faced the British cannon, and heard the still more appalling yell of the painted savage at the horrible massacre of Wyoming. We gained for you the liberty you have enjoyed for more than half a century. In all human probability this is the last time our faultering tongues will ever tell to you on an anniversary of freedom the story of our sufferings. May the Almighty strengthen you with virtue to defend your inheritance against foreign invasion, as well as against domestic intrigue and military usurpation.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

"At a Council at Philadelphia, February 1st, 1725, the Board being informed that Andrew Bradford, the printer, attended according to order, he was called in and examined concerning a late pamphlet entitled, 'Some remedies proposed for restoring the sunk credit of the Province of Pennsylvania.' Whereupon he declared that he knew nothing of the printing or publishing the said pamphlet; and being reprimanded by the Governor for publishing a certain paragraph in his newspaper called the American Weekly Mercury, of the 2d of January last, he said it was inserted by his journeymen who composed the said paper, without his knowledge, and that he was very sorry for it, and for which he humbly submitted himself, and asked pardon of the Governor and the Board; Whereupon the Governor told him, that he must not for the future presume to publish any thing relating to or concerning the affairs of this government, or the government of any other of his Majesty's Colonies, without the permission of the Governor or Secretary of this Province for the time being. And then he was dismissed."

[*Minutes of Council.*]

LARGE POPLAR.

A poplar tree was cut down in Berks county in 1827, near Lewis's ferry. It was 117 feet in height, and 64 from the butt to the first branch, and its greatest circumference 20 feet 7 inches—perfectly sound, and from the concentric circles at the end of the trunk, it was estimated to be 300 years old. Gave 23 cords of wood.

Sat. Ev. Post April 7.

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DEVOTED TO THE PRESERVATION OF EVERY KIND OF USEFUL INFORMATION RESPECTING THE STATE.

EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD, NO. 51, FILBERT STREET.

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The following document is interesting, as exhibiting the state of the finances of Pennsylvania at the commencement of the present government in 1790. It will serve by comparison with the statements of the present period, to mark the rapid progress of the State to its now flourishing financial condition.

STATE OF THE FINANCES

Of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, till Oct. 1st, 1790.

On the commencement of the present government of this commonwealth, bound in all the engagements of the former, and by a fundamental article in our own constitution, as well as in that of the Union, which inhibits laws to impair contracts; I beg leave to lay before the legislature a state of the debts of the commonwealth, of their engagements for their discharge, whether of principal or interest, the means of discharge, and the present appropriation of the revenues, together with an enumeration of such as are not specially appropriated, as the present constitution directs that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

Of the Debts of the State.

When the arms of Great Britain were raised against this country, Pennsylvania, then a province, owed few debts to individuals. Only two have appeared and been settled; the amount of both is inconsiderable; one for £15 for repairing arms in 1773; the other for printing in 1761 to 1764, £3 15.* She had unredeemed of sundry emissions of bills of credit which were struck, part thereof for the defence and other purposes of the late province, and part emitted on the faith of the province, and lent to certain useful public institutions. The amount of the bills unredeemed at the revolution, 1776, were £299633 15 0. By acts of March 23d, and May 25th, 1778, the holders of these bills were called upon to deliver them up within a limited time, now long since elapsed, and to receive other bills to the same amount in their stead. After the limited time was passed, the first mentioned bills were declared to be irredeemable for ever. Under these laws a great many were exchanged, but there remains unexchanged and escheated to the state the sum of £266439 8 3.

The debts due and which have accrued to the state since the commencement of her independence, have principally been incurred in the late war. They consist,

I Of bills of credit emitted for carrying it on, or for paying the interest of debts due for advances, services and supplies therein, together with £50,000 emitted on loan. For pay and expenses of the militia and forces of the state in the service of the United States, either in the federal army in our defence against the British, or on the frontiers against the British, and savages; supplies for the federal army in men, money, clothing, military stores, provisions, and other purposes.

II Of the grant to the late proprietaries in Pennsylvania.

III Of certificates issued in 1780, for provisions for the army, per act June 1780, and for horses for the army.

* Certificates of funded debt, as per head II. were issued for both of these.

IV Of depreciation certificates, issued for the depreciation of the pay of the Pennsylvania line in the late federal army, of the officers of the hospital and medical department, and of the state navy.

V Of interest notes issued to pay one year's interest to citizens of Pennsylvania on certificates for cash lent, services performed, or supplies for the United States.

VI Of certificates of funded debt, given for debts due, where there was not money to discharge them, and for all demands against the state authorised by law and equity.

VII Of new loan certificates, issued for certificates of debts due by the United States to citizens of this state.

VIII The certificates of depreciation and the funded debt under the foregoing heads bear an annual interest of six per cent. therefore out of them arises another debt.

IX Of the pensions allowed by the state.

X Compensations for servants and apprentices enlisted in the continental army.

Under the second head is included all demands against the state which arose during the war, and which may be exhibited before the 1st of January next, together with such accounts already settled, as will not be discharged in money, the parties being, per act of April 1st 1784, and March 1785, entitled to receive such certificates and the interest thereof.

By act of 21st November 1789, no claim against the state for articles or supplies of any kind furnished by individuals during the late war between the United States and the King of Great Britain, not preferred before the 1st of January 1791, will be afterwards admitted or allowed by the state.

There is another species of expense called claims, which cannot properly be arranged under the debts of the state, and which is uncertain in its amount, as it depends on the grants of the legislature at the time, and not on accounts adjusted upon fixed principles. The sum of £5000 annually is appropriated by act of March 26th and 28th September 1789, and is constituted as a fund for this purpose. It may be worthy the consideration of the legislature, whether such a fund is not likely to beget many improper applications, and whether, after the state hath, by an act of limitation, barred even unsettled claims which would have been legal, such an invitation should continue to be held out.

Besides the foregoing debts, there are the following expenses, viz:

XI The pay and contingent expenses necessary for the support of government.

XII The improvements undertaken for the advantage of the citizens, the advancement of learning, wealth, and population, in the commonwealth.

Having thus generally mentioned the debts and expenses of the commonwealth, I shall state more particularly the nature and amount of each, the funds upon which they respectively rest, and the parts of the former which have been redeemed.

I The bills of credit are of the several emissions, following, viz.

1st The resolve money emitted in 1775 and 1776, by sundry resolutions, viz: £35,000 per resolutions of assembly, June 30th, 1775, for pay of associators in service, and to put the city and province into a state of

defence, of November 30th, 1775, for £80,000 for the then present exigencies, and per resolution April 6th, 1776, £85,000 for the same purpose, £200,000 0 0

2d. The commonwealth money, emitted per act 20th March, 1777, for the defence of the state, 200,000 0 0

£400,000 0 0

Of these there hath been redeemed as follows: Counted and burnt by the committees of Assembly, from time to time,

Of the resolve money, 77461 1 1

Of the commonwealth do 91042 10 0

Of both kinds, 7934 2 5

Balance outstanding 223562 6 6

£400,000 0 0

In an act passed 4th December 1789, it is stated, that by act of the 7th of April 1781, all the above bills of credit, not then redeemed, were directed to be exchanged for the bills of credit emitted by the said act of April 7th 1781, and the said act of December 4th 1789 declares, that all of the said bills not brought in and exchanged as aforesaid, on or before the 1st of January 1791, shall be thenceforth irredeemable.

3d. The island money, or emission of bills of credit on interest at five per cent. per annum, emitted per act March 25th 1780, for procuring provisions for the army, £100,000 0 0

Of this there hath been redeemed as follows, viz:

Counted and burnt by committees of assembly, £99273 5 0

In the treasury, 57 9 3

Balance outstanding, to be redeemed, 669 5 9

£100,000 0 0

The holders of these are entitled by law to payment of principal and interest till the time of redemption, at the treasury, per act aforesaid. The fund, specially appropriated to that use, is the sales of the State Islands and city lots.

4th. The dollar money, or bills of credit emitted per act of June 1st, 1780, guaranteed by Congress per resolution of March 18th 1780, upon a contingent event which did not take place, four tenths of which were had immediately by Congress, the remaining six tenths by the state, to be applied for the public service, \$1,495,000 00

Of this there hath been redeemed as follows, viz:

Counted and burnt by committees of assembly \$1,391,291

In the treasury 8,387

The property of the state, in the possession of Thomas Smith, Esq. 78,642

Balance outstanding, to be redeemed, and for which the £150,000 loan office, principal and interest, is appropriated per act of 17th March 1786, 16,680

\$1,495,000 00

5th. The state money, of which £500,000 were ordered to be emitted per act April 7th, 1781, for the support of the army, of which there was struck only £486,500 0 0

Of the above there hath been redeemed as follows, viz.

Counted and burnt by the committees of assembly, £461,474 9 9

In the treasury, 9303 12 4

Balance, to be redeemed by the payments to the land office

of one fourth of the principal and interest of the arrears of purchase money and interest due for lands sold by the late proprietaries before the revolution, per acts April 9th, 1781, and March 29th, 1788, and also funded on the arrears of state money taxes, viz: the five shilling tax, per resolution of assembly Sept. 21st, 1782; the moiety of the effective supplies of 1781, per act June 21st, 1781; the additional supplies of 1781, per act June 25th 1781; the first and second sinking fund taxes, per acts 19th December, 1780, and January 31st, 1783; and the arrears of continental money taxes, receivable at one for 75 per act of April 13th, 1782, 15,71 17 11

£486,500 0 0

6th. The paper money, or bills of credit emitted per act March 16th, 1785, £100,000 thereof for paying interest to the public creditors, and £50,000 constituting the last loan-office, £150,000 0 0

Of this there hath been redeemed as follow, viz:

Counted and burnt by the committees of assembly,

The first year, 1786, 20,000 0 0

2d do. 1787, 20,000 0 0

3d do. 1788, 20,000 0 0

4th do. by David Rittenhouse in part, till Nov. 1789, 14027 15 9

Principal do. of loan-office money, from Nov. 1787 till November, 1789, 16,530 15 0

In the hands of Christian Feibiger, Esq. of the loan-office money, punched, 5732 7 6

In the treasury, of taxes and imposts, 6755 6 2

Out of which there is due to the late treasurer, which he was in advance for the state, about 5600 0 0

1155 6 2

Balance, of which £24,817 8 1 should be redeemed before the end of the present year, leaving £27,736 7 6, the remainder, to be burnt before the end of next year by the co-operation of the loan-office and £20,000 annual sinking fund, 52,553 15 7

£150,000 0 0

II. The grant to the late proprietaries of Pennsylvania per act 27th November, 1779, amounts to £130,000 sterling, to be paid them per the said act, and per laws of 9th February and March 16th, 1785, in annual instalments of £15,000 sterling; the first payment to be made September 3d, 1784, with interest on those several instalments, per act March 28th, 1787, from the time they respectively become due until paid. Seven instalments, equal to £105,000 sterling, were payable the 3d of September, 1790. £120,000 sterling will be due and payable Sept. 3d next; and the remainder, £10,000 sterling, will become payable September 3d, 1792.

The principal reduced to Pennsylvania currency, £216,666 13 4

Of this there is discharged on account of what is due and payable, as follows:

Paid at the treasury at sundry times, from 8th February, 1786, till Sept. 1790, inclusive,	32,470	6	2
Interest on the said payments till 1st Jan. 1791,	5562	4	3
	<u>38032</u>	10	5

From which deduct the interest on the several instalments due till January, 1790, 34941 | 13 | 4 |

3090 17 1

Remains yet to be discharged, of which £171,909 2 11 on interest from January 1st, 1791 till paid, and should be paid immediately, per the engagements aforesaid, and so much of the aggregate revenues as are necessary are, by act of 16th March, 1785, appropriated for this purpose, 213,575 | 16 | 3 |

£216,666 13 4

III. Certificates were issued in 1780 for horses and provisions for the use of the army, of which there remains outstanding a balance of

£1649 13 2

There are settled, and not paid, together with what part will probably be claimed before 1st January next, payable in state money of 1781, per resolution of assembly 8th April, 1782, about

£400 0 0

Balance, estimated irredeemable, if not applied for before the 1st of January next, per act December 4th, 1785, 1249 | 13 | 2 |

£1,649 13 2

III. Certificates were directed to be issued for depreciation of pay till August 1780, of the Pennsylvania line in the late army, officers of the hospital and medical department, and the state navy, per acts December 18th, 1780, April 10th, 1781; April 13th 1782, April 8th 1785, Sept. 22d 1785 and March 8th 1786, the amount of which debt is

£627,585 11 4

Of which there hath been redeemed, viz:

Paid in part in bills of credit April, 1781 and in specie, about

144,000 0 0

Redeemed by the sales of forfeited estates,

52,196 11 3

Do by the sales of lands and city lots, paid into the land-office,

127,199 3 11

Escheated to the state per act 26th March, 1786,

57,540 0 0

Part of sundry errors, to am't. of £9230 12 7, discovered by John Nicholson in the settlement of the Auditors, some of which were rectified out of their accounts for pay afterwards, and some not yet recovered,

4378 3 0

Balance outstanding, of which such as remained unalienated at the time of making the first demand of interest, per acts March 21st and Sept. 20th 1783, making about £219,000, is on interest at six per cent. per annum, payable out of the excise, and

which is generally paid up till April 10th, 1790; the remainder, about £23,271 13 2, generally called *Unfunded depreciation certificates*, are on interest at six per cent. from the 10th April 1781; allowed in payment in the funds appropriated for their redemption. The funds for sinking the alienated part of this debt are, the Land office, in common with other certificates for lands taken up since July 1784, except in the late purchase, per acts April 1st 1784, and October 3d 1788; for city lots, per act April 8th 1786, exclusively, with the funded part of this debt; for forfeited estates, per act 18th Dec. 1780, and in the same manner for lands north-west of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, and south of the donation lands in this state, appropriated for redemption of the depreciation certificates per act March 12th 1783. The funds for redemption of the principal of the *Funded depreciation certificates* are all the above, in common with the unfunded; and in addition, they are receivable, in common with the *Certificates of funded debt*, for a proportion of three-fourths of the arrears of purchase money and interest of lands sold before the opening of the land office in July 1784, per act March 29th 1788, and for lands in last Indian purchase, per act October 3d, 1788

242,271 13 2

£627,585 11 4

V. According to act of Assembly March 21st 1783, 300,000 dollars were directed to be prepared, to pay the interest on certificate of debts of the United States to citizens of this state

\$300,000 00

Of this there was not perfected or issued, but burnt by a committee of Assembly

133,428 50

Sum paid out in interest, as directed by law

166,571 50

\$300,000 00

The above sum to be redeemed brought down

\$166,571 50

Of which there hath been redeemed, viz:

Counted and burnt by committees of Assembly

166,096 75

In the Treasury

10 00

Balance outstanding, which the possessors were entitled to receive out of the supplies of 1783, per the act aforesaid,

464 75

\$166,571 50

VI. By acts April 1st 1784 and March 30th 1785, certificates are directed to be issued for all balances due by the state, on interest from July 1st 1783, except in a few particular cases, as directed in the act of March 3d 1790, where the interest of the certificates to be issued to Messrs. Cox, Valendigham and Sweringen, is directed to commence September 1st 1783; and by act of 27th March 1790, where the interest of certificates to be issued for the accounts of

nine persons is directed to commence January 1st 1785. The amount of debts for which these certificates are issuable, taken from a former estimate, is

Of those there hath been granted, to October 1st, 1790	182,309 3 4
Balance	44,513 4 5
	<u>£226,822 7 9</u>

To the above sum unissued, the claims not made before the 1st January 1791 will be barred and excluded for ever after, according to act November 21st 1789.

There may, together with the accounts already settled and those yet to be rendered within the limited time aforesaid, be certificates to amount of

Which is a large calculation, and may also cover the five and a half years arrears of interest on those to be issued.	18,000 0 0
Already issued as above	182,309 3 4
	<u>£200,309 3 4</u>

Of these there hath been redeemed as follows:

By the sales of lands and lots, paid into the land-office

Militia certificates received in payment of militia fines,	34,109 6 9
	868 13 8

Balance to be redeemed on interest at six per cent. per annum, payable out of the aggregate funds appropriated for that and other purposes per act March 16th 1785. The interest hath been generally paid on this debt till the 1st of January 1790. The sinking funds for redemption of the principal of the depreciation debt also extend to and include these, per the same acts, except those mentioned therein to be appropriated to the other exclusively

	165,331 2 11
	<u>£200,309 3 4</u>

VII. The new loan certificates, which were issued to applicants on interest at six per cent. per annum, the principal to be redeemed March 1st 1796, for a like sum of the certificates of debts of the United States on interest from the same or equalized dates, in pursuance of acts of March 1st 1786 and March 28th 1787, amounted to

Before these were excluded from redemption by the act March 27th 1789, there had been received in the land office,	118,813 18 9
--	--------------

A certificate paid in for militia fines by George Woods Esq.

Balance, which by the act last mentioned is to be returned in exchange for the new loan certificates unredeemed	10 3 9
	1,819,061 12 9
	<u>1,937,885 15 3</u>

By the aforesaid act of March 1786 the interest was made payable on the aforesaid debt out of the aggregate fund appropriated by act of March 16th 1785, and the act March 27th 1789 limits the said payment of interest to four years. Four years interest therefore, on £1,937,885 15 3, is

Of this sum there hath been paid	425,265 8 4
----------------------------------	-------------

Those new loan certificates which were redeemed had gene-

rally less than four years interest paid, and many of those which were exchanged have also less endorsed. Wherefore, from the best estimate I can make, there may be deducted from the above, of interest, which will not be paid of the 4 years aforesaid

Balance due, which is payable out of the aggregate funds aforesaid	9400 0 0
	30,427 3 3
	<u>465,092 11 7</u>

VIII. The funds of the interest of the existing debts of the state, viz. the depreciation and funded debt, are already mentioned under their principals respectively. The annual amount is, Of the funded depreciation certificates

	13,140 0 0
Of funded debt	9919 17 4
	<u>23,059 17 4</u>

IX. The pensions allowed by the state are, besides those which were payable to officers and privates disabled in the army, and which ceased on the 1st of May 1789, per act March 27th 1789, but of which there may be claimed, about

250 0 0

The following viz.

The half pay to widows and orphans of commissioned officers of the Pennsylvania line who died, being in *actual service* or in *captivity*, per act March 1st 1780; to widows and children of commissioned officers of the Pennsylvania flying camp or of state regiments, who *fell in battle* or *died in captivity*, their half pay per act of October 1st 1781; and to widows and families of officers and privates of the militia of this state, who were *killed*, or *died of wounds received in the service of this or the United States*, such sum as the orphans' court may allow them per acts March 20th 1780, and March 27th 1790, not to exceed their half pay and rations. There cannot be an exact statement of the amount of these to be paid in any one year, because new objects may and are frequently introduced, though it might be worthy the consideration of the Legislature, as it now more than seven years since the war hath ended, and more than that since the right to and necessity of the pension existed, whether the applications should not be restricted to some limited time. In the case of the militia it may not be an uniform allowance, the quantum and continuance of the grant depending upon a new order of the orphans' court, and the intermarriage of the widow puts a period to her demand; however, from the best computation I can make, including sundry arrears, it will require in the next year the sum of

3200 0 0

There is also a pension decreed by the Justices of the Supreme Court, under an act of March 6th 1778, making provision for the families of such persons attainted of high treason, whose estates were thereby forfeited to the commonwealth, as should stand in need thereof, out of said estates respectively, amounting annually to

75 0 0

3525 0 0

Until the act of 27th March 1790, the pensions under acts of March 1780 and October 1781 were payable by the county treasurer, out of the state taxes in their

hands. Since that law there is no fund specially appropriated for these demands, except the militia fines, for the widows and families of the officers and privates of the militia aforesaid, and they have become unproductive and inadequate. The estate of John Roberts received by the commonwealth, was sufficiently large to cover the pension decreed, but it hath been long since applied to the other uses of the state.

X. The compensation for servants and apprentices enlisted in the Pennsylvania line in the federal army before 12th March 1777, per act of that date, already paid, hath amounted to a considerable sum. They are payable by the county treasurers out of the state taxes in their hands, on the orders of a magistrate and two freeholders, who value servant's time, enquire into the facts of enlistment, time of servitude, &c. The estimate of these is upon very uncertain ground, but set at

200 0 0

It is questionable whether the act of November 21st 1789, which limits other claims not made before January 1st 1791, will extend to these also, and as the like reasons apply here, it merits the attention of the legislature, especially as the mode of compensation hath been subjected and is liable to abuse.

XI. The support of government is divided—

1st. Into the pay of the officers of government.

But just entered on a new constitution, where there are several new offices, the salaries and allowances for which are yet to be fixed, any calculation of the annual sum must be uncertain; but taking these offices into view, and also that the pay of the members from this state in Congress is now drawn from the treasury of the United States, and that by the adoption of the new constitution and the consequent laws, the offices and salary or pay hath ceased of the judge of Admiralty, Wardens of the Port, Secretary of the Wardens, Collector of the Customs, and Tonnage Officer, together with some other laws, which diminished the amount of the estimates of former years; also leaving the County Lieutenants to be charged with other militia expenses, on the fund of the militia fines; the annual sum is set at

23,000 0 0

2. The contingent expenses of government.

Printing, firewood, candles, stationary, rents of the land-offices, Judges' expenses, repairs of the State house, and a variety of other expenses, say

5000 0 0

There are some arrears not yet paid of the pay and expenses of government, and there hath been an anticipation of the revenues for this purpose at the treasury, to repay which, with the aforesaid, will require about

10,000 0 0

38,000 0 0

XII. There are sundry improvements undertaken by the government for the advantage of the citizens, and the advancement of learning, wealth, and population, in the commonwealth.

By an act passed March 13th 1784, 42,000 dollars, which were to have been raised by a lottery, were appropriated, one half for and towards putting the roads leading from the city of Philadelphia to the western parts of this state in good order and repair, the other moiety for improving the navigation of the river Schuylkill. Very little,

however, was raised from the lottery. By an act March 3d 1788, the moiety for western roads is to be applied to repair Jones's lane and other parts between the Middle ferry on Schuylkill and Lancaster, and the other moiety as aforesaid by Council, on contract or otherwise. Of this money, there is in the treasury, of specie and paper of 1785, - 540 14 7

On which fund there are warrants drawn and not paid 17 5 0

523 9 7

By an act March 23d 1786, £300 of the unappropriated monies of the state were thereby appropriated for the purpose of viewings, surveying, and laying out a highway from the Lehigh water gap in Northampton county, to Wyoming. Of this 88l. 5s. were expended in laying out the road. Remainder

211 15 0

By an act passed March 26th 1789, 10,000 pounds annually were appropriated out of the aggregate funds of the state for claims, and for improvements in the public roads and inland navigation; and by act of 28th September 1789, the sum of 5000l. thereof annually is appropriated for roads and navigation in the first instance, not to exceed, for the Susquehanna and Juniata 2500l. Schuylkill 1000l. Delaware and Lehigh 1,500l.

5000 0 0

By act 27th March 1790, 300l. are granted to Reading Howell, compiling a map of Pennsylvania, and engraving the boundaries of the state thereon, of which he received 200l. Remainder

100 0 0

There have been the following grants of lands, for endowing seminaries of learning with funds, viz.

Acres.

10,000 To Dickinson Coll. per act April 1786.

The same act also appropriated 60,000 acres more for the use of schools, out of which there hath been granted,

10,000 To the German College and Charity School at Lancaster, per act March 10th 1787.

10,000 To the Protestant Episcopal Academy, per act 29th March 1787.

5000 To the Pittsburg Academy, per act 10th September 1787.

5000 To the Washington Academy, per act 24th September 1787.

5000 To Reading Academy per act March 10, 1788.

5000 To the German Lutheran Congregation in Philadelphia for a Free School, per act 14th Feb. 1789.

5000 To the German Reformed Congregation in Philadelphia for their Free School, per act September 23d 1789.

15,000 Remainder.

70,000 All this is directed to be laid out, surveyed, and returned, at the expense of the state. The fees of the grants to some have been already paid, the expenses of the remainder may amount to

350 0 0

£6185 4 7

Having thus gone through all the various debts and expenses, I proceed to state the revenues of the state, and their appropriations, recapitulating the debts and

expenses aforesaid, so as to exhibit the demand, and the means of discharge, in one view.

I. *Old Continental Money.*

1st. There is in the treasury a quantity of old continental money received for taxes, and in exchange, after the emissions ceased to have a currency, to the amount of \$361,626 18 - - - 135,609 16 3

2d. There is also due for arrears of taxes laid, and now payable therein, or in resolve and commonwealth money, but which after the 1st January 1791 will be payable only in this, or in bills of credit of this state emitted per act June 1780 or April 1781, at 1 for 75, per act April 13th 1782, viz. Arrears of the 5 million, 15 million, 45 million, and the first and second eight monthly taxes, allowing for abatements and exonerations, say - - - 900,000 0 0

£1,035,609 16 3

By act of 7th April 1781, the sum of 200,000*l.* in bills of April 1781 were allowed, *inter alia*, to exchange for continental money, at 175 for 1. If the current value of these bills in market should make it the interest of the possessors to exchange them in this way, it might bring out more of the state money again, to be redeemed by the state. It may therefore be worth the consideration of the legislature, as Pennsylvania is not separately engaged for the redemption of the continental bills of credit, whether that part of the act of April 7th 1781 should not be repealed. Since the quota by Congress requested of this state in the sinking fund, for redeeming the whole of the emissions of bills of credit, hath been fully paid, these bills on hand and the above taxes, so far as paid therein, are released from appropriation. Had other states also paid their quotas to the fund aforesaid, the market price would have been raised for these bills as the demand for them increased, and quantity out decreased, until Pennsylvania might have thrown them again into circulation with advantage. By this means other states would have gotten and redeemed them, and at this day there would not have been one of them out to have reproached the credit of the United States. The quantity unredeemed by Congress of these emissions is about 85 millions; and by their act of August 4th 1790, a choice is afforded the holders thereof, to subscribe them into a fund, and in lieu thereof receive two certificates, amounting together to one hundredth part of the amount of the sum subscribed; one of which, for two-thirds, shall bear an annual interest of six per cent. payable quarterly from and after the 1st January 1791; the other, for one-third, to bear a like interest, to commence with the year 1800. The question lies before the legislature whether they will, in behalf of this state, accept the offer for such of these bills as they hold, or keep them for a better. The annual interest receivable at present upon what are in the treasury, if loaned as above, would be about 145 dollars.

II. *Of State Money.*

1st. The arrears of the five shilling tax, of the moiety of the effective supplies of 1781, the additional supplies of 1781, the first and second sinking fund taxes, and fines in the first class tax, after deducting abatements and exonerations, may be estimated at - - - £22,000 0 0

Payable therein, or in bills of June 1780, April 1780, April 1785, or in specie, per the acts in which they are laid, and act of 16th March 1785.

2d. The one-fourth of the arrears of purchase money and interest of lands sold before the declaration of independency, payable in bills of April 1781, bills of March 1785, or specie, per acts April 1781,

March 16th 1785, and 29th March 1788. The remains of this fund is considerable. The annual proceeds from it may best be calculated by a retrospective view of what it hath yielded in the same state. It may be expected to produce, in the next year,

4000 0 0

26,000 0 0

The balance outstanding in bills of credit of April 1781, as before mentioned in article 5, under the head of bills of credit No. I, is - - - 15,721 17 11

Of the balance beforementioned (see head III.) there may be probably claimed before January 1791, for certificates issued for horses and provisions in 1780, say - - - 400 0 0
Surplus - - - 9878 2 1

26,000 0 0

After these are redeemed and discharged, the remainder of these revenues will be released from appropriations, except so far as the dollar money, if not redeemed by other funds, may be paid in discharge of the state money taxes.

III. *The Aggregate Fund, per Act March 1785.*

1st. The arrears of taxes, payable in specie or bills of the emission of 1781, per the acts under which they were respectively laid, and act of 16th March 1785, viz. the supplies of 1782 and 1783, the funding taxes of 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, and 1789, allowing for abatements and exonerations, about - - - 225,000 0 0

2d. A balance due by Francis Wade, for which a deposit hath been made by him to the late treasurer, the same being part of the bills of credit emitted March 1785, which were delivered to him to sign, and not returned, besides interest, principal - - - 2750 0 0

3d. The arrears of the impost duties from November 1784 till August 1789, other than the protecting duties, estimated at - - - 4500 0 0

4th. The annual tax upon property for the year 1791, per act March 16th 1785, which was remitted for the year 1790, per act December 8th 1789 - - - 76,945 17 6

309,195 17 6

Deficient - - - 30,152 11 3½

339,348 8 9½

These are charged as follows, viz.

1st. With the annual interest of the certificates of funded debt, per act March 16th 1785. See head VIII. before - - - 9919 17 4

But there is one year in arrears; so that there will be to be paid in the next - - - 9919 17 4

2d. The residue of the interest, payable on the new loans, per acts March 1st 1786, and March 27th 1789, to complete four years. See VII. before - - - 32,427 3 3

3d. The annual sum of the bills of credit of 1785 to be redeemed, per act 16th March 1785.

Part of 1789 - - - 4816 18 1
For 1790 - - - 20,000 0 0
For 1791 - - - 20,000 0 0
44,816 18 1

If payment of the quotas of the £50,000 loan-office be compelled, the whole of the £20,000 for 1791 will not be necessary.

4th. The balance of the interest notes

payable out of the supplies of 1783, per act March 1783, \$464 75 174 5 7½

5th. The debt to the late proprietaries (see head II. of debts aforesaid) principal due Jan. 1st, 1791, £171,909 2 11

Interest on £171,909 2 11 for 1791, as it is not probable it will be paid in less than one year, and the interest should be provided within the time, 10,3,14 10 11

Instalment falling due September 3d, 1791, 25,000 0 0
Ditto 3d, 1792, 16,666 13 4

223,890 7 2

6th. This sum appropriated for the support of government, per act March 26th, 1789, 10,000 0 0

7th. To this sum appropriated by the same act for claims and improvements, £10,000; but £5,000 thereof was by act of 28th Sept. 1789, specially appropriated to the improvement of roads and inland navigation, 5,000 0 0

8th. The appropriation aforesaid for roads, &c. per act 28th September 1789, 5,000 0 0

9th. The compensation to servants, per head X. 200 0 0

339,348 8 9

IV. The Arrears of Provincial Taxes, and of the Moiety of

the effective supplies of 1781, and fines in the second class tax. estimated, after abatements and exonerations, at 8000 0 0

These are not specially appropriated, except the arrears from Northumberland county, per resolution March 1784, to repair a road leading from Conrad Minicks to Sunbury, about 200 0 0

And the supplies of 1781, to repay an anticipation on the other revenues for an advance made to James Mease, Esq. per resolution March, 1784, beyond the sum received in this tax, 620 8 10

Balance unappropriated 7179 11 2

8000 0 0

V. The Revenues for Support of Government, are

1st. The duties on sales at auction, per sundry acts, appropriated per act April 13th, 1782.

In the last three years these produced £5020. The average therefore, for one year, is 1675 0 0

2d. The tax on pleasurable carriages, appropriated per act 20th March, 1783. The collections which have been made of this tax have in many instances, by the collectors and county treasurers, been applied to the other taxes; the payments therefore, on that account, for former years will not afford proper data for estimation. It is probable in one year there may be collected therefrom, including arrears, 2000 0 0

3d. The tax on writs, appropriated per act 20th March, 1783. The amount received on this account for the last three years is £3930. The average thereof, for one year, is 1315 0 0

4th. Tavern and marriage licenses, appropriated first specially to pay the salaries of the judges per act 25th March 1785. The amount received on this account for the last three years is £9364. The average thereof for one year is 3120 0 0

5th. For this sum annually out of the general funds, appropriated per act March 26, 1789, 10,000 0 0

6th. Fees of the land officers, per acts of April 8th, 1785, continued by sundry other acts, and appropriated per act 26th March, 1789. The amount thereof received for three years, adding the salary and allowance for clerks paid thereout, is £13,866. The average whereof, for one year, is 4620 0 0

7th. The fees received in the office of the Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council by sundry laws, appropriated per act March 26th, 1789.

There hath been received on this account, adding the salary paid thereout, for three years, £3068. The average of which, for one year, is 1020 0 0

8th. The annual amount of the £50,000 loan office, appropriated per act 26th March, 1789. The remaining principal is £27,654 4 5. The interest whereof, for one year, is £1659 5 0

There hath been £6581-19 4 paid into the treasury of interest money. About £40,000 were lent in 1785, £10,000 in 1786, afterwards kept out at interest by re-lending as fast as paid in, till the act Novr. 27th, 1787. From December, 1788, till June, 1788, there was paid in, of principal, £6,392 7 6; from September, 1778, till July, 1789, £7444 1 6; from September till November 1789, £2776 19 1; and from thence till September 1790, inclusive, £5732 7 6. Wherefore the arrears of interest due till January, 1791, are about, 6400 0 0

From this deduct remainder of £1000 appropriated to repairs of the bank at Mud-Island, per act April 2d 1790, 499 13 5

Deficient, 7559 11 7
6690 8 5

Amount of the pay and expenses of government and arrears, per head XI. 38,000 0 0

VI. The Expise.

The amount received in the treasury for the last three years is £33,597. The average for one year is 11,200 0 0

Balance; but there are arrears of former years outstanding, sufficient to make it up, 1940 0 0

Appropriated per acts March 21st and September 20th, 1783, and March 16th, 1785, to discharge the annual interest of the funded depreciation certificates, (see debts, head III. and interest, head VIII.) 13,140 0 0

VII. *The £150,000 Loan-Office.*

There remains undischarged yet of quota money, about 13,000 0 0
Interest till January 1791, about 7,200 0 0

This is appropriated to the redemption of the bills of credit dated June 1st, 1780, with interest, see article 4, under the head of debts

I. Principals 16,680 dollars, equal 6255 0 0

Interest at five per cent. per annum, estimated at ten years from June 1st, 1780, part being stamped one year paid, 3127 10 0

Surplus, 10,817 10 0

20,200 0 0

20,200 0 0

VIII. *The Principal of the £50,000 Loan-Office.*

There remains outstanding of quota money, the last of which will be payable in April 1793, 27,654 4 5

This is appropriated as a sinking fund, in aid of the £20,000 per annum, to expedite the redemption of the bills of credit, March 1785, see article 6, under head of debts I.

7,736 17 6

Surplus, 19,917 6 11

27,654 4 5

IX. *The General Sinking Fund.*

The land not sold or granted in the state of Pennsylvania, in the old purchase, at £10 per 100 acres, in the new at £20 per 100 acres. The lots and reserved or appropriated tracts, together with arrears of principal and interest of lands granted and not paid for, the aggregate of which is more than sufficient to redeem the debt of the state. It may be estimated, that on an average £35,000 per annum principal will be received in the land office. When the debt shall be redeemed, the remainder of this fund is unappropriated. £35,000 per annum, for eleven years and six months, is 407,602 16 1

Principal of the depreciation debt, per head IV. 242,271 13 2

Do of funded debt, per do. VI. 165,331 2 11

407,602 16 1

X. *1st. The Fund for Roads and Inland Navigation, created by*

act of September 28th 1789, out of the fund of 10,000*l.* for claims and improvements, taken out of the aggregate revenues per act March 26th 1789, annually 3000 0 0

2d. And there is in the treasury thereof about 4000 0 0

3d. And of the lottery as aforesaid 523 9 7

9523 9 7

XI. The remainder of the revenues for claims as aforesaid 5000 0 0

14,523 9 7

Charged with sundries per head XII. of debts and expenses, 6185 4 7

The fund for claims 5000 0 0
Remainder to be applied as directed by law 3338 5 0
£14,523 9 7

XII. *Of the Unappropriated Revenues.*

1st. The old 8000*l.* loan office, of which there remains, principal and interest, about 800 0 0

2d. Court fines, of which there hath been received in the last three years 665*l.* the average thereof, for one year, is 220 0 0

3d. The balance due from individuals on settlements of old accounts. Although there will be considerable sums which cannot immediately be recovered, yet there are debts not reducible to any of the classes of revenue appropriated, which it is expected will be recovered in the next year, to amount of 1500 0 0

4th. The arrears of the protecting duties or imposts, say 1500 0 0

5th. The certificates of debts of the United States.

Great exertions have been already made by the general government for the discharge of the interest of the certificates of their domestic debt, and there is therefore, the property of this state, agreeably to act of April 1st 1784, and sundry subsequent acts, received into the land office, till the 20th November 1789, when by act of that date they were no longer receivable, the sum of 328,813 12 10

There were also received of new loan certificates, per act March 1786, till 27th March 1789, when by act of that date they were excluded; and for which this state have an equal sum of continental certificates, 118,813 18 9

By resolution of Assembly, William Scott was allowed to pay in discharge of a debt, a certificate of a debt of the United States, on interest from 1st October 1780 90 8 2

A certificate received from George Woods, Esq. taken for militia fines, interest from January 1st 1784 10 3 9

There also was received a certificate for a debt due by the United States to David Thompson, forfeited to this state by his attainder for treason, on interest from the 1st of August 1777, to amt. of 60 13 6

447,788 17 0

According to act of Congress of the 4th of August 1790, this state may, by continuing non-subscriber to the new loan thereby constituted, receive a sum equal to four per cent. the next year on this sum, and rest on such further provision as may be made for the future, retaining the evidences of the debts undiminished; or by subscribing the evidences she possesses, she may receive new certificates of said loan, two-thirds of which she will be

entitled to receive the annual interest of at six per cent and the other third to bear no interest till the year 1800, when an annual interest of six per cent. will be demandable thereon also.

The question awaits the decision of the legislature, whether Pennsylvania shall thus subscribe, and lose ten years interest of one-third of the debt, or whether the state shall rely on the fulfilment of the obligations of the United States. As the interest payable in either case will be the same for the next year, it is here stated, viz. 17,911 11 0

6th. The interest paid in cash by the state on the new loan certificates per act March 1786, is per act March 1789 to be settled and repaid in indents of interest, commonly called facilities, the four years interest, see debts, head VII. is 465,092 11 7

There was also relinquished by sundry persons on new loan certificates for arrears of interest, which operates to the credit of the state 329 15 4

465,422 6 11

There hath been paid to the United in indents, including state treasurer's commissions \$220,673 80, equal to 82,677 13 3

Residue, for which an equal sum in indents are either on hand or to be received, as the certificates are exchanged 382,744 13 8

The interest due on the continental certificates received in the land office till 31st December 1787, to which time interest is payable in indents thereon by the U. States 103,910 16 9

Ditto on the certificate in favour of Wm. Scott aforesaid 39 6 6

Ditto on ditto in favour of David Thompson 37 18 4

Ditto on that received of George Woods 2 8 10

The interest due on new loan certificates redeemed by the land office, for which the state hath an equal amount of the principal and interest in certificates of debts of the United States, and are in like manner entitled to receive the indents till 31st December 1787, 31,392 6 4

518,127 10 5

This amount is, by the act of Congress of 4th of August 1790, allowed to be funded on an interest of three per cent. until paid, and the subject requires the direction of the legislature. As they bore no interest at all before, it is hardly to be doubted but that they will be thus funded. Whether they may or may not, so far forth as indents have not been drawn thereon, the interest to be received in the next year will be the same. Interest at three per cent. 15,543 16 6

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7th. There is also three years arrears of interest from January 1788 till January 1791, on the amount of the continental certificates, the property of the state, on which three per cent. will be demandable from the United States the next year, if non-subscribers, and funded at three per cent. per annum, if subscribers to the new loan of the United States, which is equal per annum to 2418 1 1

£39,893 8 7

By an act of Congress June 6th 1788, authorizing the late board of treasury to dispose of a certain tract of land on Lake Erie, the property of the United States, and an act of this state, by which the delegates of Pennsylvania then in Congress were duly authorized to make the purchase for the state, on the 7th of July, in the year aforesaid, the following terms were proposed by the said delegates, and by the board of treasury thus authorized accepted on the 28th of August 1788: "To pay for the same at the rate of three-fourths of a dollar per acre, payable in gold or silver, or in public securities of the United States, bearing interest, when the quantity is ascertained by actual survey, in the manner prescribed by a resolution of Congress of 7th June 1788." The survey hath been made, and will shortly be returned, when, according to the terms of contract, payment must be made. The directions of the legislature for this purpose will be necessary. Agreeable to the contract, it may be paid for in gold or silver, in the non-subscribed debt (in which case three years interest must be given up) in subscribed six per cent. stock, (leaving the deferred debt, which is not yet on interest, non-receivable) or it may be discharged in certificates granted for indents bearing an annual interest of three per cent. the market price of which is now higher than the prices of the non-subscribed species of certificates were at the time of making the said purchase. The quantity is 202,187 acres, which, at 5s. 7½d. per acre, is £56,865 1 10½ at three per cent. if paid therein, to be deducted from the annual interest receivable above, is 1705 19 0

Balance

38,187 9 7

The interest of this state, and the security of the titles of future purchasers under them, makes the perpetuating the evidence of this purchase a matter of very great moment. It appears to consist in the proposals made by the state as aforesaid, which are with the United States, and a letter of the board of treasury accepting the offer, without reciting what that offer was. If both these originals were duly recorded, and such other means as the wisdom of the legislature might suggest taken to confirm and perpetuate evidence of the sale and the terms, it might save confusion and trouble hereafter.

8th. After the first of January 1792, this state will, according to act of Congress of 4th August 1790, be entitled annually to receive from the United States the interest upon one-third of 220,000 dollars at 3 per cent. and of the two-thirds of the remaining two-thirds of the sum aforesaid at six per cent. so far as that sum shall not

have been subscribed to the new loan of the United States in certificates of debts of this state. The part that may be subscribed will exonerate the state from the interest thereof at six per cent, which would be a larger demand on the same capital. The sum of 550/ 8d. of the state debt hath already been subscribed, yet, as it is presumable little more will be added, I set down the sum payable annually by the United States, after the year 1791, \$81,606 83, equal

The surplus unappropriated of the taxes, per head II. of revenue, after redeeming the bills of credit of April 1781

The surplus of the effective supplies of 1781, provincial taxes, and fines in the 2d class tax, see head IV. of the revenues

The surplus of the 150,000/ loan office, see head VII. of revenues

The surplus of the principal of the 50,000/ loan office, see head VIII. of the revenues.

30,625 0 0

9878 2 1

7800 0 0

10,817 10 0

19,917 6 11

\$117,225 8 7

These monies being unappropriated, are at the future disposal of the legislature. As the monies arising from the sales of city lots and State island have been applied to the general purposes of the state, it will remain hereout to make provision for restoring the anticipation, by paying the principal and interest to any holders of the remainder of the bills of credit, (see 3d article of debts, head I.) who may apply

639 5 9

The pensions allowed by the state, per head IX. of debts, are also to be provided for

3525 0 0

The deficiency of the revenues for support of government the present year, owing to the arrears charged on the current fund, will require per head V. of revenues

6690 8 5

The aggregate fund, into which will naturally be thrown the residue of the revenues; 1st, because these revenues principally arise from imposts, which, when in the hands of the state, were a part of the same fund; and next, because from it the debts of the state are to be discharged, and other funds are to be kept up, but more especially as a part of these are by the United States given expressly for this purpose. This fund being diminished by the change in the government of the union, and charged with new appropriations, is deficient, per head of revenues III.

30,152 11 3

Balance in favour of the revenues

76,188 3 2

\$117,225 8 7

It must be a governing principle of the legislature of a free state, representing fully the people and participating of their burthens, to make those burthens as light and easy as circumstances will admit. This surplus of unappropriated revenue, therefore, so nearly agreeing with the amount of the annual direct tax upon the people, will probably be taken to supply the place of the other, and the law directing the whole of that tax either repealed or suspended.

XIII. The Balance due from the United States.

Although this might be arranged under the head of unappropriated revenues, yet I chose to make a separate one of it, because it will not be so immediately productive, and will not meet or supply the necessities of the next year, but, by being added to the aggregate fund, may serve as a remainder therein, when other parts thereof shall have been exhausted.

Most of the debts with which the State is now encumbered, and all the great sums raised and paid, or expended for the United States heretofore, from time to time, since the year 1775, are chargeable to their account. The amount of our claims made are,—In Specie,

\$10,642,403 45

In Continental Money, 47,010,138 00

When all these payments are reduced to specie, and the account charged with advances made to Pennsylvania from time to time by the United States, to amount of upwards of two millions of dollars, it is expected a balance of about ten million of dollars specie of principal will appear in our favour; and that the interest account, equalizing the dates, will average about ten years back from the 1st of January 1792.

By acts of Congress of November 1777, October 1779, February 1782, and others, this interest is at six per cent. per annum, which would yield the sum of 6000,000 dollars arrears of interest. By the act of Congress of August 5th 1790, this debt may be funded within one year after settlement, as the other debts of the United States are, by act of August 4th preceding. Although by that mode ten years interest would be lost to the state on one third of the principal, yet the advantage of receiving an interest of three per cent. on so large an arrear of interest will more than counterbalance. There can be only one bad effect, it fixes a principle, which in future may open another loan for the debts and engagements not more solemnly contracted nor more binding than the present, and afterwards another, and even others, each still less and less; for if aught can be taken either from principal or interest, on the same principle any other part of either may be taken away.

The annual interest of two thirds of 10 millions, viz: 6666666 dols. 67 at 6 per cent. \$400,000

The annual interest of 6 millions at 3 per cent. is 180,000

Dollars per annum, 580,000

These accounts are now adjusting by the commissioners appointed by the United States for that purpose.

The sum of £550 0 8 is entered of the debts of this state, to be funded by the United States, according to their act of August 4th 1790. Whatever sums may be thus subscribed will be chargeable per said act to this account, together with the payments to Pennsylvania on account of the interest of the 2,200,000 dollars before mentioned.

The finances of the state are much embarrassed by the remains of the emission of bills of credit of 1785; none of which have been burned, and little thereof redeemed since November 1789. If the Treasurer; in conformity to the engagements of the state, would not re-issue, but keep in his hands for burning the monies which he receives from the general funds, till the £24,800 in arrears are burnt, and then in the next year, out

of the revenues that first come in for that year in those bills, keep the sum directed by law to be burnt in the ensuing year, which with the loan office completes the whole sum emitted, the knowledge that these bills were not to be re-issued, would not only induce those who owe the state to be speedy in getting this money, and paying it while obtainable below par, by which means the collection of the revenues would be promoted, but the diminution of the quantity, with concurrent circumstances, would in a few weeks appreciate its value, to such a degree, that the payments to the treasury would come in mixed with hard money. The bills of this emission, which should be received on account of the other revenues for the support of government, might by these means very shortly be exchanged in the treasury for specie, which would be received in the general revenues, until the whole emission, without any obstruction to government or alteration of the systems or engagements of the state, should be redeemed. On the first of April next, this state will be entitled to receive upwards of £8500 in specie from the United States, being one quarter's payment of interest as aforesaid, which will aid the execution of this measure.

I shall have the honor shortly of laying before the legislature a full state of the taxes in the several counties, exhibiting where the arrears thereof lie. The deficiency of payment in due time hath been caused, partly, by the exorbitancy of the demand. The sum of £420,000 and upwards in direct taxes in one year exceeded the abilities of the good people of Pennsylvania to pay, and with other large taxes have been long a heavy load on many of the citizens. Another cause was, that until lately the laws were not efficient, nor adequate to the purpose of compelling payment, where compulsion was requisite. The collectors were only authorised to ask, not empowered to compel payment. As the laws have been amended, these difficulties will not exist in future, and greater collections may consequently be expected.

Respectfully submitted, JOHN NICHOLSON.
Comptroller-General's Office, }
December 11th, 1790. }

A SKETCH OF WILLIAM BRADFORD.

From Thomas's History of Printing.

WILLIAM BRADFORD, was the first printer who settled in this colony, (Pa.) He was the son of William and Anne Bradford, of Leicester, England, at which place he was born. He served his apprenticeship in London, with Andrew Sowles, printer, in Grace Church street, and married his daughter Elizabeth. Sowles was intimately acquainted with George Fox, a shoemaker of Nottingham; and the founder of the English sect of Quakers. Sowles was one of this sect, and printed for the society. Bradford adopted the principles of the Quakers, and was among the first emigrants from England to Pennsylvania in 1682, or 1683, and landed at the spot where Philadelphia was soon after laid out, before a house was built. The next year his wife arrived.

At what place he first settled is rather uncertain; but, it was, as he expresses it, "near Philadelphia." The Swedes had begun a colony in Delaware as early as 1626, and made a settlement at Chester, now a part of Pennsylvania. The Dutch conquered the Swedes and attached Delaware to the government of New York. By agreement with the Duke of York, Penn. after his arrival, assumed the government of Delaware, and united it, in matters of legislation, with Pennsylvania. The general assembly was holden at Chester, and this borough became, for a time, a place of consequence. It is probable that Bradford resided there until Philadelphia assumed the appearance of a city; he might, however, have set up his press at Burlington, which is but eighteen miles distant from Philadelphia, and was then the capital of New Jersey. The first work printed by Bradford, which has reached us with a date, is, "An Almanac for the year of the Christian account 1687. Particularly respecting the Meridian and Latitude of Burling-

ton, but may indifferently serve all places adjacent. By Daniel Leeds Student in Agriculture. Printed and Sold by William Bradford, near Philadelphia in Pennsylvania pro Anno 1687." This is a sheet almanac, in twelve compartments, for the twelve months; the year begins with March and ends with February, as was usual in the seventeenth century. At the bottom of the sheet is an explanation of the almanac, an account of the eclipses for the year; courts and fairs at Burlington and Philadelphia, and short rules in husbandry.

It appears that at the time Bradford printed this almanac* he lived "near Philadelphia," and Chester, as I have said, was near this city.†

In 1689, Bradford lived in the city. I possess a quarto pamphlet by George Keith, respecting the New England churches, printed by Bradford in Philadelphia that year. It is the oldest book I have seen, printed in the city. I have another pamphlet, of seventy four pages printed by him in 1690, entitled, "A Refutation of Three Opposers of Truth, by plain Evidence of the Holy Scriptures, viz. Pardon Tillinghast, B. Keech, and Cotton Mather; and a few Words of a Letter to John Cotton. By George Keith."—Imprint 'Philadelphia, Printed and Sold by William Bradford Anno 1690.' I have another quarto pamphlet, of seventy two pages, written by George Keith, entitled, "A Serious Appeal to all the more Sober, Impartial and Judicious People of New England to whose Hands this may come." It is a vindication of the Quakers from the attack of Cotton Mather, &c. "Printed and Sold by William Bradford, at Philadelphia in Pennsylvania, in the year 1692."

In the year 1692, much contention prevailed among the Quakers, in Philadelphia, and Bradford took an active part in the quarrel. George Keith, by birth a Scotchman, a man of good abilities and well educated; was surveyor general in New Jersey; and the Society of Friends in this city employed him in 1689, as the superintendent of their schools. Keith, having attended this duty nearly two years, became a public speaker in their religious assemblies; but being, as the Quakers asserted, of a turbulent and overbearing spirit, he gave them much trouble; they forbade him speaking as a teacher, or minister in their meetings; this, and some other irritating circumstances, caused a division among the Friends, and the parties were violently hostile to each other. Bradford was of the party which was attached to Keith, and supported him; their opponents were the majority. Among them were the Lieutenant Governor Lloyd, and most of the Quaker magistrates. Keith and Thomas Budd wrote against the majority, and Bradford published their writings.

Keith was condemned in the city meetings, but he appealed to the general meeting of the Friends; and, in order that his case might be generally known and understood, he wrote an address to the Quakers, which he caused to be printed, and copies of it to be dispersed among the Friends, previous to their general meeting. This conduct was highly resented by his opponents; the

* A copy of this almanac is now in the library of Philadelphia.

† It has been suggested that Bradford first settled at Kensington, about two miles to the eastward of Philadelphia, on the banks of the Delaware; at which place there were, at that time, two or three houses, and where remained the great oak tree, under which William Penn held a treaty with the Indians, until the 5th of March 1810, when it was overthrown by a tornado. Proud, in his history of Pennsylvania, observes in a note, "The Quakers had meetings for religious worship, and for the economy of their society, as early as the fore part of the year 1681, at the house of Thomas Fairlamb, at Shakamaxon, near or about the place where Kensington now stands, nigh Philadelphia." This fact renders it, in a degree, probable, that Bradford did settle at Kensington. The creek at the north end of the city is known to this day by the Indian name Shakamaxon.

address was denominated seditious, and Bradford was arrested and imprisoned for printing it. The sheriff seized a form containing four quarto pages of the types of the address; he also took into his custody a quantity of paper, and a number of books, which were in Bradford's shop, with all the copies of the address which he could find. The civil authority took up the business; and, as Keith and Bradford state the facts, they who persecuted them in the religious assemblies, condemned and imprisoned them by civil process—the judges of the courts, being the leading characters in the meetings. Several of Keith's party were apprehended and imprisoned with Bradford; and, among them, Thomas Budd, and John Macomb. The offence of the latter consisted in his having two copies of the address, which he gave to two friends in compliance with their request.

The following was the warrant for committing Bradford and Macomb.

"Whereas William Bradford, printer, and John Macomb, taylor, being brought before us upon an information of Publishing, Uttering and Spreading a Malitious and Seditious paper, intituled, An Appeal from the twenty eight Judges* to the Spirit of Truth, &c. Tending to the disturbance of the Peace and the Subversion of the present government, and the said Persons being required to give Securitie to answer it at the next court, but they refused so to do. These are therefore by the King and Queens Authoritie and in our Proprietaries Name, to require you to take into your Custody the Bodies of William Bradford and John Macomb, and them safely keep till they shall be discharged by due Course of Law. Whereof fail not at your Peril; and for your so Doing, this shall be your sufficient Warrant. Given under our Hands and Seales this 24th of August, 1692.

"These to John White Sheriff of Philadelphia or his Deputies."

Signed by Arthur Cook, and four others.

The day after the imprisonment of Bradford and his friends, a "Private Sessions," as it was called, of the county court was holden by six justices, all Quakers, who, to put a better complexion on their proceedings, requested the attendance of two magistrates, who were not Quakers.

This Court assembled, it seems, for the purpose of convicting Keith, Budd, and their connexions, of seditious conduct, and of condemning them without a hearing; but the two magistrates who were not Quakers, if we credit Keith and Bradford, reprobated the measure, and refused to have any concern in it, declaring, that the whole transaction was a mere dispute among the Quakers respecting their religion, in which the government had no concern. They, however, advised that Keith, and others accused, should be sent for, and allowed to defend themselves, and affirmed that if any thing like sedition appeared in their practice, they would join heart and hand in their prosecution. To this the Quaker magistrates would not consent, and the others in consequence left the court. The court, then, as is stated in a pamphlet† "proceeded in their work, and as they judged George Keith in their spiritual court, without all hearing or trial, so in like manner, they prosecuted him in their temporal court without all hearing." The pamphlet further states that "one of the judges declared that the court could judge of matter of fact without evidence, and therefore without more to do, proclaimed George Keith by the common cryer, in the market

* "Twenty eight," meaning those who condemned Keith, in what he called "their Spiritual Court."

† This pamphlet is entitled, "New England Spirit of Persecution, transmitted to Pennsylvania, and the Pretended Quaker found Persecuting the True Christian Quaker in the Tryal of Peter Boss, George Keith, Thomas Budd and William Bradford, at the Sessyons held at Philadelphia the Ninth, Tenth, and Twelfth days of December 1692. Giving an account of the most Arbitrary Proceedings of that Court."

place, to be a seditious person, and an enemy to the king and queen's government."

Bradford and Macomb, who had been imprisoned, appeared at this court, and requested that they might be brought to trial; pleading that it was very injurious to them, and their families, to remain in confinement. They claimed, as free born English subjects, the rights secured by Magna Charta, among which was the prompt administration of justice; and Bradford, in particular, desired that his trial might then take place, "because, not only his person was restrained, but his working tools, and the paper and books from his shop, were taken from him, and without these he could not work and maintain his family."

Soon after this session of the court Bradford was, by some means, released from his confinement. It is said, that in the examination of the 'frame,' the jury not being acquainted with reading backwards, attempted to raise it from the plank on which it was placed, and to put it in a more favorable situation for inspection; and that one of them assisting with his cane, pushed against the bottom of the types as the form was placed perpendicularly, when, like magic, this evidence against Bradford instantly vanished, the types fell from the frame, or chase as it is termed by printers, formed a confused heap, and prevented further investigation.

Bradford having incurred the displeasure of the dominant party in Pennsylvania, and receiving encouragement to settle in New York, he, in 1693, removed to that city; but it is supposed he had a concern in the press, which was continued in Philadelphia.

Bradford continued to print for the government of N. York, and during thirty years, was the only printer in the province.

On the 16th of October 1725, he began the publication of the first newspaper printed in that colony.

He continued his residence in the city, and enjoyed a long life, without experiencing sickness or the usual infirmities of age. Several years before his death, he retired from business, and lived with his son William, in Hanover square. As early as 1728, he owned a paper mill at Elizabethtown, N. J. When this mill was built, I cannot determine; but I believe it was the first that was erected in New Jersey; and, it is not altogether improbable that it was the first built in British America.

On the morning of the day which closed his life, he walked over a great part of the city. He died May 23, 1752, aged ninety-four. The New York Gazette which announced his death on the Monday following, mentions, "that he came to America seventy years ago; was printer to the government upwards of fifty years; and was a man of great sobriety, and industry; a real friend to the poor and needy, and kind and affable to all:—His temperance was exceedingly conspicuous; and he was almost a stranger to sickness all his life. He had left off business several years past, and being quite worn out with old age and labour, his lamp of life went out for want of oil."

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE COMMERCE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

We have compiled the following table from the different tables, contained in Seybert's and Pitkin's statistics, to the year 1815—from that period to the end, we have been favoured with the necessary documents from the Register's office at Washington. The whole together, forms probably the most complete view of the commerce of this state from its commencement to the present time, that has ever been published. In a future number we may make some further observations on these tables, which we have not leisure at the present moment to do.

A COMPREHENSIVE STATEMENT OF THE COMMERCE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Year	TONNAGE.			EXPORTS.			Value			Drawback		Gross duties on Merchandise, Ton- nage, Fines, &c.	Expenses of Collection.	Nett Revenue.
	Regi. foreign trade	Employed in Coast.	Licensed, underw-entw- by tons	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Value of Imports.	Drawback on Merchandise.	Drawback &c. on Domestic Spirits, Su- gars, &c.					
Tons & 95ths.										Dollars.				
1789	24661	0	4185	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1790	46197	0	5150	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1791	53898	0	3222	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1792	65212	0	3515	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1793	60934	57	4579	83	45	3	3436093	0	8976	17	1535970	66	35970	88
1794	67895	30	6074	12	199	16	3820662	0	37752	66	1156901	33	21489	58
1795	83623	92	7074	59	250	18	6958836	0	102659	26	1940609	90	32349	98
1796	90568	94	7402	71	265	77	6643092	0	502446	87	381	73	35509	12
1797	88400	72	7738	61	440	36	11518260	0	752550	17	865	82	42699	64
1798	85476	49	7854	8	493	67	17513866	0	1586064	78	13892	65	46627	74
1799	90944	30	7230	86	626	16	11446291	0	1086839	11	28536	57	66369	10
1800	95631	74	7380	61	650	89	935264	10	1018127	13	3767	79	47449	05
1801	109336	45	6798	68	644	82	12431967	0	935264	10	1447	47	58603	2
1802	64637	26	8318	54	631	79	1949679	0	1785108	61	3412	63	2123188	48
1803	67629	10	8997	18	858	25	17438193	0	1297662	11	9363	62	49014	22
1804	71198	67	9134	78	859	94	12677475	0	1507600	68	6906	26	44279	31
1805	77238	52	10016	19	984	45	7525710	0	561040	63	5850	23	2009931	28
1806	86728	35	9252	66	1043	73	11030157	0	872327	94	3540936	62	52917	17
1807	93963	16	10355	29	1085	17	13762252	0	1319869	65	3146	87	62892	93
1808	94658	69	13455	6	1316	34	13809389	0	2032551	31	3203	21	64550	2
1809	106621	57	14255	76	1347	49	12055128	0	2012542	80	1498	67	44535	34
1810	109628	57	14255	76	1347	49	4013330	0	298567	49	1095	50	73443	77
1811	78518	11	15413	73	1749	77	9049241	0	897451	87	131	0	39168	22
1812	71281	2	15544	82	1956	76	9093398	0	879527	36	132	85	39990	43
1813	64536	78	18071	42	2176	39	9560117	0	378936	27	—	—	32598	7
1814	64182	64	18007	25	2399	65	3577117	0	185821	28	—	—	26211	50
1815	71199	3	19875	72	2484	10	4593919	0	—	—	—	—	28187	4
1816	77730	70	29256	9	2487	92	4486329	0	95806	32	—	—	7207454	86
1817	80533	70	21662	81	2632	57	5538003	0	746635	66	17705	38	6333512	83
1818	58240	90	22418	94	2728	70	8735592	0	702819	19	23851	82	4355300	34
1819	59626	37	20883	34	2789	80	8759402	0	798573	82	24517	80	4583398	31
1820	59437	68	21341	10	2776	2	6293788	0	570273	86	3084	26	3867654	63
1821	59296	24	22190	67	2889	17	5743549	0	555703	49	5715	15	2717940	85
1822	61236	2	20882	04	3112	81	7391767	0	474394	43	2689	86	2732379	83
1823	61408	73	23981	88	3308	65	9047802	0	11874170	0	2112	82	3661285	37
1824	62771	18	24250	58	3315	15	9617192	0	310956	30	1187	41	3661285	37
1825	65589	54	25826	72	3593	85	11865531	0	612037	4	1238	10	4009097	93
1826	63443	34	27834	85	3747	69	11626981	0	939321	97	2209	40	4325433	41
1827	64581	72	30504	75	3931	10	7333848	0	1504797	0	1328	67	5283752	83
							8331722	0	13551779	0	2604	61	5197948	53
							7574833	0	11212935	0	1300	48	4200369	84
							1053104	62	1053104	62	106594	26	3110444	62

NOTE. The Exports and Imports are for the years ending the 30th of September, all the other columns, year ending the 31st of December.

REWARD OF MERIT.

Harrisburg, Penn. April 11th, 1826.

CAPTAIN DAVID CONNER,
United States Navy.

Sir—It affords me great pleasure to convey to you a copy of a preamble and resolution, unanimously adopted by the legislature of Pennsylvania, and to have the opportunity of communicating to you the high sense the government of Pennsylvania entertains for your good conduct and intrepidity, displayed as an officer of the United States navy, in two, among the most brilliant naval engagements of the late war.

Arrangements have been made to have the sword directed to be presented to you, prepared for that purpose, as early as practicable.

I have the honour to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. ANDW. SHULZE.

Sir—I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 11th inst. accompanied with a “copy of the preamble and resolution unanimously adopted by the legislature of Pennsylvania.” This flattering testimony of the approbation of my native state, so obligingly communicated by your excellency, has penetrated me with the deepest gratitude.

In return, I can only pledge myself to use the sword which has been so liberally voted to me, in such a cause, and on such occasions, as must receive the sanction of the patriotic authorities from which it emanated.

Be pleased to accept the assurance of the very high regard of your excellency’s most obedient servant.

D. CONNER.

His Excellency J. ANDREW SHULZE,

Governor of the state of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 15th, 1826.

SECRETARY’S OFFICE,

Harrisburg, June 15, 1827.

GEORGE B. PORTER, Esq.

Adjutant General of Pennsylvania.

Sir—by a resolution of the legislature of Pennsylvania, of the twenty-fifth of February, 1826, an official copy of which is herewith transmitted, the governor was requested to procure and present, in the name of the commonwealth, to captain DAVID CONNER, of the United States’ navy, for his good conduct and intrepidity, displayed in two of the naval engagements with the enemy, during the late war, an appropriate sword; not to exceed in price the sum of four hundred dollars; and the governor having received information that the sword is now prepared and ready for delivery, has instructed me to inform you, that it is his wish that you will repair to the city of Philadelphia, and on his behalf, and in the name of the commonwealth, present the said sword to Captain Conner, agreeably to the said resolution of the legislature.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

I. D. BARNARD.

ADJUTANT GENERAL’S OFFICE,

Lancaster, November 9, 1827.

His Excellency, J. ANDREW SHULZE,

Governor of Pennsylvania.

Sir—It becomes my duty to report to you that agreeably to your wish, as expressed in the letter of the Secretary of State of the 15th of June last, I repaired to the city of Philadelphia, and on the 4th day of July presented, on your behalf, and in the name of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to captain David Conner, of the United States’ navy, the sword which had been prepared by Messrs. Fletcher and Gardiner, under your directions, agreeably to a resolution of the legislature, passed on the twenty-fifth day of February, 1826. The ceremony of presentation was performed in front of the state house, in the presence of commodore Bainbridge, captain Elliott, and the other naval officers attached to the station, and then in the city, General Patterson’s brigade of volunteers, the Cincinnati society, the Judges of

the several courts, the mayor, recorder, aldermen, and select and common councils of the city of Philadelphia, and a large assemblage of citizens. A copy of my address to Captain Conner, and his reply, are hereto annexed.

Hoping that what has been done will meet with your approbation, I have the honour to be, with sentiments of much respect and esteem, your obedient servant,

G. B. PORTER,

Adj. General Pa.

ADDRESS.

Captain Conner—On this, the anniversary of the most memorable day in the history of nations—and at that hall in which the independence of these United States was first proclaimed to an astonished world; I have the gratification of performing the most pleasing task which could devolve upon me—to communicate to you the high sense which the government of this commonwealth entertains for your good conduct and intrepidity, displayed in two of the most brilliant exploits of our naval forces during the late war, and to present to you, in the name of the Governor of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, an appropriate sword, which has been procured agreeably to a resolution unanimously adopted by the legislature.

In referring to the account of the capture of his Britannic Majesty’s ship *Peacock*, by the United States sloop of war *Hornet*, in which you were acting lieutenant, your conduct is eminently conspicuous for undaunted courage and great bravery, while the battle raged: for consummate skill and matchless intrepidity in executing the order for the removal of the prisoners; and for that noble philanthropy and humanity exhibited in your unexampled exertions to save, at the imminent risk of your own life, the lives of those whom you had so gallantly defeated. Truly did your commanding officer, the immortal Lawrence, in his official report to the Secretary of the Navy say, “he would be doing injustice to your merits, were he not to recommend you particularly to his notice.”

Nor, sir, is there less to applaud in your patriotic and meritorious conduct, when, while first lieutenant in the same vessel, she captured the *Penguin*. Not even a desperate wound, nor the expectation that impending fate seemed to have decreed that in a few moments more your gallant spirit should wing its flight to eternity, could daunt your courage, while victory was yet uncertain. No, sir, although exhausted by loss of blood, so copiously shed for the honour of your country, you maintained your post with heroic ardour, and lived to witness a glorious victory, in which you acted so noble a part, that well might the brave captain Biddle say, as he did, “you were an officer of much promise, and that your conduct was in the highest degree creditable to yourself, and called for his warmest recommendation.” This, sir, is not flattery. It is honour to the brave, for conduct which has aided in establishing for our country a character the most exalted, and which has covered you and the other officers of our navy, with imperishable glory.

Pennsylvania has always vied with her sister states; has taken a just pride in conferring honours on her native citizens. And I can truly say, no one more heartily applauds this patriotic zeal, than our present executive, Governor Shulze. It is a source of pleasure and satisfaction to him, that during his administration he has the opportunity of procuring and presenting this sword, to one so justly entitled to it; whose achievements have aided so much in convincing the world that, man to man, and ship to ship, the star spangled banner is invincible; that however contemptible the “striped bunting” had been in the eyes of the British navy, their proud banners were and ever will be humbled by the unconquerable bravery and superior skill of American spirits.

In this sentiment permit me to tell you, I most cordially concur. And although I regret, exceedingly, that this “tribute of respect”—this honour justly due, has

been so long withheld; which can only be accounted for by your extreme modesty, and that of your friends, in not presenting your claims and services to the notice of the government of your native state; yet I trust you will not consider it the less acceptable, when you are assured that the resolution which I present you was unanimously adopted, as soon as it was offered, and that every citizen of Pennsylvania believes, that should the government of the United States, at any time hereafter, become engaged in war upon the ocean, nothing but an opportunity will be wanting to convince them, that you continue worthy of their partiality and kind feeling; that you will do honour to the state which gave you birth; that you are deserving of that high recommendation, which in your youth you obtained; that you are capable of taking the place of Decatur, Perry, Lawrence, and those other naval worthies, who, though called from this to, we trust, a better world, have left their names and characters as imperishable as the world itself; that you are destined to be one of the most honoured and illustrious among the bravest of the brave.

CAPTAIN CONNER'S REPLY.

It is with emotions of the deepest sensibility that I receive this most gratifying evidence of the approbation with which the government of my native state has viewed my public services. A splendid testimonial of this character, emanating from a state, distinguished for her enlightened patriotism, constitutes the highest reward to which an officer can aspire. The sons of Pennsylvania engaged in the national service, may well be proud of their birthright, since she loses no opportunity of rewarding the humblest of them, who have acquitted themselves in a satisfactory manner, while engaged with the enemies of our country.

For the kind and flattering manner in which you have been pleased to notice my humble services, I offer to you my most respectful thanks. I also beg leave to offer, through you, to the members of the legislature, and to the distinguished patriot who now occupies the executive chair of the state, and whom you now represent, my most heartfelt thanks for the honour which has been this day conferred upon me. The splendour of the reward which you have so handsomely bestowed, has far exceeded my deserts; and though I cannot hope to fulfil the high expectations which you have been pleased to express; yet it shall be my constant duty to exercise all the talents and zeal I may possess, when an opportunity shall again offer, to defend the rights of our beloved country.

[*Journal of the Senate.*]

(*From the Village Record.*)

MAUCH CHUNK—IN CONCLUSION.

A few steps from the landing of the raft brought me to the Mauch Chunk Hotel, a large and elegant building, well finished and furnished, and crowded with well dressed, fashionable people, evidently strangers, on a visit to the mines. A glance round the tea-table, told me there was both beauty and grace among the female visitants. An examination of the book, where each person's name is recorded, informed me that some of the first characters and talent of the state, were guests at the mansion. After an early breakfast, the bugle sounded to rally all the company who wished to visit the mines and view the rail-road. Behold us on the summit level, a mile from the mine—and eight from the river, preparing to return—a sky clear—a gentle breeze and pure air, bracing the frame, and giving buoyancy to the spirits. A brigade of fifty-three wagons was drawn up on the rail-road, each loaded with a ton and a half of coal. The wagons are square boxes, widening at the top; some of wood—some of sheet iron, running on low cast iron wheels, of 18 to 24 inches diameter—the fellos four inches broad, cast with a flange on the inner edge to keep the wheel in its place on the rail-way. The axle-tree, of iron, turns with the wheel. A tin tube is inserted, having a piece of sponge at the bottom, to permit oil to trickle through constantly,

where each axle-tree is subjected to friction. Fourteen wagons move together in a section, and two sections go down at the same time. All being ready, the bugle of the coachman sounded, and the company saw the two sections start. Very little effort was necessary to set them in motion. At first they went off slowly, gaining velocity as they advanced. One man is sufficient to each section of the wagons, and of course twenty-one tons of coal. He mounts a little box behind, and by the simple pulling of a rope, restrains their speed to any point between twenty miles and one mile an hour. He has the train in perfect command. Next to the two sections, and perhaps 40 perches in the rear, came the pleasure carriages filled with company from the Hotel, ladies and gentlemen. Of these there were fourteen or fifteen. The coachman, a merry fellow, yet exceedingly civil and obliging, took his seat, called to his horses, cracked his whip, and away we went at fine speed.

After us came a section of boxes, filled with mules and horses, troughs before them filled with provender, which they eat with as much freedom as if in their stables, as they roll along the rail-way. The road is made by laying logs across it, perfectly bedded and levelled, a foot perhaps a part; on these, lengthwise, and running with the road, and on each side wide enough apart for the wheels to run, are fastened two timbers six or seven inches square. On these are nailed bars of iron. This simple—very simple construction, constitutes the rail-road. Consider yourself standing a few perches from the way. Hear you that distant rumbling sound like an earthquake? In an instant behold those wagons! with what speed they come, yet how regular are their movements!—how easily they guide!—with what facility they turn with every turning of the road! A lever is fixed to each wagon from near the front left wheel, and rises above the side of the car; by pulling that lever back, by the most simple machinery, every wheel is clasped by two semi-circular pieces of wood. The friction thus produced retards or instantly stops the wagon, however fast it may be going. All these levers are fastened together by a rope, the end of which is held by the one who guides, so that at pleasure, he can stop the whole train with scarce an effort.

Behold the pleasure carriages coming! The driver has let the coal train get a mile ahead—for that moves only about five miles an hour, though it might go 10 or 15, or even more, but five is deemed most prudent. The rogue has let the way become clear to show the company the speed of his fleet steeds. They are of the same train with those of Achilles, begotten by the wind—aerial coursers. Imagination can scarcely conceive their swiftness. He cracks his whip—speaks sharply, as if he had really Xanthus and Balaus before him; the carriages glide with the velocity of the swallow, and almost with its apparent ease—a breeze seems to meet you, so swiftly do you press upon the air—the respiration becomes more hurried. Scarcely have you tasted the pleasure of this rapid motion before you approach the coal train. The driver calls gently to his steeds, and in a moment, by his lever, the carriages are moving slowly and gently along the smooth way.

And lastly, what do you see? Did even imagination, in its wildest flights, ever picture to itself wagons laden with twenty-two tons running for many miles without aid, and more than this, that mules and horses should ride in coaches, feasting by the way like London turtle fed aldermen! The whole view of the descent of the wagons, coaches, and mule boxes, is one of the most inciting, extraordinary—pleasing and wonderful, that I have ever beheld. Wonderful—wonderful! again and again, exclaimed every one to whom it was new. On returning, three mules draw up four carts or wagons. The ascent being moderate the labour is light. Two hundred tons are delivered at the landing a day, at a cost of about 22 cents per ton. I used to give 3½ and 4 dollars a ton for hauling coal from the mine. The coal field itself is an object of curiosity. Rail-roads are laid

through the openings in all directions, and numerous hands employed in quarrying coal, loading wagons, and removing rubbish. No description can give a just idea of the depth, extent, and value of this vast and inexhaustible mine. Coal enough seems presented to the eye to last for centuries, and yet examination shows, that for several miles in various directions from the place now working, there is coal in abundance.

When the wagons arrive at the brink of the mountain near Mauch Chunk, they are one at a time let down the chute to the coal house, which projects over the water, and from which the boats are laden. The chute is 700 feet in length—the perpendicular height 230 feet. You will at once see how extremely steep must be the descent, and how heavy the pressure of 30,000 weight of coal in a heavy wagon. Yet so simple and sure is the process of descending, that without the slightest accident or disorder, thousands of tons are let down yearly. The loaded wagon in descending draws up the empty wagon, there being a double rail-way down the chute. A large drum, round which the rope is wound, turning, lets off the rope which is fastened to the descending wagon, and at the same time winds up the rope to which the empty car is attached. It is curious to see the car which has left its load, starting as if by itself—for the distance is so great you can scarcely observe the rope that draws it—and coming rapidly up the steep. To prevent the drum from revolving too rapidly, and letting the wagon descend too swift, a band of iron clasps one end. This band is drawn close, by a lever, or loosened, giving at pleasure any velocity to the cars the manager pleases, or stopping both mid-way, in a moment. I feel how very imperfect is this description. Words cannot give an idea of these works—much less those so feeble as mine. To awaken liberal curiosity is rather my object than to gratify it. Except the steam engine, I know nothing that gives so lively and strong an impression of what the power and ingenuity of man may accomplish. The astonishing ascendancy of mind over matter. These works are worth a journey across the Atlantic to see. The intelligent and liberal should visit—admire and enjoy. The boats and other works I described when there two or three years ago, and need not repeat. The wild mountain scenery—the pure air and active exercise; are conducive to health and pleasure. The excellent accommodations of Mr. Kimball, yield the traveller every comfort that the city would afford. To look along a table so well spread, having between 30 and 40 guests, attended by ready, neat, and obliging waiters—the handsome furniture—the beautiful flowers upon the mantle-piece—you experience all the pleasure of intelligent and refined society in the midst of a dense population. Go to the window, and the lofty mountain, rugged and inaccessible, presents you the aspect of nature in her rudest form. You may there partake of the pure spring, as it gushes from beneath the mountain rock; or the bland Madeira from the “south side,” and the finest vintage. At ten steps from the door you may penetrate the wildest solitude; or sitting in the neat carpeted parlour, surrounded by books, listen to the sweet-toned piano, touched with taste and feeling by some fair and accomplished hand.

The canal to the Delaware is in a rapid state of advancement, and will be wholly or nearly finished this fall.

The reverse of my course home, may be agreeable to those who should like to visit Mauch Chunk.

	Miles.
From West-Chester to White Horse	6
White Horse to Moore's (Pawling's bridge)	9
Moore's to Cross Roads	2
Cross Roads to Evansburg	5
Evansburg to Perkiomen	3½
Up Turnpike	0½
Turnpike to Sumneytown	8
Sumneytown to Millerstown	15
[Or leave Millerstown half a mile on your left.]	

Millerstown to Seger's	12
Seger's to Hogenbaugh's, at Lehighon	12
Lehighon to Mauch Chunk	3

All the houses mentioned are excellent. Sumneytown would be the best stopping place for the night. On returning, by all means come through Bethlehem, and see that beautiful place.

LONGEVITY.

John Ange, a planter, between Broad creek and the head of Wicomico river in swampy grounds, at that time reputed Maryland, now of the territory of Pennsylvania, died about five years ago, aged one hundred and forty years, according to his own calculation, and his neighbours firmly believed it, from the tradition of their fathers. He had been totally blind with age some years before his death. He left a son of about eighty years, or more, who is already a great-grandfather, yet more hale, lively, and active than most men in their prime, and has no grey hairs. Both he and his father were of lean constitutions, and lived poor and sparing, i. e. on simple and natural food; not the nerve-destroying teas and coffee; not kept in perpetual fevers by strong Madeira, nor provoking a sickly appetite by rich and high seasoned dishes; while the pure moisture of the soil prevented the pestilential, nervous, or putrid fevers and fluxes, so often epidemical and fatal in high and dry grounds, in these warm climates.

Yours,

M. W.

June 30, 1775.

[Pa. Mag.]

STEAM BOAT NAVIGATION.

Statement showing the amount of steam-boat tonnage of each state and territory of the United States; also, the duty collected on the same, during the year 1827.

STATES.	Steam-boat tonnage.		Duty collected.	
	Tons.	95ths.	Dolls.	Cts.
Maine.....	350	00	21	00
Rhode Island.....	178	07	10	68
Connecticut.....	1,652	72	99	12
New-York.....	10,264	88	615	84
New-Jersey.....	1,078	92	64	68
Pennsylvania.....	1,580	04	94	80
Delaware.....	372	56	22	32
Maryland.....	2,207	49	132	42
District of Columbia.....	873	12	52	38
Virginia.....	946	57	56	76
South Carolina.....	3,233	79	193	98
Alabama.....	3,100	21	186	00
Louisiana.....	17,003	37	1,020	18
Georgia.....	719	43	43	14

Treasury Department,

Register's office, April 15, 1828.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

Statement of the Ridge Turnpike Company affairs, for the year 1827.

Balance on hand 1st January, 1827.....	\$299 49
Tolls in 1827.....	9,662 69
	\$9,962 18

PAYMENTS.

Repairs.....	\$5,272 64
Salaries.....	2,085 39
Expenses.....	111 10
	7,469 13

Balance on hand 2,493 05

DEBTS.

Certificates of debt, bonds,	
notes.....	\$104,673 46
Interest on same, unpaid...	46,305 29
	\$150,978 75

THOS. H. WHITE, Treasurer.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1828.

PRINTED BY WM. F. GEDDES,
No. 59, Locust street, near Eighth, Philadelphia.

THE REGISTER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DEVOTED TO THE PRESERVATION OF EVERY KIND OF USEFUL INFORMATION RESPECTING THE STATE.

EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD, NO. 51, FILBERT STREET.

VOL. II.—NO. 4.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 9, 1828.

NO. 32.

ANNALS OF PAUPERISM.

Under this title we purpose occasionally to furnish such documents and facts as we may obtain, on a subject, which, notwithstanding pauperism has existed from the earliest ages, and the time and talents of philanthropists and statesmen have been devoted to it, appears to be still involved in mystery and doubt. It has always appeared to us, that before any correct theory can be formed with regard to the cause of pauperism, or to the proper remedies to be applied to its prevention, removal, or mitigation, we must be possessed of more facts on the subject; and these facts are to be derived only from the poor themselves. It is, therefore, a cause of regret, that more attention has not been paid to this investigation by the different institutions established for the support or employment of the poor. Had a register been kept by each institution from its commencement, in which were noted the principal circumstances attending the history of every applicant at the time of his admission upon the funds, it is easy to conceive, that in the course of a few years, an immense amount of information might have been collected, from which correct theories could be established, as to the cause and remedies of an evil, which has rather increased than diminished under all the benevolent exertions which have been made for its extermination. Therefore, though late, we would call the attention of benevolent institutions to this subject, and recommend to them immediately to commence the work of registering all their present and future poor, obtaining from each, every information which may throw any light upon the subject. Some little trouble would attend this operation at first; but if, after the present number on the list is taken, each future applicant were examined, and the circumstances recorded at the time of his application, the labour would be light, and the advantages of it important.

In 1821, the attention of the legislature was directed to the subject, and commissioners were appointed to collect information; and in 1825 the interesting report of a committee of the house, which we now publish, was presented. As it embodies much information, we presume it will be read with considerable interest at the present time.

The late radical change in the poor system forms an important era in the history of this state; and is, we conceive, a favourable period for presenting to view what has already been accomplished—so that after the new system may have been in operation a sufficient length of time to test its effects, a comparison may be made of the operations and advantages of both. As a history of the different charitable institutions of our city and state

forms a part of our plan, and as it can only be correctly furnished by such societies themselves, we would be glad to receive a regular series of the reports they have severally published; or, where they have published none, such written information, as will enable us to accomplish our purpose. The annual statements of the directors of the different poor houses throughout the state, would be acceptable for as long a series of years as can be furnished.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the operation of the Poor Laws. Read, January 29th, 1825.
MR. MERRIDITH, Chairman.

The Committee appointed to inquire into the operation of the Poor Laws in this Commonwealth, and to devise means for remedying the evils of which the present system is productive, and to whom was also referred the petition of the Society for the promotion of public economy,

REPORT:

That they have considered the subject with that seriousness and deliberation which its importance demands, and have to lament that the information within their immediate reach, has not been so full and minute as to justify them in the belief that it is possible, at this time, to make a thorough and complete reform in the system. At the same time, they think that something may be safely done at once, and that the necessary future inquiries may be put in such a train, as to insure, at no distant day, the consummation of those wishes which all enlightened men must entertain on the subject.

The system of poor laws which prevails in this commonwealth, was borrowed, in its leading features and principles, from that which was adopted in England, in the reign of Elizabeth. It provides for raising, by a compulsory tax, a fund for the support of the indigent, who are disabled from labour, by age, sickness, or infirmity, and for providing labour and sustenance, for such of the poor as are able to work. It has been said in England, (and the argument appears to be well founded,) that it was not originally intended to provide for the latter class, more than an occasional relief; but it must be admitted that the uniform practical construction of the law, both in England and in this State, has been, to place the relief granted to the able bodied poor, on the same permanent footing with that which is extended to the old, the sick, infirm, and disabled. The system thus understood, was introduced into this State, by an act of Assembly, passed in the year 1771, and it is not to be doubted that the intentions of the framers of that act, were most humane and charitable. The mode then adopted was considered at the time as the best which could be devised, for the purposes of relieving the poor, and diminishing the mass of human misery. Under this system, we have gone on, for more than fifty years, and it is found that the burthens upon the community have been increased, that the number of paupers has been augmented, that the calls upon private charity have accumulated, and under these circumstances, it becomes necessary seriously to inquire, whether there

be not some fault in the system itself, or some imperfection in its details, which renders it injurious to the community at large, without being beneficial to the particular class, for whose relief it was intended.

With regard to the question of radical defect in the system itself, it is not the intention of your committee to enter at large into a speculative argument upon it, in this report. It has, however, been the subject of keen and voluminous discussion in England, for many years past, and a very succinct summary of a few of the leading arguments which have been there used, may not perhaps be unacceptable.

The opponents of the system have alleged, that while it must always be admitted that charity is the first of our duties, and most grateful to our feelings as men, and consonant with our sentiments as Christians, yet it has been wisely ordained by Providence to be a duty of imperfect obligation, and left to be enforced by the operation of religious motives, and that sympathy for the distressed which is natural to the human heart. That charity, no more than gratitude, or any other duty of a similar nature, is the proper object of human laws, or to be enforced by human sanctions. That, left unrestrained and uncompelled, while on the one hand the constitution of our nature and the dictates of religion, render any general failure of charity extremely improbable, there is on the other hand such an uncertainty attending the relief, which may be required in any particular case, that no individual is tempted to rely upon others, while he can find a support in his own industry or resources. That an individual too, who is about to make a voluntary gift at his own expense, will generally take reasonable care that it is bestowed upon a proper object—upon the deserving and unfortunate; and that those who have contributed, by their own abandoned and dissolute habits, to reduce themselves to penury, will then, and ought always, to find the access to relief hard and difficult. And that moreover, there is always a feeling of humiliation, attendant upon alms taking, which is unpleasant and degrading, and which affords a pledge, that this mode of subsistence will generally not be resorted to, while any other remains open.

Then, upon the effects of a system of relief by a compulsory public provision for the poor, it has been said, that there is, in the first place, no feeling of humanity, of kindness, of tenderness, on the one side, and no sense of humiliation or gratitude, on the other, and that a great obstacle to the increase of pauperism is thus removed; that the relief, which the law awards to the necessitous, is unblushingly demanded as a right, and is ungraciously granted, because it cannot be refused; that the givers and receivers, the rich and the poor, are alike dissatisfied and exasperated; the former, by the sense, that if they have already given much, more is still to be required from them; and the latter, by the consciousness, that all they have received has not been enough, and that they are still uncomfortable, needy and dependent.

It is observed, in the next place, that the relief cannot be, and in point of fact, never is in practice, restricted to deserving objects. That it is plainly impossible for a few officers, to whom the administration of the funds is entrusted, to investigate with any minuteness, the former habits and conduct of the individual applicants, and that they are palpably without all motive for attempting to do so, since they have themselves no interest in practising even ordinary economy, in the distribution of supplies which are raised from the resources of others. That it is therefore to be expected, that the system in question will always raise a competition, on the part of the improvident, the dissolute, and the unworthy, against the claims of those who have been reduced to want by unavoidable misfortune or calamity; and that the relief which ought to be granted to the latter alone, will often be yielded to the more clamorous and importunate demands of the former.

In the third place it is asserted, that the most operative stimulus to exertion, among the labouring classes, is the fear of want. That the ambition of a labouring man is, by his exertions during the more vigorous period of his life, to lay up something for his own future support, and to provide a fund for the maintenance of his family when death shall have taken him from them, or age or infirmity shall have rendered him incompetent to contribute to their sustenance, by his own industry. That this desire, so long as he is conscious that its fulfilment depends entirely upon himself, renders him industrious, frugal and provident. But that if it be proclaimed to such a man, that he shall be supported whenever he shall choose to relinquish a laborious employment—that his wife, his family, shall be provided for, whenever he shall cease to provide for them, he is deprived by the assurance thus given, of his sole or principal motive for exertion; he soon falls into habits of idleness—idleness leads to profligacy—profligacy is sure to end in disease, and he becomes a wretched being, useless to himself, useless to his family and to society; and for the remainder of his miserable existence, an incumbrance—a dead weight upon the public bounty. Or that at least, the temptations thus held out to him will operate gradually to relax his frugal and industrious habits; that he will learn to indulge in unnecessary expenses; that he will imperceptibly become improvident and careless of the future, and at last end his days in the poor house. That the natural tendency of the system (supposing those who are affected by it, to be actuated by the ordinary motives which operate on human nature, will always be to swell the number of paupers to an unlimited degree, and to destroy or diminish the virtue and industry of the labouring classes. And that moreover, as the temptation held out will be indefinite and universal, while the fund itself must always be limited within some bounds, the public provision will never be found adequate to the relief of the paupers, which it has contributed to create; that the needy surplus must fall at last upon the private charity of the citizens, and that in proportion as the number is increased of those who depend upon public bounty, will also be augmented the number of those; whose sole resource must be in the individual sympathies of their fellow men,—sympathies already weakened, by the circumstance that the public have undertaken, however inefficiently, to do away the necessity for their exertion.

Fourthly, it is alleged, that the system tends also to impair the social affections of the poor. That the sense of dependence in the members, upon the head of a family,—the consciousness, on his part, that to him, and him alone, must those who are most dear to him, look for protection and support—that these feelings on the one side and the other, form strong and indissoluble links—links, at least, which would be indissoluble, if the poor laws did not destroy them all, by removing all sense of necessary dependence on the one hand, and of indispensable protection on the other.

And lastly, it is insisted that the poor laws encourage improvident marriages, among those who are entirely unable by their own exertions to support a family, and thus tend to breed generation after generation, of hereditary paupers, who, through their whole lives, never know any other mode of subsistence than that which is afforded to them by the public bounty.

Upon the whole, it has been concluded that the system of a compulsory public provision for the poor, will always increase and aggravate the evil which it is intended to remove; create an acerbity of feeling between the different classes of society; demoralize, to a greater or less extent, the labouring classes; promote idleness and licentiousness among the poor; destroy their frugal and industrious habits; impair their social affections, and throw upon the diligent and provident, the burden of maintaining the idle and profligate. That the necessity for private charity will be increased, while the sentiment of charity itself will be weakened—that the number of

paupers will swell rapidly; the pressure upon the community proportionably accumulate, the abuses grow more and more inveterate, and finally, all other burthens become as nothing, when compared with this one paramount oppression.

Your committee do not intend to enter further into the *argument* upon this subject. If the system were to be introduced now for the first time, it would be necessary to resort to speculation, in the absence of facts; but since it has prevailed in England for more than two centuries, in this commonwealth for above fifty years, and in some of the other States in the Union, for a still longer period, your committee will take *experience* alone as their guide, and direct their enquiries towards ascertaining, not what might have been expected, but what has actually taken place.

To avoid confusion, your committee will point the most striking facts which they have collected, as far as may be, to the following heads:

1. Whether under a system of poor laws, such as ours, the number of paupers and the amount of the public expense have uniformly been augmented?

2. Whether the necessity for private charity, has been done away by the operation of the public provision for the poor?

3. Of those who are relieved by the public bounty, whether the greater portion be not composed of such as have been reduced to penury by their own vice or improvidence?

4. Whether any expedient has been found, by any modification of the system, to prevent the evils which it produces?

1. *Under a system of poor laws, such as ours, have the number of paupers and the amount of the public expense uniformly been augmented?*

Your committee will take, in the first place, the case of England, into which this system was first introduced, and where it has prevailed for a longer time than in any of our own states. An enlightened writer, of the last century, bears the following emphatic testimony. (1) "Under the operation of the poor laws, it is a sad truth, that the disease of poverty, instead of being eradicated, has become more and more inveterate. England in particular overflows with beggars, though in no other country are the indigent so amply provided for."

The following statement of the sums raised in different years, in England, for the support of the poor, will show a progressive and rapid increase:

Year.	Sums raised.
(2) 1680	£665,260
(3) 1750	700,000
1760	965,000
1770	1,306,000
1780	1,774,000
1790*	2,567,000
1800†	3,867,000
1810	5,407,000
1812	6,680,000
1813	7,004,765
1814	6,630,297
(4) 1815	7,525,057

* Including minor rates for highways, &c.

† Exclusive of minor rates.

It is said by Lowe, that there has been a gradual reduction of the charge since 1819, and that it may now be taken at less than 6,000,000.

The following statement, taken from "Lowe's Present State of England," (p. 193,) will show the increase, in two English counties.

- (1) Sketches of Man. b. 2, sk. X.
- (2) Mr. Curwen, (House of Commons,) May 28, 1816.
- (3) Lowe's Present State of England, p. 181, &c.
- (4) Statement presented to the House of Commons, by Mr. Addington, Feb. 26, 1816, adding 1-14th for parishes not returned. Lowe states it at 5,745,833.

	1776.	1783-4-5.	1803.	1815.
Herefordshire,	10,592	16,728	48,067	59,256
Bedfordshire,	16,663	20,977	38,070	50,371

The following table extracted in part from the same work, exhibits the whole population of England and Wales, and the number of paupers relieved at different periods.

Year.	Population of England and Wales, about	Number of paupers relieved.
1688	5,300,000	563,964
1766	7,728,000	695,177
1783 }	8,016,000	818,851
1785 }		
1792	8,675,000	955,326
1803	9,168,000	1,040,716
(1) 1813	10,747,280	2,601,456
1815	estimated at	3,050,000

(2) *Table of the amount of expenditures on the poor in England in each tenth year, since the middle of the last century, together with the price of wheat.*

Years.	Expenditure.	Wheat per bush.
	£	s. d.
1750	713,000	4 2
1760	965,000	4 10
1770	1,306,000	6 5
1780	1,774,000	5 11
1790	2,567,000	6 4
1800	3,861,000	10 2
1810	5,407,000	12 4

The following are given in successive years.

Year ending	Expenditure.	Wheat per bush.
	£	s. d.
25th March, 1813	6,656,105	16 8
1814	6,294,584	12 3
1815	5,418,846	8 10
1816	5,724,507	7 9
1817	6,918,247	10 11
1818	7,890,148	11 3
1819	7,531,651	10 4
1820	7,329,594	8 8
1821	6,947,666	7 10

It was stated by Mr. Walter Burrell, a member of the House of Commons, (Debates House of Commons Feb. 9, 1819,) that, in his own parish, that of West Grinstead, which consisted of 5000 acres, the rental of which was 4000*l.* the poor-rates of the year 1818-19, amounted to 4500*l.* And on the 7th of March, 1817, Mr. Calcraft, also a member of the House of Commons, presented to that body, petitions signed by individuals for whose respectability and credibility he vouched, which stated, that in the parish of Langton Matravers, in Dorsetshire, containing 575 inhabitants, 419 were receiving parochial relief; and that the poor-rate amounted to at least 18 shillings or 19 shillings in the pound. And that, in the parish of Swanage, also in Dorsetshire, containing 1500 inhabitants, there was not 1 in 7 able to support himself; that the poor-rates amounted to 21 shillings in the pound, and every occupant of land, but one, had given notice to abandon.

An extract from the report of a select committee of the House of Commons, appointed to consider of the poor laws, will explain the conclusion to which they were led, after a laborious investigation of the whole subject, as to the fact of the progressive increase of the burthen, in that country.

"Independent of the pressure of any temporary or accidental circumstances, and making every allowance for an increased population, the rise in the price of pro-

(1) Documents accompanying the report of the Secretary of the State of New York, to the Assembly, February 12, 1824, p. 126.

(2) From the reports of the committees of House of Commons on the poor laws, 1817 and 1821.—Lowe, *App.* 58.

visions, and other necessities of life, and a misapplication of part of the funds, it is apparent, that both the number of paupers, and the amount of money levied by assessment, are progressively increasing, while the situation of the poor appears not to have been in a corresponding degree improved, and the committee is of opinion, that whilst the existing poor laws, and the system under which they are administered, remain unchanged, there does not exist any power of arresting the progress of this increase, till it shall no longer be found possible to augment the sums raised by assessment." (1)

The English system of poor rates has never been generally introduced into Scotland. The mode adopted for the relief of the poor in that country, is a peculiar one. In every parish is a fund raised by the voluntary contributions of the parishioners, at the kirk door, and devoted to charitable uses. The fund is administered by the "kirk session," a body composed of the minister and elders of the parish. When a year of extraordinary pressure occurs, and the fund proves insufficient for its purposes, the heritors or landholders of the parish hold a meeting, at which they fix for themselves a rate of contribution, to make up the deficiency. (2) It is unnecessary at this time to discuss the advantages of this arrangement, (which "leaves the object of their charity and the measure, to the humanity and discretion" (a) of the givers,) over the English mode. The actual effects of the two systems, are alone to be inquired about, at present; and the following statements exhibit their different practical results, in a striking point of view.

The expense of supporting the poor in certain Scotch parishes where there are no poor-rates, contrasted with certain English parishes, where there are poor-rates.—(From the Edinburgh Review for Feb. 1818.)

SCOTCH.

Parish.	County.	Population.	Total yearly fund.
			£ s. d.
Frazerburgh,	Aberdeen,	2,271	100 00 00
New Deer	do.	3,100	86 10 00
Lonmay	do.	1,627	25 00 00
Dunoon	Argyle	2,130	46 00 00
Irna	do.	1,157	6 00 00
Redgerton	Perth	2,216	99 00 00
Bathgate	Linlithgow,	2,919	124 00 00
Reay	Sutherland,	2,317	13 00 00
Farr,	do.	2,408	18 17 00
Assint	do.	2,479	5 00 00

ENGLISH.

	Pop.	Poor Rates.
Barrow, upon	{ Leicester-shire,	1,143
Soar		
Belgrave	do.	645
Countesthrope	do.	623
Lilley	do.	1,200
Hathira	do.	1,160
Blaby	do.	794

Your Committee have observed that the English legal assessments, have not been generally introduced into Scotland; they have however been adopted in certain parts of that country, and the following examples of the expenditures in certain Scottish parishes where they prevail, may be advantageously compared with the expenditures stated above, of Scottish parishes, which are yet free from such assessments.

(3) Parish.	County.	Population.	Total funds.
St. Boswell's	Roxburgh,	508	63 04 00
Galashiels	Selkirk	986	225 10 00
Innerleithen	do.	672	95 00 00
Selkirk	do.	2,466	224 16 00

But this matter will appear in a still more distinct light, from the ensuing table, which exhibits the in-

crease of expense in certain Scottish parishes, where the legal assessments have been introduced.

(1) Par.	County.	Expense in 1790.	Averg. ann. expense from 1812 to 1815.
Wilton,	Roxburgh,	192 18 00	288 17 11
Hawick,		311 01 08	836 19 00
Robertson,		61 05 00	142 10 06
East Kilbride,		34 06 08	213 02 03 (in 1810)
Coldstream,		208 00 00	628 00 00 (in 1815)
Linton,		20 00 00	90 00 00 (in 1815)
Jedburgh,		141 08 05	350 06 04 (Av. from 1811 to 1815.)

(2) Into the Barony parish, one of the suburbs of Glasgow, with a population of 43,000, the English assessments were introduced in 1810—the expenses then amounted to £600 per annum.

In 1817, they had swelled to 3,000 do.

Exhibiting an increase of nearly six-fold, in 7 years; while in the Gorbals, another suburb of the same city, with a population of 20,000, where the English assessments have not been introduced, the regular annual expenditure is 350*l*; and the whole sum expended on the poor in a year of extraordinary pressure, was 875*l*.

(3) In a parish in Dumfriesshire, where the funds for the maintenance of the poor, amounted to between two and three thousand pounds per annum, of a population supposed to be nearly 800, the greater part, in the year 1817, were in a state of pauperism, dependent on charity for their support. While, in an adjoining parish, with a population of 2,500 souls, there were but two paupers. The number of parochial poor in Scotland, in 1817, was about one in sixty;—the whole number of poor in that country, was then calculated at from thirty to thirty-six thousand, and the total expenditure for their support, supposed not to exceed 180,000*l*. It is stated, however, (4) that the total poor rate collected in Scotland, in 1817, a year of scarcity and distress, was 119,000*l*; of which 49,000*l*. proceeded from assessments, and the rest were voluntary contributions.

It is to be observed, that in no country in Europe, has the example of England, on this subject, been followed. "On the continent of Europe, the public institutions afford protection only against infirmity and extreme penury; even Holland, so noted for its hospitals and charities, has not a poor-rate on the comprehensive plan of England." (5)

In France, before the revolution, the funds appropriated for the poor, yielded the same sum annually; "that sum was always pre-occupied; and France, with respect to all but those on the list, approached the state of a nation that had no fund provided by law for the poor." (6) Besides this, there were no doubt certain sums given in charity, by the religious establishments of that country; and in 1791, when the revolution had swept away those institutions, "there took place in the *Assemblée Legislative*, a long discussion on the fittest mode of providing for the poor; the result was a decided determination to avoid the English plan, but to provide at the public charge, a fund of about 2,000,000*l*. a year, for the relief of the aged and infirm throughout the whole of France." (7) In addition to the permanent aid afforded by the government, collections are made "by subscription, in the depth of winter, or on the occurrence of extraordinary distress; and finally, in a season of general hardship, occasional issues are made from the public treasury." (8)

(1) Ed. Rev. Feb. 1818.

(2) Id. Ibid.

(3) Ed. Rev. Feb. 1818.

(4) H. of Comm. Deb. May 28, 1816.

(5) Doc. acc. rep. of Sec. of St. N. Y. p. 125—Lowe 187.

(6) Lowe, 180.

(7) Sk. of Man. B. 2, sk. X.

(8) Lowe, 189.

(1) Rep. Com. H. of C. 1817 p. 10.

(2) Sk. of Man. B. 2 Ed. Rev. No. 55.

(a) Lord Kaimes.

(3) Ed. Rev. Feb. 1818.

The facts with regard to Scotland, have been already stated. In Ireland, it is well known, that there is no public provision for the poor whatever. Yet it is said that the poor in that country, are better taken care of, and the lower orders generally more happy, and more independent than in England. (1) "The indigent themselves view it as a duty, not to refuse their mite. This affords a proof that when there is no other provision than that of charity, all are disposed to exercise it." (2)

Table showing the number of paupers, in every hundred souls of the whole population of Scotland, where the English system of poor rates does not generally obtain, and of England; together with the amount of the public expense, for the relief of the poor in each country.

	<i>Per centage of paupers.</i>	<i>Expenditure in 1817.</i>
Scotland, (3)	3	(4) 119,000l.
England, (3)	25	(4) 6,918,247

With regard to the effects of the system in our sister States, your committee will proceed to state the facts in their possession.

The following table exhibits the public pauper expense of the State of New York, for the years specified.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Expense.</i>	<i>(5)</i>
1815	\$245,000	
1819	368,645	
1822	470,000	

(6) If to this latter sum be added the interest at 6 per cent. of monies expended on poor houses and farms, the result will be a total expense, in the year 1822, of \$535,000. From this it appears, that the expense was, at least, nearly *doubled*, in the space of seven years.

The number of paupers, in the same State, during the year 1822, is thus stated:

Permanent paupers,	- - -	6,896
Occasional paupers,	- - -	15,215

Total number of paupers, 22,111

Extract from a report made by a committee to the House of Assembly of New York, in 1820.

"The committee find that the increase of pauperism, in this State, and the consequence expense to the community, is truly alarming." They go on afterwards to state, "that this enormous increase of expense is by no means in proportion to the increase of population; nor can it be attributed to the increase of the expense of living, but that in their opinion idleness and dissipation are one great cause of the evil."

The ensuing statement shows the whole public expense of the poor in the State of New Hampshire, in the years specified; the population of the State in those years, and estimated number of paupers in every 100 souls of the whole population. (7)

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Expnd're.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Per centage of paupers.</i>
1800	\$17,000	183,858	3.10 of 1 per cent.
1820	80,000	244,161	1 per cent.

Showing that the actual expense was very nearly quintupled, in twenty years, and that the proportion which the number of paupers bore to the whole population, had, in the same time, increased in the ratio of more than 3 to 1.

In the State of Massachusetts, a similar increase has taken place, though not in so great a degree. (8) Under their poor laws, the State supports the expense of such paupers as have no legal settlement.

The following table shows the amount of expenditure

- (1) Deb. H. of C. Feb. 24, 1817—Doc. N. Y. 128.
- (2) Mr. Curwen, Deb. H. of C. May 28, 1816.
- (3) Doc. N. Y. 125.
- (4) Vid. *supra*.
- (5) Doc. N. Y. p. 108.
- (6) Doc. N. Y. 80.
- (7) Doc. N. Y. 92.
- (8) Id. 94.

on this account, by the state government, in the several years specified.

<i>Years.</i>	<i>(1) Expenditure for relief of paupers not having any legal settlement.</i>
1801	\$28,100 08
1811	52,129 92
1812	51,260 00
1813	55,002 37
1814	60,357 75
1815	57,415 37
1816	62,971 92
1817	65,796 16
1818	66,556 93
1819	72,156 89
1820	72,662 54

<i>Population of Mass. in 1820.</i>	<i>No. of Paupers. (estimated)</i>	<i>Expenditure, (estimated)</i>
523,287	7,000	\$350,000

The whole annual expense of paupers, in 1820, was estimated at 350,000 dollars, and the whole number of paupers at somewhat exceeding 7,000. It was the decided opinion of a committee, who reported to the general court in 1821, (having been appointed at the previous session, to consider the pauper laws of the commonwealth,) "that the pernicious consequences of the system were palpable; that they were increasing, and that they imperiously called for the interference of the legislature, in some manner equally prompt and efficacious." (2)

If we turn to our own State, the proofs of a similar augmentation of the burthen will be found as cogent and alarming. The picture drawn of Pennsylvania by an able writer of the last century, compared with our present situation, affords a strong illustration of the effects of the system which we have adopted. It is in these words: "There is not a single beggar to be seen in Pennsylvania. Luxury and idleness have got no footing in that happy country; and those who suffer by misfortune have their maintenance out of the public treasury." (3) But he goes on: "Luxury and idleness cannot forever be excluded; and when they take place, this regulation will be as pernicious in Pennsylvania as the poor rates are in Britain." (4) Your committee believe, from a consideration of even the comparatively few facts which they have collected, that there is too much reason to suppose that the prophecy has been completely verified.

The ensuing table shows the number of paupers relieved in the county of Chester, in the respective years mentioned.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of paupers. (5)</i>
1818.....	186
1819.....	219
1820.....	319
1821.....	292
1822.....	306
1823, about.....	300

A similar increase will be found in the number of paupers maintained in the Alms House, in the county of Bucks, during a series of years.

<i>Years.</i>	<i>No. of Paupers, Bucks County. (6)</i>
1817.....	130
1818.....	163
1819.....	183
1820.....	210
1821.....	206

- (1) Rep. Comm. Mass. 1821. App. C.
- (2) Rep. Comm. Mass. 1821. p. 3.
- (3) Sk. of Man. pub. in 1774. B. 2, sk. X.
- (4) Id. *ibid*.
- (5) Journals H. R. 1823-6. p.
- (6) Id. p. Doc. N. Y. p. 111.

The county of Lancaster exhibits the same spectacle of a gradual increase.

TABLE.

Showing the number of poor maintained in the house of employment and hospital, for the county of Lancaster, and the whole expenses of the poor in the county, during the respective years specified, (ending on the 1st of May, in each year.)

Years.	No. of poor.	Expenses. (1)
1816	117	\$16,497 53
1817	129	16,982 79
1821	212*	15,351 50
1824	208 1-3	13,568 39†

It is stated by the directors of the poor, that in the 5 years, from 1816, to 1821, the increase of pauperism in that county had been in the ratio of 2½ to 1. (2)

Your committee come now to the facts, relating to the populous district of Philadelphia.

A Table of the paupers relieved and supported, in and out of the Alms House, during the years specified, in the city of Philadelphia and the annexed townships and districts; and of the amount of the poor tax, during the same years.

Years.	Paupers.	Poor Tax. (3)
1789	820	\$22933
1790	833	21333
1791	680	21333
1797	834	40000
1800	1390	50000
1801	1220	75000
1802	1050	60000

(4) Table of the number of paupers relieved and supported during the years specified, in Philadelphia and the annexed districts, in and out of the alms house.

Years.	Paupers.	Years.	Paupers.
1789	820	1808	2156
1790	833	1809	2640
1791	680	1810	2500
1797	834	1811	2500
1800	1390	1812	1674
1801	1220	1813	1500
1802	1050	1814	1470
1803	1088	1815	1458
1804	1210	1816	1556
1805	1306	1817	1550
1806	1526	1818	1868
1807	1854	1822	(5) 3090

Statement of the amount of poor rates, levied in the city and adjoining districts since the year 1803.

Years.	City.	Ag. districts.	Total.
1803	\$53494 02	\$21768 61	\$75262 63
1804	49364 53	20774 14	70138 67
1805	63644 90	28111 98	91756 88
1806	69168 13	30531 72	99699 85
1807	62181 40	27693 09	89874 49
1808	64496 55	26910 36	91406 91
1809	60563 84	25311 91	85875 75
1810	64916 41	27317 54	92233 95
1811	75445 56	27942 28	103387 64
1812	75024 29	27648 62	102672 91
1813	65755 37	23875 94	89631 51
1814	76336 88	30112 79	106449 67
1815	78795 50	31151 51	109947 01
1816	78747 09	31353 98	110101 07
1817	106807 16	43394 38	150201 54
1818	95877 07	38904 19	134781 26
1819	96401 26	39087 54	134488 80
1820	99457 90	41335 99	140793 89
1821	90499 64	38237 69	128737 43
1822	74204 13	31736 51	105940 64
1823	78933 33	35534 77	114468 10
1824	92464 75	41626 44	134091 19

The first eight years in the series, give
an average of - - - \$87031 14
The last eight years, of - - - 130437 84

And the whole sum levied in this way, in the twenty-one years, from 1803 to 1824, amounts to 2,361,941 dollars, 49 cents.

Table showing the poor tax in the city, and all the county taxes assessed on the city, (except the dog tax,) in the years specified.

Years.	Poor tax.	All other taxes. (6)
1810	\$64916 41	\$41464 86
1811	75445 36	47007 50
1812	75024 29	46735 68
1813	65755 37	46900 05
1814	76336 88	49333 84
1815	78795 50	60708 11
1816	78747 09	60236 74
1817	106807 16	110451 82
1818	95877 07	79761 95
1819	95401 25	79480 68
1820	99457 90	94239 32

Totals.....\$912564 29 \$716320 55

Your committee observe, moreover, that the poor tax does not always show the actual public expense of the poor during each year. A large revenue is derived from other sources, as will appear from the following statement of the account for the year ending May 26, 1824.

Expenses of the alms house,	\$53262 06
Do. of out door poor, &c.	88976 24
Accommodation notes paid,	54000 00
Interest on borrowed money,	1156 18
	55156 10

197394 48

The tax laid for that year amounted to 114,468 dollars 10 cents, and the whole amount received from taxes of that and former years, during that year, was 108,410 dollars 51 cents.

The other sources of receipt may be stated as follows,

viz.	
Amount received from late treasurer,	\$1064 02
Do. returned by sundry guardians	5245 50
Fines,	1227 68
From bastardy cases, bonded,	4034 57
Do. support of married women,	1084 62
Ground rents,	915 24
Commutations in bastardy cases,	883 07
Sundry incidental receipts,	135 25
Board of medical students, in steward's family,	1231 33
Tickets and certificates sold to medical students,	1900 00
Pay patients, coffins, &c.	3310 88
Manufactured goods sold,	910 29
Money borrowed,	68000 00

89,942 45

Add amount received from taxes as above, 108410 51

Whole amount of receipts, \$198,352 96

The ensuing table exhibits the number of paupers maintained in the alms house, the amount of poor tax assessed, and the average price of wheat flour per barrel, during the years specified,

Years ending 23d May.	No. of paupers in alms house.	Poor tax.	Average price of wheat flour per barrel.
1812	837	\$103387 64	\$8 49 0
1813	760	102672 91	9 33 1
1814	736	89631 31	7 53 5
1815	735	106449 67	7 53 8
1816	778	109947 01	8 63 2
1817	868	110101 07	11 29 4
1818	934	150201 54	9 80 6
1819	952	134781 26	8 48 5
1820	1095	134488 80	5 52 0
1821	1109	140793 89	4 10 3

Table showing the population of the whole city and county, (7) the number of paupers in the alms house, in the city of Philadelphia, and the amount of the poor tax in the city and annexed districts, in the years specified.

Year.	Paupers in alms house.	Population of city and county.	Poor tax assessed.
1790	416	54391	\$21333
1809	699	81609	50000
1810	1294	111210	92233
1820	1095	136497	140793

In the opinion of your committee, it is unnecessary to comment upon these facts, or to enter upon a more elaborate detail of them. After a mature consideration of the whole subject, your committee are irresistibly led to the conclusion, that in every country in which our system of poor laws has prevailed, the number of paupers, and the amount of assessments for their relief, have progressively increased, and in a ratio not to be accounted for by the increase of population, or a rise of provisions, and other necessities of life.

* Exclusive of 68 paupers, not legally settled in the county, who were admitted and entertained sundry periods of time.

† Not including sundries raised on the farm and manufactured in the house, which, in 1821, amounted to 2,482 dollars 63 cents, and, taken at that sum, would make the whole expenses amount to 16,051 dollars 2 cents.

(1) Taken from the annual reports of the directors.

(2) Answer of directors of poor of Lancaster county, to commissioners on pauperism. July, 9, 1821.

(3) Doc. N. Y. p. 111.

(4) Doc. N. Y. p. 111.

(5) Including 161 illegitimate children, Journal H. R. 1823-24, p. 40.

(6) Answer of county commissioners, to commissioners on pauperism, 1821-2.

(8) The cure of the "guardians and managers," includes only the city, the [old] township of the Northern Liberties, and the district of Southwark. The other parts of the county are under the direction of distinct officers.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

SINGULAR TRIAL.

At the Court before which William Bradford and others were arraigned, the following conversation took place between the Judges and the prisoners.

"Justice Cook. What bold, impudent and confident men are these to stand thus confidently before the court?"

Maccomb. You may cause our hats to be taken off if you please.

Bradford. We are here only to desire that which is the right of every free born English subject, which is speedy justice, and it is strange that, that should be accounted impudence, and we impudent fellows therefore, when we have spoke nothing but words of truth and soberness, in requesting that which is our right, and which we want; it being greatly to our prejudice to be detained prisoners.

Justice Cook. If thou hadst been in England, thou would have had thy back lashed before now.

Bradford. I do not know wherein I have broke any law so as to incur any such punishment.

Justice Jennings. Thou art very ignorant in the law. Does not thee know that there's a law that every printer shall put his name to the books he prints, or his press is forfeited?

Bradford. I know that there was such a law, and I know when it expired.

Justice Cook. But it is revived again, and is in force, and without any regard to the matter of the book provides that the printer should put his name to the books he prints, which thou hast not done."

The prisoners continued to press for a trial.

"Justice Cook. A trial thou shalt have, and that to your cost, it may be.

Justice Jennings. A trial thou shalt have, but for some reason known to us, the court defers it to the next sessions, and that is the answer we give, and no other you shall have."

The trial was, accordingly, put over to the next term.

The only offence which appeared against Maccomb, was his joining with Keith and his party, and disposing of two copies of Keith's printed address to his Quaker brethren; for this he was not only imprisoned, but also deprived, by lieutenant governor Lloyd, of a license to keep an ordinary, or, house of public entertainment, for which he had, a few months before his confinement, paid the lieutenant governor twelve pieces of eight, or three pounds, twelve shillings of the then currency.

At the next sessions of the court on the 6th of the following December, Bradford was placed at the bar. "The presentment was read;" the substance of which was, that the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th articles of the pamphlet called 'An Appeal,' had a tendency to weaken the hands of the magistrates, and William Bradford was presented as the printer of that seditious paper. The following proceedings of the court are extracted from the pamphlet above mentioned.

"Clerk. What say you William Bradford, are you guilty as you stand presented, or not guilty?"

Bradford. In the first place, I desire to know whether I am clear of the mittimus, which differs from the presentment?

The clerk and the attorney for the government read and perused the mittimus and presentment, and finding them to differ, said, that when William Bradford was cleared according to law, he was cleared of the mittimus. Bradford insisted on knowing, whether, on the issue of the presentment, he was clear of the mittimus. After a long debate on the subject, Bradford was told that he was clear of the mittimus, on the issue of the presentment.

Bradford. What law is the presentment founded on?

Attorney for the government. It is grounded both on statute and common law.

Bradford. Pray let me see that statute and common law, else how shall I make my plea? Justice Cook told us last court, that one reason why ye deferred our trial then, was, that we might have time to prepare ourselves to answer it; but ye never let me have a copy of my presentment, nor will ye now let me know what law ye prosecute me upon.

Attorney. It's not usual to insert in indictments against what statute the offence is, when it's against several statutes and laws made.

Justice White. If thou wilt not plead guilty, or not guilty, thou wilt lose thy opportunity of being tried by thy country.

The court then ordered the clerk to write down that William Bradford refused to plead, which he did; but as he was writing it down, Bradford desired they would not take advantage against him, for he refused not to plead, but only requested that which was greatly necessary, in order to his making his own defense. Several in the court requesting on the prisoner's behalf, that the court would not take advantage against him, they admitted him to plead, and he pleaded, not guilty.

The jury were then called over, and attested; but before they were attested, Bradford was asked, if he had any exceptions to make against any of them that were returned for the jury.

Bradford. Yes, I have, and particularly against two of them, Joseph Kirle and James Fox, for at the time when I was committed to prison, Arthur Cook [one of the judges] told me, that Joseph Kirle had said, that if

the proceedings of the magistrates were thus found fault with, that they must not defend themselves against thieves and robbers, merchants would be discouraged of coming here with their vessels, &c. and I except against James Fox, because the first day after Babbitt and his company were taken, I being at Sam Carpenter's, there was governor Lloyd, James Fox, and several others, and in discourse concerning the taking of the said privateers, James Fox greatly blamed William Walker, because he found fault with some justices that were Quakers, for commanding men, and as it were pressing them to go against the said privateers; and also James Fox joined with Thomas Lloyd in saying, he would mark them as enemies to the government and well being of the province, who were neutral in the case of going against Babbitt and his crew; by which instances I think it appears that these two persons have prejudged the cause that is now to come before them.

Joseph Kirle acknowledged that he had spoken such words, and desired to be discharged; but the court would not allow of the exceptions.

Clerk. These are no exceptions in law.

Attorney. Hast thou at any time heard them say that thou printed that paper? for that is only what they are to find.

Bradford. That is not only what they are to find, they are to find also, whether this be a seditious paper or not, and whether it does tend to the weakening of the hands of the magistrates.

Attorney. No, that is matter of law, which the jury is not to meddle with, but find whether William Bradford printed it or not, and the bench is to judge whether it be a seditious paper or not, for the law has determined what is a breach of the peace, and the penalty, which the bench only is to give judgment on.

Justice Jennings. You are only to try, whether William Bradford printed it or not.

Bradford. This is wrong, for the jury are judges in law as well as the matter of fact.

The attorney again denied it; whereupon some of the jury desired to know what they were to try, for they did believe in their consciences, they were obliged to try and find whether that paper was seditious, as well as whether Bradford printed it; and some of them desired to be discharged.

A great noise and confusion among the people.

Some on the bench showing their willingness to allow of Bradford's exceptions to the two jurors, justice Cook said, 'I will not allow of it; is there four of us of a mind?' Then the attorney read the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th articles of the said printed appeal, &c. and commented thereupon, and then said, William Bradford is presented for printing and publishing this seditious paper, whereof you of the jury are to find him guilty, if it appears to you that he has printed it.

Bradford. I desire you of the jury, and all men present, to take notice, that what is contained in this paper is not seditious, but wholly relating to a religious difference, and asserting the Quakers ancient principles, and it is not laid down positive that they ought not to have proceeded against the privateers, but laid down by the way of query for the people called Quakers to consider and resolve at their yearly meeting, whether it was not a transgression of the Quakers principles to hire and commiserate men to fight?

Justice Cook. If it was intended for the yearly meeting at Burlington, why was it published before the meeting?

Bradford. Because it might be perused and considered of by friends before the meeting, even as the bills that are proposed to be passed into laws, they are promulgated a certain number of days before the assembly meets, that each may have opportunity to consider them.

Then the attorney read the act* against printing any books without the printer's name to them; and he said,

that was one act which they prosecuted William Bradford upon.

George Keith answered the attorney, "It may be observed the singular and extraordinary severity of those justices, called Quakers, who will pick out a statute made in Old England, and prosecute a man upon it here, which might ruin him and his family, though it's not certain whether that act be in force; most of William Penn's and the Quakers books were printed without the name of the printer, when that act was in force, and yet we never heard that any printer in England was prosecuted for that; these here because they cannot fix the matter to be any breach of the peace they'll prosecute the printer for not putting his name to what they suppose he printed."

Note. That all the time those persons were on trial, the grand jury sat by them, overawing and threatening them, when they spoke boldly in their own defence, and one of the jury wrote down such words as they disliked, signifying that they would present them. Justice Cook bid them take notice of such and such words, thereby overawing the prisoners, that they had not liberty to plead freely. When Thomas Harris, at the request of the prisoners, began to say something to the matter, they stopt him, and bid an officer take him away, and Arthur [justice] Cook said, that he should plead no more there.

After a long pleading, D. Lloyd, their attorney, began to *summons* up the matter to the jury, and concluded by saying, It was evident William Bradford printed the seditious paper, he being the printer in this place, and the frame* on which it was printed was found in his house.

Bradford. I desire the jury and all present to take notice, that there ought to be two evidences to prove the matter of fact, but not one evidence has been brought in this case.

Justice Jennings. The frame on which it was printed is evidence enough.

Bradford. But where is the frame? There has no frame been produced here; and if there had, it is no evidence, unless you saw me print on it.

Justice Jennings. The jury shall have the frame with them; it cannot well be brought here; and besides the season is cold, and we are not to sit here to endanger our health. You are minded to put tricks upon us.

Bradford. You of the jury, and all here present, I desire you to take notice, that there has not one evidence been brought to prove that I printed the sheet, called An Appeal; and, whereas they say the frame is evidence which the jury shall have; I say, the jury ought not to hear, or have any evidence whatsoever, but in the presence of the judges and prisoners.

Yet this was nothing minded, but Sam [Justice] Jennings *summoned* up to the jury, what they were to do, viz. to find, first, whether or not, that paper called the Appeal had not a tendency to the weakening the hands of the magistrates, and the encouragement of wickedness? Secondly, whether it did not tend to the disturbance of the peace? And, thirdly, whether William Bradford did not print it, without putting his name to it as the law requires? The jury had a room provided for them, and the sheriff caused the frame to be carried in to them for an evidence that William Bradford printed the Appeal. The jury continued about forty-eight hours together, and could not agree; they then came into court to ask, Whether the law did require two evidences to find a man guilty? To answer this question, the attorney read a passage out of a law book, that they were to find by evidences, or on their own knowledge, or otherwise; now, says the attorney, this *otherwise* is the frame which you have, which is evidence sufficient.

Bradford. The frame which they have is no evidence, for I have not seen it; and, how do I, or the jury, know that, that which was carried into them is mine?

* An act of the British Parliament. 14 Car. 2 cap. 33.

* Called by printers form, containing the pages in types.

Bradford was interrupted; the jury were sent forth again, and an officer commanded to keep them without meat, drink, fire, or tobacco. In the afternoon the jury came into court again, and told, they were not like to agree; whereupon the court discharged them.

Bradford then said to the court, that seeing he had been detained so long a prisoner, and his utensils with which he should work had been so long kept from him, he hoped now to have his utensils returned, and to be discharged from his imprisonment.

Justice *Jennings*. No! Thou shalt not have thy things again, nor be discharged; but I now let thee know, thou stands in the same capacity to answer next court as before.

Next court being come, Bradford attended, and desired to know, if the court would let him have his utensils, and he be discharged?

Justice *Cook*. Thou shalt not have thy goods until released by law.

Bradford. The law will not release them unless executed.

Justice *Cook*. If thou wilt request a trial, thou may have it.

Whereupon Bradford queried, whether it be according to law to seize men's goods, and imprison their persons, and to detain them under the terror of a gaol, one six months after another, and not bring them to trial unless requested by the imprisoned? Whether, when a jury is sworn, well and truly to try, and true deliverance make between the proprietor and prisoner, it is not illegal, to absolve them from their oaths, dismiss them, and put the cause to trial to another jury?"

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,

Of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, from the 1st of October 1789, to 30th September 1790. Taken from the books in the Register General's Office.

Agreeably to the duties of this department I have the honour to lay before the honourable committee of ways and means, a state of the annual accounts of this commonwealth, from the 1st of October 1789, to the 30th of September 1790. It is with regret I inform the committee, that it does not comprehend an accurate state of many important objects; nor will it be in my power to give a complete state of the finances until the books of the Comptroller General's office are made up and settled to 28th March 1789, and the balances regularly furnished this office, as directed in the acts of 28th March and 30th of September 1789, and 1st of April 1790.

I beg leave to offer some general observations which tend to explain some part of this statement now before you.

1st. The balance due on the Loan office of £50,000 per article 3d, being specially appropriated for the redemption of the bills of credit of March 1785, will leave only £26,054 17 4 of the £53,709 1 9, per article the 6th, in circulation, to be provided for, which have charged in the estimate for the present year, per article 43d.

2d. The account claims and improvements, per article the 15th. There have already been drawn on this fund, warrants to the amount of £3,655 7 11 more than the sum appropriated by law, which will remain unpaid until the £5000 annually set apart for this purpose, can be taken from the general revenues, when only £1,344 12 1, will remain unappropriated.

3d. Of the money for the improvement of roads and inland navigation, per article the 16th. Of this there remains a balance of £8,642 13 8, which has been used for the general purposes of the state, and will take some time to replace.

4th. The loan-office of £150,000 being appropriated for the redemption of the bills of June 1780, called dollar money, per articles 19th and 26th. The balance is fully equal to that purpose.

5th. The general revenues in state money, arrears of

state money taxes, and arrears of purchase money in land-office, per articles 21st, 22d, and 38th, are appropriated and fully sufficient to redeem the state bills of April 1781, and certificates issued for horses, &c. in 1780, per articles 11th and 36th.

6th. The marriage and tavern licenses are allotted for the payment of the judges salaries, per article 23d.

7th. The excise for the payment of interest on the depreciation certificates, per articles 24th and 27th.

8th. The continental, resolve, and commonwealth money are fully stated in articles 29th and 30th.

9th. The accounts of depreciation and funded debt certificates are made out from the best documents I could procure, per articles 27th and 28th. The balance due on these certificates is £417,227 9 0, including the estimated amount of those unfunded, which are consolidated agreeably to the act of the United States. The annual interest on these certificates amount, at six per cent. to £25,033 12 11.

This state's proportion of state debts assumed by the United States, per article 37th, on the system funded, will yield an annual interest of £30,350, which is £5,316 7 1 per annum more than the sum now paid by the state, which will operate in the year 1792, and will be fully equal to the present claims on the state for certificates issued, and what yet may issue on accounts settled or unsettled; besides the product of the land-office, per article 38th, which operates as a sinking fund on those debts.

10th. The new loan debt is taken from the Comptroller-General's former statement, per article 34th. By an act of April 1790, these certificates received in exchange for continental certificates were to be delivered monthly to this office, and cancelled, of which none have yet been received.

11th. Article 33d exhibits an account of the continental and new loan certificates received in the land-office, per article 17th, and paid by the Receiver-General to the Comptroller-General, and his supposed amount on loan; the balance is what the Comptroller-General hath to account for, besides what he may have received for other property and debts of this state, of which I could obtain no account. He has paid to the state treasurer \$302,643 99 cents, and there is yet to be paid £354,138 10 8, on which, as well as that already paid the Treasurer, interest will be calculated to the 31st December 1787.

12th. The account of indents, per article 31st, states the amount of indents that the Comptroller has or will receive, on the exchange of certificates, taken from the payments of interest made at the treasury on the new loan debt, and the balance to be paid, as he will receive an equal amount in indents as interests paid on said certificates. The interest on the continental and new loan certificates, per article 32d, is carefully calculated from the respective dates of interest to the 31st December 1787; the balance shows the indents he will have to pay; this is confined to those he received from the land-office, taken from the Receiver-General's accounts.

13th. The arrears of specie taxes are stated in article 41st, balance outstanding, £201,945 13 4. It was my intention to have stated an account with the respective counties for each year, but not being able to obtain all the County Treasurer's accounts, I have confined myself to those from the year 1785 to 1789, per schedule B. and the accounts with the respective counties. Of these taxes £94,009 0 8 are due from 1785 to 1789, and £107,936 12 8 for the years 1781, 1782, and 1783; the latter may probably undergo some further deductions, regular returns not being made of all the exonerations by law. The counties are bound to make up their quotas. The sum brought into the treasury from October 1789 to September 30th 1790, is £82,833 9 2, per schedule A, some thousand pounds more than the preceding thirteen months produced. I have in the estimate, under the 43d article, computed that £79,738 1 6 may be expected into the treasury in the course of the year.

14th. Under the 42d and 43d articles, I have made an

estimate of the general revenues and expenses for the year 1791, by which it appears that fully and honourably to comply with the claims on the state, a farther sum than arrears of taxes and imposts, and interest from the United States, will be necessary. Having stated them generally under the above two articles, I have again classed them under four heads, which, with great deference to the superior judgment of the committee, I beg leave to submit.

I.

By several acts of the legislature, the taxes from 1785 to 1789, and impost, were appropriated for the payment of the interest on the new loan debt, and burning £20,000 annually of the bills of March 1785; and by another act, the loan-office of £50,000 principal was specially appropriated for the redeeming of said bills. I therefore propose holding these funds to the above purposes until the whole of these debts are extinguished, by which an instant appreciation of the bills of credit of 1785 may be reasonably expected, and the state not subject to a discount allowed on all her expenditures, except to the officers of government.

To the amount of bills in circulation,
per article 6th £53,709 1 9
To balance of interest on new loan
debt, 31st, 23,912 15 4

77,621 17 1

Surplus, to be applied to other purposes after these objects are accomplished 48,041 8 0
125,663 5 1

CR.

By arrears of taxes from 1785 to 1789,
per schedule B. 94,009 0 8
By balance on impost 4,000 0 0
By ditto, due on loan office £50,000 per
article 3d, 27,654 4 5
125,663 5 1

II.

The grant to the late Proprietaries. This debt being large, for which warrants to a very great amount have been issued that remain unpaid, and may, if not guarded against, interfere with any plan of arrangement of the finances that can be made. It is therefore proposed to fund this debt, and secure the interest quarterly out of the interest to be received from the United States, or discharge the principal and interest with the six per cent. of the said certificates.

To amount of principal due, per article 12th, including the whole instalment 184,196 8 2

To balance of interest to 1st January, 1791, the period the United States interest will commence 26,698 17 10
210,895 6 0

CR.

By this sum taken out of the certificates of the United States, bearing interest at six per cent. per article 33d 184,196 8 2
By ditto, to discharge the interest 26,698 17 10
210,895 6 0

III. Civil List.

To amount of one year's expenses of government, per article 42d 25,009 5 0
Surplus, which may be applied as the legislature may think proper 7,022 8 9
32,031 13 9

By the neat amount of licenses, fees of land-office, tax on writs, arrears of carriage tax, auction duties, and interest from loan office, per article 42d 15,009 5 0

By interest on certificates from the United States, per article 33d 17,905 4 0

Deduct one year's interest on £184,196 82, proposed to be applied to the Proprietary debt, as under the 2d head 11,061 15 3

Ditto, on £26,698 17 10 ditto 1,601 18 9
12,663 14 5

5241 9 7

By ditto on indents, per articles 31st and 32d 17,467 10 7
By ditto, old continental dollars 54 4 10

22,763 5 0

Deduct one fourth, as only three quarterly payments will be due 1st Oct. 1791 5,690 16 3
17,072 8 9
£32,081 13 9

IV. General Revenues.

To balance deficient, per article 2d, 16,378 10 10
To claims and improvement, per act 26th March, 1789 5,000 0 0
To inland navigation, &c. 5,000 0 0
Pensions to widows and children of officers of the Pennsylvania line and militia, and disabled officers, &c. 4,700 0 0
One year's interest on funded debt, per article 28th 8,950 16 7
Balance of Island Money, and 4 years' interest 855 18 0
Ditto interest notes, ditto 178 0 7
To sundry warrants issued before the 10th April 1789, that remain unpaid 10,000 0 0
£51,063 6 0

CR.

By this sum, which may be expected to be paid into the treasury in the course of this year, from the arrears of taxes for 1781, 1782, and 1783, out of £107,936 12 8, due thereon, per article 41st, 15,000 0 0
By a tax to be laid for half the amount of the late funding tax, say 38,472 18 9
£53,472 18 9

Agreeably to the foregoing statement, it would appear that all the appropriations would be fully equal to the claims on them, except the fourth head, where a tax is proposed. It may possibly be considered as improper to lay a new tax while such heavy arrearages are due on the old, or until the quotas of the counties shall be more exactly proportioned. In either case, the deficiency may be supplied by the state borrowing 30 or £40,000 on the funds she possesses. After another year, if the collection of the taxes is pressed, and the appropriations strictly attended to, a small tax will be sufficient, and the receipts at the treasury will be in specie. Several productive funds will be released, which may be applied to

such improvements as the Legislature, in their wisdom, think proper.

I have the honour to be, with great respect, your most obedient, most humble servant,

JOHN DONALDSON.

Register General's Office, December 13, 1790.

To the Honourable Committee of Ways and Means.

ARTICLE No. I. Dr. *The Expenses of Government from the first of October 1789, to the 30th of September 1790, and the Funds specially appropriated for the support thereof.*

To balance deficient per last annual statement £3,331 9 7

To civil list, consisting of salary to the President and Vice President of the state, pay and mileage of members of Council from the 1st of October 1789, to the 30th September 1790,

The President	1500 0 0
Vice President	500 0 0
City	254 5 0
York	171 15 0
Chester	218 15 0
Berks	178 5 0
Cumberland	217 15 0
Montgomery	201 15 0
Bucks	274 15 0
Dauphin	249 0 0
Northampton	220 10 0
Bedford	218 17 0
Franklin	202 10 0
Fayette	157 4 0
Washington	145 5 0
Northumberland	135 15 0
Westmoreland	182 5 0
Huntingdon	99 0 0
Luzerne	155 0 0
Allegheny	95 15 0

5478 6 0

Doorkeepers wages, and sundry incidental expenses he paid for Council Chamber,

199 5 11

5677 11 11

Pay and mileage of members of Council, on warrants issued before the 10th April 1789,

J. Cannon,	53 10 0
J. Baird,	27 15 0
J. Smiley,	60 15 0
N. Dennison,	18 0 0
G. Woods,	49 15 0

239 15 0

Benjamin Franklin, Esq. late President, one year's salary

1500 0 0

Pay and mileage of members of assembly

City and County	859 10 6
Lancaster	530 2 0
York	571 16 0
Chester	306 6 0
Berks	321 0 0
Cumberland	305 7 0
Montgomery	358 15 0
Bucks	371 17 0
Dauphin	295 1 0
Northampton	306 11 0
Bedford	211 9 0
Franklin	222 0 0
Fayette	261 0 0
Washington	535 12 0
Northumberland	165 6 0
Westmoreland	233 0 0
Huntingdon	117 5 0
Luzerne	114 15 0
Allegheny	135 0 0
Mifflin	96 15 0

Delaware 171 3 0

6489 10 6

Clerks, Sergeant at Arms, and Doorkeepers do

504 0 6

This sum to defray sundry incidental expenses

100 0 0

604 0 6

7093 11 0

Pay and mileage of members on warrants issued before 10th April 1789,

Richard Peters	61 0 0
Conrad Ihrie	43 10 0
Joseph Hiester, March 1789,	26 1 0
Gabriel Hiester, do	28 14 0
James Moore,	42 8 0
Abraham Smith, 29th March 1787	36 0 0
John Hopkins, Esq. 1789	35 10 0

273 3 0

Hon. John Armstrong, balance due him as member of Congress, to 4th March 1789,

387 15 0

John Donaldson, Esq. Register-

General, one year's salary,	500 0 0
His clerk,	332 16 1

832 16 1

John Nicholson, Esq. Comp.

Gen. one years salary,	800 0 0
His clerk,	200 0 0

1000 0 0

William Bradford, Esq. Attorney-general, on warrant issued before the 10th April 1789, for 11 months salary, to 1st March 1789,

229 3 4

Ten months salary, to 1st January 1790,

208 6 8

Seven months do to 1st August,

145 16 8

583 6 8

17,587 18 8

To contingent expenses, consisting of

Payments made Messrs. Bailey, Dunlap & Claypoole, Brown, Humphreys, and Spotswood, for sundry printing, papers, &c. for Council,

180 18 5

Repairing locks, book cases, quills, writing paper, fire-wood, &c. for ditto,

70 1 11

251 0 4

Messrs. Hall and Sellers, Steiner, Brown, Humphreys, Bradford, Bailey, Billmeyer, Dunlap and Claypoole, sundry printing for the House of Assembly,

923 17 6

Dunlap and Claypoole, printing proclamations for declaring electors of President, &c.

2 7 0

Francis Bailey, advertising taxes in Huntingdon, Franklin, and Northampton counties,

15 9 4

Griffith Owen, for cleaning and repairing State-house clock,

11 13 4

Robert Leslie, for do. do.

9 0 0

Joseph Dalby, for ringing bells on proclaiming of the President,

6 0 0

John Donaldson, Esq. Register-General, to defray sundry expenses of his office,

50 0 0

Lord Butler, Esq. expenses removing Franklin, a state prisoner,

10 12 0

Wm. Bradford and J. Ingersol, Esquires, fee for defending suit brought by the Chief Justice against the state for depreciation,	55	0	0
Wm. Bradford and J. D. Sergeant, Esquires, fee respecting I. Doan's forfeited estate, in Bucks county,	40	0	0
Wm. Bradford, Esq. a fee do. I. Dunns forfeited lands in Northampton,	35	0	0
Ditto, balance of his fee, in four actions against Messrs. Miles, Matlack, &c.	20	0	0
Edward Shippen, Esq. amount of his account as one of the Judges of the High Court of Errors and Appeals,	59	0	0
George Evans, for surveying donation lands,	8	0	0
Stephen Porter's demand for half the pay and expenses incurred by Jacob Ninkirk, as Indian Interpreter, on the lines between N. York and Pennsylvania, from the 28th May to the 25th November 1787, per account,	46	12	7
Matthew Irwin, Esq. for enrolling sundry acts of assembly, per account,	43	16	5
For do do to 6th Sept. 1790, per ditto,	45	1	4
	457	12	0
Towers, Evans & Flake's account for window glass, &c. broke by firing of cannon on the day the President was proclaimed,	8	5	4
Joseph Stiles, one year's salary, as Commissary of military stores,	50	0	0
One year's store rent,	13	14	4
	63	14	4
Christian Laurence, smiths-work done for the invalids,	1	0	0
John Schriber's account for taking care of of the barracks, public stores and powder magazine, at Lancaster, from the 23d April 1784, to 23d May 1788, is four years and one month, at six pounds per annum,	24	10	0
This sum advanced col. Proctor to purchase powder to be used 4th July,	20	15	8
This sum paid Anthony Wright, for powder supplied the regiment of artillery to celebrate the birth day of his Excellency General Washington,	23	5	4
	44	1	0
Valentine Hoffman's account, repairing artillery carriages, in Dec. 1789,	9	0	6
Paid repairing a cart, for use of the hospital at Province Island,	1	0	6
Paid George Brunnings, for cutting branding irons, &c. for inspection of pot and pearl ash,	2	5	10
John Nicholson, Esq. for depreciation on sundry sums he paid on account of the state, in specie, and repaid him in paper currency, per account,	81	5	0
David Rittenhouse, Esq. sundry commissions on monies passed the treasury since last settlement,	156	6	1
	2023	18	5
This sum advanced Charles Biddle, Esq. to defray sundry expenses, consisting of pay			

to watchmen for guarding public offices, repairs done to the state house yard, ringing bells on public occasions, expresses to the Indians, fire works on the arrival of his Excellency the President of the United States, &c.

400 0 0
£23,343 6 8

Ca. The Expenses of Government, &c.

By the general revenues, for this sum appropriated per act of 26th March, 1789, £210,000 0 0
Court fines and forfeitures, received of
Wm. Bradford, Esq. Attorney General, 20 0 0
Fees of land-office, for this sum received by Christian Febiger, Esq. State Treasurer, from the time of his appointment to the 31st August 1790, 1,348 5 11
Received of David Kennedy, Esq. Secretary to land office, since, 104 10 4
Received of Daniel Broadhead, Esq. Surveyor-General, 84 8 5
Received of Charles Biddle, Esq. Secretary to Council, 50 5 5
Received of Francis Johnston, Esq. Receiver-General, 78 0 0
317 4 2

Received by D. Rittenhouse, Esq. late Treasurer, of Chas. Biddle, Esq. 60 0 0

Tax on writs, for these sums paid from 1st Oct. 1789, to 30th Sept. 1790,

City and County	446	17	0
Lancaster,	408	2	6
York,	271	7	2
Chester,	116	8	9
Bucks,	100	0	0
Northampton,	90	13	6
Berks,	66	0	0
Cumberland,	36	17	6
	1,536	6	5

Auction duties, from City, Liberties and township of Moyamensing, do. do. 1,718 13 2

City and county, carriage tax, received from Oct. 1st, 1789, to Sept. 30th 1790, 1,349 7 10
Bucks county, do. do. 121 17 10
Chester county, do. do. 100 0 0
1,571 5 8

Interest from loan-office for £50,000 principal, from Oct. 1st, 1789, to Sept. 30th 1790, 1,274 16 6

This sum taken from impost, being in part of the protecting duties applied to the support of government, per act of 20th March 1783, 5,496 14 10

£23,343 6 8

GAME LAWS.

Mr. HAWKINS, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a petition signed by a number of the citizens of Potter county, reported:

The petitioners set forth that they are settled in a new country, in reducing which, to a state of improvement and cultivation, they undergo many privations, and much hardship; and in many instances have to depend upon the wild animals, particularly the deer, for food. That those animals, so valuable for food, are the prey of every hunter who may choose to come into the county to shoot them, and that they are in great danger of being

deprived of this valuable animal, furnished for the food of an increasing population, by a wise and beneficent Providence;—and praying for the passage of a law to prevent all persons, except actual residents or the holders of lands, houses, or tenements, in the county of Potter, from killing or destroying any deer therein, at any period of the year whatsoever, under the same pains and penalties prescribed by the law for killing and destroying of deer from January to August.

In England, there are a great number of laws made for the security and preservation of game. The restriction laws relating to forests and game, were introduced into Europe, at the same time, and by the same people, who gave birth to the feudal system. It was the policy of every conquering general, when he vanquished a country, to bestow privileges upon his soldiers, for their military services, and especially to prohibit the natives from the use of arms. In order to this, it became necessary to prohibit hunting and sporting, and that the conqueror should reserve this right to himself, and such of his feudatories and barons, as he might think proper to bestow it upon. This exclusive privilege well suited the martial genius of those conquering troops who delighted in a sport which bore resemblance to war; and it is remarkable, that in those countries where the feudal policy remains the most uncorrupted, the forest, or game laws, continue in their greatest rigour. In France, all game was properly the king's; and in some parts of Germany, it is death for a peasant to be found hunting in the woods of the nobility. In England, the sole right of taking and destroying game, belongs to the king; founded originally, upon the principle, that the king is the ultimate proprietor of all the lands in the kingdom, all being held either mediately, or immediately, from and under him. But in this country, where the genius of the people and government are so widely different, restrictive laws would be illy adapted. It is one of the blood bought privileges of this country, that the law recognises no order, distinction, or rank in society, other than intrinsic worth, or unassuming merit entitle the possessor to. By the constitution and laws of the country, every man from the president to the lowest peasant, is entitled to equal privileges; and no admirer of a well regulated system of public freedom, could desire it should be otherwise. To give the residents, and land holders of Potter county, the sole and exclusive right of taking and destroying game within the limits of that county, your committee respectfully conceive, would be one step towards destroying that equality of privilege which it is the pride and boast of this country to enjoy.

The committee were discharged from any further consideration of the subject. [*Journal of Senate, 1827-8.*]

SCHUYLKILL AND DELAWARE CANAL.

In 1825, at the request of the Watering Committee, engineers were engaged to examine and ascertain the practicability and probable cost of making a canal between the two rivers, to be supplied with water by means of the Fair Mount Dam. The following was their report.

Joseph S. Lewis, Esq.

*Chairman of the Watering Committee,
City of Philadelphia.*

Sir—Agreeably to your request, we have examined the ground between the Schuylkill and Delaware rivers, in company with Mr. Hains, city surveyor, upon two proposed routes for a canal between those rivers.

Both projects commence at the surface of water in the pond at Fair Mount. From thence the northern route passes near Callowhill street, and then through the Northern Liberties, following the bed of Peg's Run to the Delaware. Another debouche was examined, to fall into the Cohockink, between Second and Third streets: this latter plan does not present favourable ap-

pearances as to usefulness, and we do not think well of it. If a canal is made in Peg's Run, it will be about two and three quarter miles in length.

The southern route passes from Fair Mount along the bank of the Schuylkill, to a point between Spruce and Pine streets, thence following south-easterly up a small run, and by a deep cutting gain the declivity of ground toward the Delaware, and connect with it somewhere about Wharton or Reed street, below the Navy-Yard. This will be about four and a quarter miles in length.

On a full view of the objects and utility of this canal, and its connexion with other great improvements now going on and in contemplation, we should recommend the size of the canal to be twenty-four feet bottom, thirty-six feet top-water line, and four feet deep, and the locks to be seventy-five feet long between gates, and eight and a half feet wide.

If a canal is made on the northern route, it must conform in width to circumstances in the bed of Peg's Run; and where stone or brick is used to form the sewer and sides of a canal it may be reduced in width to twenty-four feet water line.

Although Mr. Hains, the city surveyor, has rendered us every assistance we could ask, still, as far as regards the northern route, we have not all the data necessary to give you a correct estimate. We however can state the facts near enough for a comparative view, and it will be in the power of Mr. Hains to correct such parts as he shall find erroneous, if further levels are taken.

The western debouche of the canal on the northern route ought to be north of Fair Mount.

Assuming the level of top-water line, on this route at eighteen feet above Fair Mount Dam, we would make three locks on the western declivity, as near the pond as they can be located, and have ponds between them of two hundred feet, or so formed by extra width, as that a lock full of water shall not reduce the pond more than three or four inches. There would be then eighteen feet lockage on the western side, and thirty feet to low tide on the eastern: these thirty feet we should divide into five locks.

Taking this data, the estimated expense may be set down thus:—

200,000 cubic yards of excavation, at 16 cents	\$32,000
Rock excavation near Fair Mount, say	13,000
35 bridges, at 1000 dollars	35,000
48 feet of lockage	48,000
Sewers, masonry in Peg's Run, &c. say	52,800
Contingencies, 5 per cent.	8,540

\$189,340

The supply of water for this canal, locking down as it does both ways, and providing for lockage, leakage, absorption, and evaporation, and assuming that great care will be used in puddling to prevent absorption, and assuming that twelve boats will pass every hour, and the locks kept in use at least twelve hours in twenty-four, the quantity of water cannot be less than one million two hundred and twelve thousand cubic feet for every twenty-four hours to give an adequate supply.

The southern route may be stated thus. The plan, as before mentioned, is to carry the level of the Fair Mount Dam along the Schuylkill, to a point between Spruce and Pine streets, and thence by a deep cutting through the dividing ridge, carry on that level to near the Delaware, and there locate a lock, which at low water would have twelve feet lift. If a saving of water, and little more delay in passing, should be better, this might be divided into two locks.

The examinations, to estimate the expense, have been more complete on this route than on the northern. The estimate we shall state thus:

514,136 cubic yards excavation, at 20 cts.	\$102,827 20
51,333 do. do. 10 cts.	5,133 30

Rock near Fair Mount, say	- - -	13,000 00
40 bridges, at 1000 dolls.	- - -	40,000 00
12 feet of lockage	- - -	12,000 00
Guard-lock at Fair Mount	- - -	8,000 00
Culverts, &c. &c.	- - -	5,000 00
Contingent expenses, 5 per cent.	- - -	8,798 00
		<hr/>
		\$194,758 50

If only one lock is made at the Delaware, the quantity of water to supply lockage, leakage, absorption, and evaporation, is estimated at 835,200 feet for every twenty-four hours, assuming that 144 boats pass in that time; and should the one lock be divided into two, the quantity of supply would be reduced to about 500,000 cubic feet for every twenty-four hours.

It will be seen at one view, that if we take into consideration the number of locks on the northern route, the expense of lock keepers, annual repairs, which ought to be set down as a capital of 25 or 30,000 dollars, and then add the expenses of raising water to supply the northern route, without estimating the value of water lost by this project, and without taking into view the injury which may be done by disturbing the water-pipes while carrying on the work, that a decided preference is given in our opinion to the southern route. Although the length of canal is greater, there is a gain of time in having no locks to pass until you reach the one on the Delaware; as the comparison is between the time in passing seven locks and in passing one and a half mile of canal, which is in favour of the latter.

Of the importance and necessity of a connexion between the two rivers, no one can doubt that the time has arrived when such a connexion is required. The trade which the city of Philadelphia has heretofore enjoyed with the western country, has come to it by roads—a new era is about to commence. The Schuylkill Navigation Company have now nearly completed their works—an extension by the Union Canal will soon connect the Schuylkill and Susquehanna by canal—and the day is not far off when a connexion will be formed by canal between the Susquehanna and Allegheny, and between the Allegheny and Lake Erie. When these works are completed, the products of a country west and north-west of Philadelphia, with a population which will soon arrive at several millions, will find its easiest and most natural connexion with the ocean by that city. This trade, coming as it will by water down the Schuylkill, will find great and beneficial advantages, by a ready and convenient connexion with the business part of the city. This connexion between the east and the west parts of the city, will give a stimulus and activity to those parts now stationary—will make a unity of interest between the east and west—will allay jealousies if they exist, and prevent them if they do not—and make the city united in all its great interests of trade and commerce.

We cannot close without mentioning, that in making these estimates, we have affixed prices such as in our opinion would be the fair value of the labour, were it done in the country—being in the vicinity of the city will no doubt vary the cost of many items: and local advantages may and will have a very important bearing on the cost. This variation you will better understand than ourselves.

We beg leave to refer you to the maps and profiles made by Mr. Hains, whose advice and good judgment have been very useful to us in this examination, and to whom we have explained more in detail our views and plans.

Respectfully submitted,

BENJAMIN WRIGHT,
CANVASS WHITE.

Philadelphia, June 25, 1825.

The Ohio river was five feet six inches above low water mark at Pittsburg, on the 1st instant.

LONGEVITY.

Account of John Strangeways Hutton, in the 109th year of his age, now living in Philadelphia.* By M^r. C. W. PRALE.

After having, a few days since, taken Mr. Hutton's portrait from the life, which is to be preserved in my museum, the following particulars respecting the old gentleman were collected from his children; and others of his acquaintance.

He was born in the city of New York, in 1684; was bound apprentice to a sea-faring man, who put him to school, in New York, to learn navigation: at which time he became intimate with a boy who worked at the white-smith's trade, with whom he amused himself in acquiring the use of the hammer: from whence he obtained a facility in working at plate work in the silver-smith's business. He followed the sea-faring life for thirty years, and then commenced the silver-smith's trade, without having served any apprenticeship to it; yet in Philadelphia he has been esteemed one of the best workmen at hollow work in that line of business; and there still are pieces of his work in this city much esteemed. He made a tumbler in silver, when he was ninety-four years old.

Through the course of a long and hazardous life, in various climes, he was always plain and temperate in his eating and drinking; and particularly avoided spirituous liquors; except in one instance. When he was lieutenant in a privateer, which sailed from Barbadoes in Queen Anne's wars, being on a cruise on the Spanish main, he with fifty or sixty men, made a descent on a village in pillaging, and there he became, with most of the rest, intoxicated. And this rare instance of his conviviality, furnished a lesson, if not previously secured by natural temperance, to check it in future. For the Spaniards, taking advantage of this situation, got between them and the sea, and killed every man of his party, except one and himself, whom they made prisoners; and in his attempting to escape from this situation, by cutting out a sloop, he was detected, and again put in confinement, where he continued a considerable length of time.

He married his first wife in New York, whose maiden name was Catharine Cheeseman, by whom he had eight children, twenty-five grand children, twenty-three great grand children, and 3 great great grand children.

At the age of fifty-one, he married his second wife in Philadelphia; her maiden name was Ann Vanlear, nineteen years old at the time of the marriage; by whom he had seventeen children, forty-one grand children, and fifteen great grand children.

The state of his issue, at this time, according to the best account I could collect, are:—

Children by his first marriage,	8, of whom 7 are dead.
Grand children,	25, 6
Great grand children,	23, 3
Great great grand children,	3, 13

Total by first wife, 59, 13

Children by his second marriage,	17, of whom 12 are dead.
Grand children,	41, 16
Great grand children,	15, 4
	32

Total by the second wife, 73, 32

Total born, 132; of whom 45 are dead.

Now living, 87, of whom the greatest number reside in Philadelphia—two families of them in Richmond, Va.

His second wife died in Philadelphia, 14th of November, 1788, aged 72. He never had a head ache; and has often said, that he thought himself in his prime of life, when at the age of sixty years.

He has always been fond of fishing and fowling; and till his eighty-first year, he used to carry, in his hunting excursions, a heavy English musket. He was ever a quiet, temperate, and hard working man; is now very

cheerful and good-humoured. He can hear, see, and walk about; has a good appetite, with no complaints whatever, except from the mere weakness of old age.

In the early part of his life, he was on two scouts against the Indians. He used to tell, that in one of these excursions, they went out in the night—that they lifted up their feet high in stepping, to prevent a noise among the leaves—that they took an Indian woman prisoner, who led them to where the Indians lay—that they fired, and killed most of the Indians, before they could get to their arms, and a few only escaped. That the Indians came in, and made a peace before the scouting party returned.

That he knew the noted pirate Teach, called Black Beard; that an act of oblivion had passed, which permitted all pirates to return to their allegiance; that Black Beard then came to Barbadoes, where he saw him. This was a short time before that pirate made his last cruise, and was killed in Carolina.

His grand father by his mother's side, Mr. Arthur Strangeways, died at Boston, sitting in his chair, when at the age of one hundred and one years.

His father, Mr. John Hutton, was born at Bermuda, in Scotland; where, it is said, there are many of the family now living.—[*Amer. Museum.*

Philadelphia, Sept. 3, 1792.

* Died December 20, 1792.

DENGUE FEVER.

Some cases of this fever having occurred at the Lazaretto, and as this is a disease, respecting which but little appears to be known in this country, we give some extracts from a communication from Dr. Lehman, the Lazaretto Physician to the Board of Health. It is published at length in the last number of the American Journal of Medical Sciences.

Account of the disease called Dengue, which has prevailed so extensively at Havana. By G. F. LEHMAN, M. D. Lazaretto Physician to the Port of Philadelphia. (Communicated to the Board of Health.

In answer to the resolution of the Board of last evening, requesting my opinion of the nature of the disease with which the men of the ship Columbia are affected, I respectfully communicate the following facts.

Henry Allen, seaman, had, while in Havana, the disease called by the natives Dengue, from which he entirely recovered upon warm lemonade. He continued in good health until the 20th of June, when he was seized with a high fever, and pains in all his bones, the violence of which, particularly in his head and back, was almost insupportable; a dose of calomel and jalap was administered to him, which had no effect. In three days the violence of the affection was over. He is now very weak, depressed in his spirits, has pains in his bones, and no appetite, but without any fever. I consider him, therefore, at present, as labouring under the effects of Dengue.

William M'Elwee, the blacksmith, was taken sick June 19th of a violent fever, excruciating pains in his back and head, and severe vomiting. He had alternate flushes of heat and cold shiverings, with a burning redness over the whole body. In a few days the cuticle desquamated. He now complains of pains in his joints, slight head ache, and occasional nausea. He took no medicine, but drank freely of warm lemonade. This may be put down as a case of Dengue.

James Simpson, seaman, states, that in the morning of June 30th, he had a chill while aloft—the next morning he felt well again. On the night of July 1st, he was seized by severe pains in his back and head, and thought he was dying. Yesterday morning I saw him. He had, in addition to the pains, considerable fever, with a fur-

red tongue, and a bright redness over the body. To day he is better.*

From the conversations I have had with the passengers of the brig Pomona, some of whom have resided many years in Havana, and one of them had sixteen cases of Dengue in his own family, I am led to believe that the disease of the men of the ship Columbia is the same. It varies occasionally in all its symptoms, excepting the pains in the bones, which exist in all cases. The facts in support of my conclusions are now all before you.

Two of these men have been sick before, and the other predisposed to the disease, which was probably excited into operation, by exposure to tempestuous and wet weather here.

This disease, which appears to be a variety of bilious fever, depends no doubt on the extraordinary weather experienced for some months past on the Island of Cuba. No rain has fallen for six months, and the drought is severe beyond all recollection. When the rains begin to fall, the disease will no doubt, alter its complexion, and assume a different type.

Lazaretto, July 3d, 1828.

The person about to be affected, is usually attacked, (but not uniformly,) during the night, with a fever, pain in the head, back and limbs, and a soreness of the muscles to the touch. Sometimes the head alone suffers from pain; occasionally the severity is in the lower extremities, and indeed every part of the body is affected; but generally the head, back, and limbs are more or less disordered together. The first sensation of pain that Mrs. Vinas felt was in her wrist. Mr. Melizet, (a passenger of the brig Pomona,) was warned of his attack by a pain in the corn on his little toe. Some are primarily affected in the extreme end of their fingers, and thus it varies in almost every case, but the disease advances, and falls on more important parts. From the violence of arterial excitement, delirium is no uncommon occurrence. At the expiration of three days, the morbid influence usually ceases, and the patient recovers with a voracious appetite, or a total loss of it for many days; the soreness of the joints and muscles continuing for some time, and eventually relieved by profuse perspiration. All are not attacked with equal severity. In many instances the disease is light, and terminates in forty or fifty hours.

I was early aware that powerful remedial agents were improper, and prepared to treat any cases that might fall under my inspection agreeably to the Spanish plan. When the seamen of the ship Columbia were introduced into the hospital, I gave each of them half an ounce of castor oil, merely to open the primæ viz, (neither of them had an alvine dejection for forty-eight hours preceding,) and then directed warm weak chamomile and balm tea to be drunk, repeated pediluviums, and a light regimen. Two of them are now well, the other was very much debilitated when landed, and from previous neglect seems to labour under visceral obstructions.

From its incipient symptoms, independent of other considerations, I am induced to consider Dengue as a bilious fever, modified by the prevailing weather of the Island of Cuba, and particularly the dryness. It presents to be sure a new face, but some of the old features are so strongly marked that its identity is tolerably certain. This conclusion I wish you to understand, is founded particularly on the observation of those under my care, and if they correspond with all others in symptoms,

* James Simpson was perfectly well on the 7th inst. but in consequence of running about too much at night, and exposing himself to the very heavy dews prevailing here, he had a relapse, with all his original symptoms, but not quite so violent. A moderate dose of castor oil with warm balm tea removed the complaint in forty-eight hours, and he is now (July 11th,) convalescent.

Second attacks, or more properly speaking, perhaps relapses, are very common.

&c. (of which my knowledge is from hearsay,) the inference is not far from the truth.

I shall conclude with a brief outline of a few cases. They agree, in general, with all the others I have heard of, and only differ in the violence of the attack or some unimportant symptom.

John Pleasants, passenger of the ship *Hibernia*, was sick in Havana. He states that he was attacked about twelve o'clock at night with fever, pains in his head, back, and lower extremities. He took a dose of calomel and jalap, which operated copiously. Afterwards he drank warm orange-water—threw a blanket over him which produced a free perspiration. In a few days he was well. Slight pains in his joints, and soreness of the muscles to the touch, continued for a short period after his convalescence.

Captain Newton, of the brig *Pomona*, was seized about sunset with pains in the bones, and a little fever, with vomiting, which continued eight hours. The fever abated in twenty-four hours, but the pains continued for several days in the limbs. He drank orange-water cold, and took a dose of calomel and jalap, and several doses of oil during convalescence, and was nigh falling a sacrifice to the strong purgatives. His face and body were covered by red blotches.

Mr. Astley Puntun, passenger of the ship *Hibernia*, was taken sick in Havana, with pains in the head and fever, which continued thirty six hours. He drank warm orange-water, and had mustard cataplasms to the soles of his feet. He recovered in a few days with an impaired appetite.

James Wetherly, carpenter of the ship *Hibernia*, had pain in the head, back, and limbs, nausea, but no vomiting; a dose of calomel and jalap was administered, and plenty of warm lemonade, and in three days he was well—covered with red blotches.

Pimples similar to the prickly heat, and red spots on the cuticle, were very common during convalescence.

Lazaretto, July 7th, 1828.

Wheat Crop.—In the eastern sections, extending to Blue Ridge, the crop is in general abundant, and of fine quality, and with the exception of Northampton county, (where it was suffered to remain too long in the field) well secured. In the middle section, or Susquehanna country, and more particularly in Mifflin, Centre, and Huntingdon counties, very serious injury has been sustained by rust, and the crop reduced one-third to one-half. On the west and north branches, the injury is believed not to be so serious.

Delaware County.—George G. Leiper, of Ridley township, commenced his canal on Monday week last, and one lock is nearly completed. The length of the canal will be near a mile, and will be of great importance to this section of our country. It will be connected with Crum creek, which empties into the Delaware—and when completed, (which will be done as soon as possible) will have a tendency to enhance the value of property in that neighbourhood, as well as open a direct water communication between Philadelphia and the stone quarries belonging to Mr. Leiper. There are several mill seats near its location.—*Upland Union.*

(From the *Lycoming Gazette*.)

In the meadow of Mr. Philip Swisher, of Clinton township, Lycoming county, a few days since, while his hands were employed in making hay, they discovered a striped snake of about four feet in length, and of immense thickness, which being dismembered, was found to contain one hundred and eleven young ones of about five inches in length.

I had often heard it said, these reptiles, on apprehension of danger, will expand their mouths, and receive their young into their bellies for protection, but had

hardly believed it; yet, from this remarkable incident, I know it to be a fact, as I was an eye witness to it.

July 27, 1828.

Imports of Sugar and Molasses, at the Port of Philadelphia, from the 1st of January to the 29th July, 1828.

WHERE FROM.	SUGAR.				MOLAS.	
	hhd.	brl.	bxs.	bgs.	hds.	bls.
New Orleans and New Iberia.....	8306	114			1416	342
Coastwise*.....	1008	212		200	285	248
Havana.....	51	2	4144		1056	45
St. Jago de Cuba....	35	51	832		341	1
Fernandina.....	15		381		230	2
Matanzas.....	52	2	420		507	
Trinidad de Cuba....			261		2109	89
Nuevitas.....		100	253			
Porto Rico.....	974	725			38	4
Mayaguez, P. R.	82	52			114	
St. Eustatia.....	21	42			149	3
St. Barts and St. Martins.....	20	25	28		175	
Guadaloupe.....					76	
Bahia.....					164	8
Pernambuco.....		777	216	2519	3	
St. Thomas.....	398	422			114	
St. Croix.....	615	52			77	13
Total.....	11550	5606	6335	2719	7452	755

* A great part of the sugar and molasses received coastwise, is entered as merchandize, and not included in this estimate.

COFFEE.

Total number of bags, hogsheads, tierces, and barrels of Coffee, received since the 1st January, 1828.

WHERE FROM.	BAGS.	HDS.	TCS.	BBLS.
Havana - - -	2470			
Laguaira - - -	12,000			74
Maracaibo - - -	938			
St. Jago, Cuba - -	4851			265
Aux Cayes - - -	358	118		
Mayaguez, P. R. -	509			2
Port au Prince - -	8826			
St. Thomas - - -	5127		21	471
Matanzas - - -	134			
Cape Haytien - - -	3936			
Jeremie - - -	1564			
Trinidad, Cuba - -	173			
Port au Platt - - -	51			
Nuevitas - - -	2			
St. Johns, P. R. - -	16			
St. Croix - - -	10			
City St. Domingo -	10			
Coastwise,† (all kinds)	4134			
Total.....	47,376	118	21	817

† About two-thirds of the coffee received coastwise, is entered as merchandize, and not included in this estimate. [Philad. Price Current Aug. 2.]

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DEVOTED TO THE PRESERVATION OF EVERY KIND OF USEFUL INFORMATION RESPECTING THE STATE.

EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD, NO. 51, FILBERT STREET.

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PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the operation of the Poor Laws. Read, January 29th, 1825.

Mr. MEREDITH, Chairman.

[Concluded.]

Your committee proceed now to the enquiries on the the next head, whether the necessity for private charity has been done away by the operation of the public provision for the poor.

The following estimate, formed in the year 1800, of the annual sums paid for the support and benefit of the poor, in London and its environs, is taken from an author well acquainted with the subject. (1)

ESTIMATE.

1. Asylums for the relief of objects of charity and humanity,	£30,000
2. Asylums and hospitals, for the sick, lame and diseased,	50,000
3. Institutions for benevolent, charitable, and humane purposes,	205,000
4. Private charities,	150,000
5. Charity schools for educating the poor,	10,000
6. Endowed establishments, for which the poor are chiefly indebted to our ancestors,	150,000
Total sum spent in charity, exclusive of the legal assessments,	595,000
7. While the annual assessment for the poor rates paid by the inhabitants of London and its environs, amounted to no more than	255,000
Total,	850,000

So far then had the poor laws of England failed to remove the necessity for private charity, that in the metropolis, when the poor rates stood at £255,000 the sum spent annually for the relief of the poor, in other ways, amounted to 595,000l. It is believed that, in this state, the system has not been more effectual for this purpose than in England. (2) In the year 1821, notwithstanding the great number of poor, relieved by the public bounty, at a vast expense, in the city and county of Philadelphia, there existed in that city and county, at the very least, one hundred and sixty charitable and beneficial societies, besides sixty-nine religious institutions, all of which, as is well known, have a fund for the relief of the poor of their own congregations.

In addition to this, the sums given by individuals, in private charity, are estimated at a large amount;—and withal, when a year of great pressure occurs, collections are made throughout the city and liberties, and the money thus raised is applied to the immediate relief of the indigent, under the direction of a committee of the citizens. New societies, for charitable purposes, are also springing up from time to time. A few may be named, established within the last ten or eleven years.

(1) Colquhoun, Pol. of the Met. p. 357.

(2) Rep. of Comm. on Pauperism, 1821-2.

The Orphan Asylum, instituted in the year	1814
Northern and Southern Dispensaries,	1816
Asylum for Indigent Widows and Single Women,	1817
Society for the relief of the children of the poor,	1819
Provident Society,	1824

Many more might, it is believed, easily be named, but enough has been said to prove that, notwithstanding the number of poor relieved at a vast expense from the public funds, there is still an increasing mass of unrelieved pauperism, which is at last thrown upon the charity of individuals, exerted either privately or through societies voluntarily formed for the purpose. Your committee, with these facts before them, can have no hesitation in saying, decidedly, that the necessity for private charity, has been in no manner removed by the operation of the poor laws.

3. Of those who are relieved by the public bounty, whether the greater portion are not composed of such as have been reduced to penury by vice or improvidence?

The evidence on this head, is thought by your committee to be clear and irrefragable. It is the opinion of all who have diligently investigated the subject, in different parts of the Union, that the great mass of pauperism is produced by habits of dissipation and intemperance. A committee, appointed at the session of the general court of Massachusetts, in the year 1820, to take into consideration the pauper laws of that commonwealth, reported as a result, supported by the experience both of England and Massachusetts, and which might be adopted as a principle, "That of all causes of pauperism, intemperance in the use of spirituous liquors was the most powerful and universal." (1) The following passages, from the appendix to the same report, will place this subject in a striking light. The extracts are taken from the returns made to the committee by the overseers of the different towns in Massachusetts, and contain the assertions of men who speak from their own observation, and whose official situation must have bro't the facts which they avouch within their own personal knowledge.

Towns.—Sutton.—"It may perhaps be totally useless for us to remark, that the cause of pauperage, in a very large share of the instances on our list, may be traced to habits of intemperance."

Charlestown.—"By a recent and very particular investigation of the subject, we are convinced that domestic pauperism is generated and subsisted mostly in the multiplied resorts of idleness and intemperance."

West Cambridge.—"It is worthy of remark, that of the 28 persons now in our alms house, there are but two who were not brought there, either directly or indirectly, by intemperance."

Beverly.—"It may be confidently stated, that the chief sources of pauperism in this county, are idleness, improvidence and intemperance. Intemperance is the most fruitful source of pauperism; more than half the adult persons who have been admitted to our work house, for sixteen years, have been addicted to the excessive use of ardent spirits."

Heath.—"Under this system, the shiftless place themselves at ease; their friends use no exertions to induce

(1) Rep. Comm. Mass. 1821. p. 9.

them to lay up the fruits of their labour and keep them off the town."

"The testimony on the same point, in the State of New York, is not less conclusive, as will be seen by the ensuing extract from a report of the Secretary of that State, on the poor laws, in the year 1824.

"Of the whole number of permanent paupers, (6,896,) the returns and estimates will warrant the assertion, that at least 1,585 male persons were reduced to that state by the excessive use of ardent spirits; and, of consequence, that their families, (consisting of 989 wives and 2,167 children,) were reduced to the same penury and want; thus presenting strong evidence of the often asserted fact, that intemperance has produced more than two-thirds of all the permanent pauperism in the State;—and there is little hazard in adding, that to the same cause may be ascribed more than one-half of the occasional pauperism."

In our own State, we are not without evidence to the same effect. The following passages have been taken from the communications of the directors of the poor, in different counties of this commonwealth, to be found on the Journals of the late House of Representatives. (1)

Dauphin county.—"Could our poor houses be made, as well the schools of reform as asylums for the indigent, it would be a very pleasing circumstance; but it is a lamentable fact, that perhaps two-thirds of the paupers, in most of the poor houses in the State, have become such by dissipation, and only cease to remain its votaries from the want of means and physical abilities to indulge in it, and not from any change of disposition during their pauperage."

Franklin county.—"At the present time we have a number here, that if there was no institution, they would not be a charge; they calculate on being kept here a considerable time before they acquire an order of relief. *Dissipation and other bad habits is the cause.*"

Chester county.—"Those who come to us able to work, come to be fed and clothed, and to pass through the world in the most idle and easy way, and, generally speaking, they are very debauched and much depraved in their morals."

The answers from the directors of the poor, in some of the counties of this commonwealth, to the enquiries of the committee on pauperism, in the year 1821, shed further light on this subject. The directors of Chester county say, "The great ease with which paupers obtain admission, and the vagrant idle dispositions of many who apply, and the want of power in the board to dismiss or place to service those able to work, which they cannot employ, that might be employed elsewhere, are among the causes of pauperism with us. Intoxication, and a disposition in many to spend all they can earn, taking chance for public support in time of need, is another cause of pauperism with us. Fornication and bastardy is another cause of pauperism with us."

The directors of the poor, for the townships of Oxford and Lower Dublin, use this language on the subject. "Of the number of paupers, remaining in the house on the 1st of May, fifteen are coloured people, and of that number four are mothers of bastard children. It is difficult to designate with accuracy the particular cause to which the individual cases may be directly referred; it is believed, however, that by far the greater number may be attributed, directly or indirectly, to the deleterious poison of ardent spirits." Again: "The number of illegitimate children, together with their mothers, during the period of their nurture, is a serious and increasing evil." And again: "Intemperance, considered as the most productive source of pauperism, claims the most serious attention to measures of prevention.—But if intemperance is considered as productive of pauperism, it should not be forgotten, on the other hand, that the unqualified mode of relief from the poor laws reciprocates equal encouragement to intemperance; and

if drunkenness makes paupers, the poor laws in return makes drunkards, by holding out to them the public purse to supply the deficiencies occasioned by their mispent earnings, and to support them when incapacitated by their intemperance from supporting themselves." (1)

Upon the whole, your committee cannot shut their eyes to the fact, which they believe to be glaring and undeniable, that by far the greater number of paupers are individuals who have been reduced to want by their own debauched habits, intemperance or improvidence.

4. Whether any expedient has been found, by any modification of the system, to prevent the evils which it produces?

So early as the 8th and 9th of William and Mary, much alarm was felt in England, on account of the rapid increase of the poor rates, and an attempt was then made to check the evil, by attaching an additional degradation to pauperism. By a statute passed in that year, every pauper was required, under severe penalties, to wear a badge or mark, indicating his situation. The effect of this *badging* law was, that although at first, some were deterred from asking relief, by an unwillingness to be subjected to a public exposure, yet the sense of shame gradually wore off—the evil was not arrested—the number of paupers continued to augment, as before, and any relics of pride and independence, which they might have possessed, and which might have been the means of redeeming them from their humiliating condition, were entirely destroyed.

This expedient having failed entirely, another has been resorted to, in more modern times—that of erecting work houses for the reception of the poor. It is enough to say here, that the same effects have resulted from the system in England, which were produced by the device of *badging* the poor. The increase of their numbers has not been checked, and the character of that class has been, in every way, materially depressed.

As this plan of erecting poor houses, has been introduced into this country, and is at this moment believed by many of our citizens, to afford the best mode of checking the progress of pauperism, it may not be improper to consider it more at large. The experience of England, has been briefly stated above; that of our own state, will be detailed hereafter. The present object of inquiry is, whether the plan be a reasonable one in itself, or at all likely to produce the effect for which it is designed.

As a permanent check to the increase of pauperism, by acting on the sense of shame, the scheme appears altogether irrational. The humiliation attendant upon alms taking is, indeed, a powerful obstacle to mendicity, because the relief to be obtained is never entirely certain, and the feeling of degradation operates in its full force on a single beggar, who has no crowd of fellow paupers around him, with whom to share it. But the poor laws give a full assurance that assistance will be afforded, and thus enhance the temptation, while the effect of a poor house is to lessen the sense of shame, by creating a community of paupers, protected from the gaze of all who are not of their own class. If, however, it should operate at all, it will be only upon the unfortunate virtuous and honorable, and thus individuals, of the very class for whose exclusive benefit the public charity ought to be exerted, will be shut out from a participation in it, in favor of the profligate and abandoned.

A poor house has been considered as affording a more comfortable and cheaper subsistence to the paupers, than could be afforded in any other mode; and there are even yet some persons, who, in spite of all experience, credit the possibility of such an institution producing an actual profit to the public. It is not to be denied that, with strict economy and attention, the same number of

(1) The paper here quoted contains a very able view of the subject. It was probably written by Stephen Duncan, Esq.

paupers may be more comfortably and more cheaply supported in one establishment, under the immediate superintendence of intelligent and efficient managers, than when maintained at board wages, or supplied with money, to be expended at their own discretion. It is to be observed, however, that as the accommodations are made more commodious and comfortable, the temptations to pauperism are rendered more irresistible, and of course the rapidity of its augmentation is enhanced. Even the industrious poor may be seduced to become members of this vast and well regulated family, in which they are to be better provided, in every way, than at their own houses, and to be protected entirely from all care and anxiety about their own subsistence. Thus the number of paupers will be augmented, and of course, though there may be a small saving at first, the expense must also at last be also increased.

But it is to be further remarked, that there exists no probability that such an institution will, for a series of years, be well conducted. At first, indeed, there may be honest and intelligent men, of unusual public spirit, who having assisted in its establishment, will consent to devote their whole time and exertions to the promotion of its success. Such examples are honourable and laudable, but they are also of rare occurrence, and not to be looked for among ordinary men, or on ordinary occasions. The institution must at last fall, in a great degree, under the control of an hired superintendant. His office is not an honourable one; the incumbent will, in all probability, often be a man not very capable of resisting pecuniary temptations, or of persevering in the discharge of a laborious duty, in spite of his own interest. His interest must always be, to promote waste and disorder, because, amidst waste and disorder, his opportunities of speculation will be more frequent and more secret. When the abuses of profusion and ill government have been once introduced into such an institution, it is difficult to eradicate them. They become at last inveterate and incurable—the public funds are dissipated—the comfort of the inhabitants is destroyed—all salutary regulations for their ease and benefit are violated—they fall into the worst and most degrading habits of every kind, and a scene must ensue of vice, misery, and wretchedness, loathsome and irredeemable. The experience of England has proved the justice of these views. “The best regulated poor houses,” says an English statesman, “present a dreadful state of existence; a society with no one common bond of feeling; every endearing relation destroyed. In its place a principle of savage selfishness pervading all classes, engendering mutual jealousy and hatred. Age, infirmity, youth, idleness and profligacy, indiscriminately huddled together. Can any mortal contemplate such a conclusion of life, and not bless the attempt to preserve him from it.” (1)

With regard to the idea that an institution of this kind, be it ever so well conducted, may be made to produce a profit to the public, or even to support itself, it may be proper to say a few words.

The profit, if any, must of course result from the labour of the able bodied inmates. They will come there, because they are too idle to work for themselves out of doors, or because they find it impossible to procure employment. In the first case, they will of course be as idle as ever, unless compelled to work, since it is not to be supposed that men, who will not labour for their own support, will voluntarily labour for that of the public. The only effectual mode of compelling them to work, is to withhold their subsistence, until they have earned it. If this be done, they might as well have been left out of doors, for precisely on this footing they stood before they threw themselves on the public. It seems absurd to incur the expense of erecting a poor house for a purpose such as this. Then, as to those who cannot procure employment. This must arise from the market for the kind of labour for which they are qualified, being al-

ready overstocked—Of course the wages of that labour must be so reduced as to afford a bare subsistence to those engaged in it. No more can be brought into operation, without loss in the first instance. If the public choose to sustain that loss, and to force into operation a certain amount of labour, the effect is, that, at least, to an equal extent, they force out of employment, individuals who were already barely supporting themselves by the fruits of their labour. What then has been gained? A certain number of paupers have been relieved at the public expense, and the consequence is, that at least an equal number of industrious individuals have been depressed into the class of paupers, and are in like manner to be relieved, and with the like effects. Your committee observe, that they have been unable to find a single establishment of this kind in the United States which has ever supported itself.

Poor houses, as has been already stated, have been introduced very generally into many parts of this state. The following extracts from communications of the directors of the poor (2) in different counties may serve to show how usefully.

Dauphin county.—“The yearly increase of paupers might justify a belief that the poor find their comforts increased in the practical operation of alms houses.”—The population of the county in 1820, was 21,653; average number of paupers in that year 84; average expense, exclusive of the produce of the farm, interest of purchase money, about 50 dollars each per annum, or 96 cents per week.

York county.—“The effect of establishing work-houses and houses of industry, is a great improvement on the old township system, the expenses are much reduced, and the paupers more comfortably situated.” The population of the county, in 1820, was 38,759; average number of paupers, 100; attached to the institution is a farm of 134 acres of limestone land, on which the buildings are erected, and another tract of woodland, 159 acres, from which fuel alone is obtained.

Cost of real property and buildings,	\$30,000
The interest of which is	\$1,800
Money annually drawn from county treasury upon average heretofore,	2,000
	3,800

Average expense of each pauper, exclusive of the produce of the farm, 38 dollars, or 73 cents per week.

Franklin county.—“The effect of establishing such institutions. we give you such information as we have derived from our experience in our official situation. Such institutions we consider highly necessary for the blind and infirm that has met with misfortunes, and has not wherewith to support themselves. At the present time, we have a number here, that if there was no institution, they would not be a charge; they calculate on being kept here a considerable time, before they acquire an order of relief. Dissipation and other bad habits is the cause. This we consider as some of the effects of establishing such institutions. Such institutions we consider are abused in this way.”—The farm consists of 160 acres; the average number of paupers in 1823, 64; average expense of each pauper, exclusive of the farm produce, \$37 01.

Delaware county.—“The establishment of a house of employment in this county, has increased the number, or from some other cause, there is more than when maintained in the different townships; but we have no hesitation in saying, that the effect has been such, as to make their situation more comfortable; the morals and health better preserved.”—No statement of the expense distinct from the produce of the farm.

Chester county.—“By establishing poor houses with proper regulations, the paupers receive a more comfortable subsistence and maintenance, with less expense, than

(1) Mr. Curwen, Deb. H. of C. May 28, 1816.

(2) Journal H. R. 1823—4, p. 32.

kept in the townships."—Number of paupers before the erection of a poor house, about 119. Annual expense \$6,666 66; average 56 dollars per annum; \$1 07 per week.

<i>No. of paupers in</i>	<i>Whole monies expended.</i>
1818 186	\$7857 00
1819 219	7390 03
1820 319	7984 78
1821 292	6003 63
1822 306	7074 06

Average annual expense of each pauper, \$27 12, or 52 cents per week.

Philadelphia.—"The number in the alms house during the year ending the 4th Monday in May, 1823, was 1204; the number of regular out door paupers, 1222; those who received occasional relief, average 330; in the children's asylum, 173; amounting in the whole to 2929; which, as the census of our corporation amounted to 111,724, is a little less than 1 in 38; to these may be added 161 illegitimate children."

"The average weekly expense of supporting the paupers in the alms house, during the period before mentioned, was 76½ cents each; for the support of those out of doors 73 cents each; those in the children's asylum 70 cents each, and 2502 dollars were paid for bastard children, more than received from their putative fathers."

The kind of inhabitants to be met with in these poor houses generally, may be found stated in the extracts from these same communications of the directors, in a former part of this report.

Upon the whole, your committee are convinced, that the effect of a public compulsory provision for the poor, is to increase the number of paupers; to entail an oppressive burthen on the country; to promote idleness and licentiousness among the labouring classes; and to afford to the profligate and abandoned, the relief which ought to be bestowed on the virtuous and industrious alone. That the poor laws have not done away the necessity for private charity; that they have been onerous to the community, and every way injurious to the morals, comfort, and independence of that class for whose benefit they were intended. That no permanent alleviation of the system can rationally be expected from the erection of poor houses, or from any other expedient of a similar kind; and that the only hope of effectual relief, is in the speedy and total abolition of the system itself. In this country, where there are no privileged orders, where all classes of society have equal rights, and where our population is far from being so dense, as to press upon our means of subsistence, it is indeed alarming to find the increase of pauperism progressing with such rapidity. It should be observed, too, that in this State particularly, our citizens, in all probability, are on the verge of becoming extensively engaged in manufactures, and the example of England may teach us, that it is on a manufacturing population, that the poor laws operate most deleteriously and fatally. An agricultural people are naturally more hardy and independent, and will resist for a longer time, the temptations which the system holds out to them. It was when a large proportion of the inhabitants of England betook themselves to manufactures, that the rapidity of the increase of pauperism was enhanced in an enormous degree. We are rapidly treading in the footsteps of England; there the disease has been tampered with, until it has become inveterate and incurable; and her best and wisest men regard it with despair. We should profit of her experience, and return upon our steps while the path is open. It is believed, that with prudence and caution, we may still do so; but whatever is to be done, should be done quickly, for in the meantime, we are hurrying towards the precipice, and we cannot tell how soon retreat may become impracticable.

Care should be taken, however, not to act with rashness or precipitation. It is necessary to ascertain the precise extent of the evil, before it can be known what mode will be the safest and most operative of its extinc-

tion. Your committee therefore suggest, that the overseers, directors, guardians, and managers, throughout the state, should be compelled to send annually to the Secretary of State, to be laid before the Legislature, an account of the actual state of pauperism in their respective counties, boroughs, townships, and districts. Complete and accurate information will thus be always within the reach of the house. In the city of Philadelphia, and the adjoining districts, however, the evil is much more aggravated, and the necessity of a reform more urgent than throughout the state—(since the paupers in 1822-3, composed nearly one thirty-eighth of the whole population) and it seems necessary to institute, without loss of time, a strict and thorough inquiry into the state of pauperism in that part of the commonwealth. Your committee therefore earnestly recommend the passage of the bill from the Senate, (referred to them) entitled, "An act to authorise the appointment of commissioners to investigate the causes and extent of pauperism within the city and liberties of Philadelphia, and for other purposes therein mentioned," in conformity with the prayer of the petition of the Society for the Promotion of Public Economy, which was also referred to them. When all the necessary information shall have been thus collected, measures may be taken for the extinction of the evil. In the mean time, it is very important to arrest, if possible, its further progress, and your committee would suggest the propriety of prohibiting the raising by poor rates or assessments, in any future year, in any part of this commonwealth, a greater sum than that levied by such rates or assessments during the present. Thus much it is believed might be wisely and safely done at once.

Your committee have not hitherto entered into the details of the system, but they will now offer one or two suggestions on the impropriety of some of its provisions.

By the existing laws, any two justices or aldermen, on complaint made to them by the overseers or guardians, may direct any person "likely to become chargeable," to be removed to whatever place within the commonwealth, they may consider as the place of legal settlement of such person, unless the individual thus likely to become chargeable shall give sufficient security to discharge and indemnify the district or township. It is true that an appeal lies to the Mayor's Court or Quarter Sessions, from such order of removal, but in the mean time the order is executed and the man is dragged to perhaps a distant part of the state. If the order of removal should be quashed on an appeal, the consequence is, that perhaps just when the individual has become reconciled to his new place of residence, he is liable to be seized and dragged back again. The expense of these removals and of the litigation of appeals from them, is not trifling; but this is not the worst. The power is arbitrary and dangerous, and capable of being used tyrannically and oppressively; it is one to which no freeman, whose only offence is poverty, should ever be subjected. Those who are actually disabled by infirmity of any kind, should be relieved, if at all, at the place of their actual residence, and their proper township be called on to reimburse the expense. As to the able bodied poor, if they desire assistance, they should be left to find their own way, to the place in which they may be entitled to receive it.

Your committee are desirous of calling the attention of the House to another highly objectionable feature of the present system, the mode of laying the rate. The imposition of taxes, is one of the most important acts of legislation; and it is held to be essential to a government, founded on free and just principles, that a tax should be imposed by a body directly responsible to the people, and never by the same body by which its proceeds are afterwards to be expended, particularly when that expenditure cannot possibly be subjected to a very strict accountability. This principle, however, is violated, in the existing mode of laying the poor rates, by the overseers and managers, with the approbation of two justices, or of a certain number of aldermen and

justices, and by the county commissioners, as mere ministerial officers, upon the requisition of the directors of the poor, in such counties as have an alms house and house of employment. The necessity of obtaining the approbation of aldermen or justices, is not a check on which much reliance should be placed, in a matter of this kind. Your committee would suggest, that the poor rates should be laid throughout the State, by the same persons who impose the county taxes, and in the city of Philadelphia and annexed districts, by a concurrent act of the respective corporations to whom the municipal government is entrusted. No money should be borrowed to supply a deficiency in the funds, but by the same authority which is empowered, in the first instance, to lay the rate.

Your committee recommend to the House the following resolutions.

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide by law for compelling the managers of the alms house, and the guardians, overseers and directors of the poor, throughout the commonwealth, to transmit annually to the Secretary of State, to be by him laid before the legislature, a full account of the actual state of pauperism in their respective counties, boroughs, townships and districts.

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to prohibit the raising, by poor rates or assessments, in any future year, in any part of this commonwealth, a greater sum than that raised by such rates or assessments during the present year.

3. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to repeal so much of the several poor laws of this commonwealth, as authorises the granting of orders of removal, and to prohibit any overseers, directors, guardians or managers, from relieving any able bodied person, who may not be legally settled in the place where such relief is granted.

4. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to repeal so much of the poor laws of this commonwealth, as points out the mode of making and laying poor rates and assessments, and to provide a mode of making and laying such rates and assessments more in conformity with the principles of our government.

5. *Resolved*, That the committee be instructed to bring in a bill or bills, in conformity with the principles of the above report and resolutions.

For the following three Documents we are indebted to the family of the late Dr. George Logan of Stenton—they throw light upon the early history of the State.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE COUNCIL TO THE PROPRIETOR WM. PENN.

Philad. 11th 6th mo. 1715.

May it please the Proprietor!

It would be matter of great satisfaction and comfort to us might these Tenders of our Respects find thee in the same state of Health and in that vigour and serenity of thought thou hast formerly been blessed with. Nor are we without hopes from the late accounts we have had of thy being at the Bath (as it is our most earnest desire) that God in his mercy may be yet graciously pleased to restore thee to the inspection of thy own affairs, from which, by so melancholy a cause thou hast been so long sequestered.

Thy Government here being by this means for so long a time denied the influence of thy orders and directions, has been no small unhappiness to it. Yet as we have been named of thy Council to assist in the Public Affairs of it, we hope, considering the discouragement we have lain under, we have not been wanting in using our endeavours for thy interest and that of the Publick, which we take to be most intimately interwoven. But are sorry we have occasion to say that we cannot find means to bring these endeavours to the desired effect, and must at length think it our duty in plain terms to represent the obstructions which to us appear principally to cause not only from the natural unaptness (in an uncommon degree) in the Gentleman thou hast placed over us for

that way of thinking which Government requires, but likewise to his strong distates and resentments against persons of what merit soever upon any supposition of a slight, or upon the most groundless whispers of those who ought to be below his notice. As also to his inflexibility and irreconcilable Temper upon any dissatisfaction or jealousy which his weakness renders him extremely liable to entertain.

'Tis now about ten months since, upon his leaving New Castle county without one magistrate in it, by his affixing on the Court house a writing to make void his last commission without issuing any other, in which state they continued many weeks, that we thought it incumbent on us to remonstrate to him on that matter and some others wanting redress, in a representation of which the Secretary, we suppose, transmitted a copy. A month after the date of that, a Commission was granted to persons several of whom were in that business, altogether new. His brother Birmingham the first named, was absent, being Gone for Europe before, the next, a man of some little experience vizt. Isaac Coodin died very soon after, and then there were only such ignorant and willfull persons left to act, that it became scandalous a county of such importance should be under their direction. Nor was this the only unhappy County. In those three Lower, the Governor seems to claim a greater authority than elsewhere, and the weaker thy Right of Government is there he is persuaded that by the Royal Approbation his becomes the stronger, and hence all of them being more peculiarly under his own management have felt the effects of it. But his Seat being in New Castle county and therefore himself very often there, that neighbourhood have been made more particularly sensible of his conduct.

In the mean time on the complaints of divers from New Castle we were anxiously concerned for their condition. That County, because of its Inhabitants intermixing with those of Maryland may be accounted our frontier to the other, as it is also to this Province by Sea, the disturbances lately given by Maryland about our Boundaries and the great strength they conceived they had now obtained by the Young Lord Baltimore's succession after his making himself a convert, makes it of very great importance that that County should be made easie, and as far as possible united. But besides this there is another consideration that upon the late advices from Europe very sensibly affects us, vizt. That in that County there are a great number of Sweeds who have a Church at Christina, and who upon some conjunctures which may happen might not prove so friendly inclined to us as is consistent with our safety, for these People have of late been too much taken notice of by their original country, and by their using their own language and having their own ministers sent from time to time from the Government of Sweden they have too much kept up the distinction of their nation from us, and as they are generally very loyal to their Prince, may on some occasion think of another sovereign than ours of Great Britain. As this is but a melancholy consideration should our Fleet find themselves involved in War in the Baltic, so tho' all our endeavours can scarce be sufficient to render us secure, yet we cannot but think that all prudent precautions should be used. Both these considerations we have prest upon the Governor earnestly requesting him that laying aside all Reservations he would Commissionate such persons in the County without distinction as might be most capable to serve the Publick. Jasper Yeates, a man of the first Rank both for his Estate and Good sense, is removed wholly into that County and is Seated near the town. John French, tho' thro' a too ready an obedience to the commands of his Superiors; he unhappily overrated it in the 'False Alarm,' has in general acquitted himself both with an ability and integrity not easily to be met with in these parts, of which the Lord Baltimore's friends are so sen-

* Gov. Evans is here alluded to.

sible that they have made him Great offers, (now when his necessities by reason of his disappointments very much straiten him) to remove to them and quit us.— These two persons we thought our selves obliged more particularly to recommend to the Governour and for that purpose not long ago, spent a whole evening till midnight with him but all to no purpose, he will rather forfeit all, even his life, he says rather than employ John French whom he loads with many frivolous and groundless calumnies, (tho' if he will pay him what money he spent of his in England he offers at the same time to restore him to all his places. Next morning two of us waited on him again in hopes the arguments used over night might have wrought upon him, and he was at length prevailed on to promise, which he often repeated that excepting John French and his brother Birmingham whom he would not have joined with Jasper Yeates he would commissionate any others that we should name to him, Their Court being just at hand we met again the same day and named such as we thought might be most serviceable and agreeable to the Country, tho' in truth they are but poorly stocked at present with Persons of ability. But notwithstanding all his promises he retracted, and absolutely refused to Grant any new Commission at all which we fear will have the worst effect because he kept Several there in heart who were much dispirited by his late proceedings, some of us Staked all our credit with the Governr. that it should be obtained. To the List presented, tho' drawn with the utmost impartiality objections were made almost to every person upon some old Resentment, but against Jasper Yeates nothing could be found but that he is the Proprietor's Enemy which we know can at this time have no manner of foundation but on the contrary that his undertaking to act (which some of us with much courting prevailed on him to promise,) would, as matters now stand be of very great service.— The signing of a legal Writt against his Brother, which no Justice when applied to dare without perjury deny, the faulting of his intermeddling with or directing the Justices in the business of the Court, which is contrary to Law, or any other act that falls not in with making his passions the Rule and Standard of Justice to the People, seems to be crime sufficient to exclude any man.

John French was formerly a most approved officer with him till on that unhappy business of Park's Ship, and Sloop, the Governor sent him to England; John expected his Part of the Prize as Informer, but in his absence the Governor had dissipated the whole Cargo excepting a small matter he could not reach, at his Return John being highly provoked, taxed the Governor with acting dishonourably and ruining him, and from hence the quarrel proceeded. But if the Governor failed of ruining him before, he cannot well deny, we believe, but he has heartily endeavoured it since. His Clerk's office must be taken from him because a Breach of the Peoples Privileges, which is, that upon a vacancy the Justices may present three persons to the Governor for his choice to appoint one. John, soon after his arrival waiting on the Justices had their hearty approbation before he published ye Commission and they immediately qualified him and took his Deputy's security, who was well approved of also by the Court as a person brought up to the business; the Governor sometime after notwithstanding gave a susedas to his Commission, but upon the interposition of the Commissioners of Property in thy behalf requesting him that he would not fly in the face of thy authority, he withdrew it and suffered him still to hold the place. The Assembly of those Counties afterwards took notice of this violence done to thy authority; but tho' both the Assembly and the court approved both of the commission and their clerk, it cannot be forgiven as a breach of the Peoples Privilege.— Which would he as well observe in other cases might have some colour with it; But while he declares that he who will give most moncy shall have any place in his disposal, when he lately put the office of clerk for Kent

county to Sale to the best Bidder and took a consideration for it. When last Fall he actually sold even the Sheriffs place for this city and county for 30 Pistoles to the person who now holds it, the other pretence becomes but an aggravation.

But we have dwelt too long on this subject to which we were induced thro' a consideration of the great Importance of New Castle county, and how necessary it is that John French be continued in it. But by Keeping a Deputy in that Clerk's place for whom he must provide, he feels so little advantage by it, that being much straitened other ways it falls far short of yielding a subsistence, and his best services in that county would lie in a more active way. The People yearly choose him for Sheriff but the Governor will by no means commissionate him. We therefore think it our duty to recommend this affair to thee, for if we can judge in the matter we believe it will be very much for thy interest and the country's security that he above all others should be Sheriff of that County and therefore hope, if this man continues thou wilt give him thy positive orders to prefer him in the place, if the People choose and present him, for tho' 'tis objected that those two offices of Sheriff and Clerk ought not to be in the same person, we conceive in this case they can scarce be accounted so, for John needs not concern himself in the clerk's office his Deputy wholly managing it, who himself has given the security required for the just discharge of it; and without some such support we are sensible John cannot possibly subsist among us, But must remove to those who will know better how to value him as an officer, and the consequences of his loss before the differences with the Lord Baltimore are over should there be nothing else to be apprehended, might prove very unhappy to thy interest and that county, tho' the Governor not only desires, but seems to labour it.

We cannot omit on this occasion furthur to hint That if there should be a breach with Sweeden, especially should France espouse their Quarrel, or even without that consideration, It may be requisite to represent to the ministry the state of this River where there are such numbers of those People, especially when the Indians of America seem so unsettled with whom these old Inhabitants have a more intimate acquaintance than any other.

May it please the Proprietor!

It is with no small concern we find ourselves obliged to give thee the trouble of such a Representation. But as our Fortunes and Families are fixed to this place, and as more is expected from us than others by reason of the Trust we have undertaken, we should be deficient in our duty to thee, to the Country and ourselves should we continue silent and leave thee wholly uninformed of our condition. We therefore in behalf of thy whole Government beseech thee to take these matters into thy serious consideration. Or, if it should please God still to continue thy visitation, we as earnestly desire of those who have the care of thy concerns, and whose business it will be to peruse and consider this, not to pass over with disregard what we are obliged thus to represent, but that we may be favoured with an answer. In other affairs of Government such as Legislation, we have freely spent our time and labour in exerting ourselves the more, by reason of the Governors inability, of which he is so sensible in those affairs, that he makes himself little more than passive, and on such occasions it gives us some trouble to cast a veil over his defects in the sight of the Assembly that they may not too Glaringly appear, tho' 'tis impossible wholly to cover them. But in his passions and Resentments against men he shews himself so fully, that all endeavours prove generally too fruitless. We must therefore request, if 'tis expected that a Council should undergo the fatigue of attending him, He may have such orders for his future conduct, (if he must be continued over us) that Publick affairs may be managed with more ease, Regularity and steadiness, for few men in a Publick character ever stood more in need.

of counsel, and as few perhaps have been more difficult to be persuaded by it.

With which, and our hearty desires for thy health and prosperity, and with sincere Love to thyself and family, we shall conclude.

Thy real and affectionate friends

Signed

JOSEPH GROWDON,
GRIFFITH OWEN,
ROBERT ASHETON,
RICHARD HILL,
ISAAC NORRIS,
JONATH. DICKINSON,
SAM'L. PRESTON,
JAMES LOGAN.

Copy of a Petition from Conadahbo King of the Susquehanna or Conostogo Indians, and of Mecallona, King of the Shawnee, against Sylvester Garland, Jonas Arskin, and J. Reed.

To the Right Honourable WILLIAM PENN, Proprietor and Governor of the Province and Territories of Pennsylvania. The humble petition of Conadahbo, king of the Susquehanna Indians, and Mecallona king of the Gavino Indians, in behalf of themselves and their people, humbly sheweth.

That last fall four strange Indians came from the northward amongst them, and which they did, from their clothing, suppose to have been servants to some Christians, and the said Mecallona coming to discourse with them, found one woman with her son to be nearly related to the king of the naked Indians, and he took her home to his house, and kindly entertained her and her son, intending with the first opportunity to redeem her from her master and return her and her child safe to her relations, hoping thereby to settle a lasting peace with the said naked Indians, which might have been of great importance to the petitioners as well as to the inhabitants of this government, they being a powerful nation, and hath often molested these petitioners, as well in their towns at Susquehanna as in their hunting quarters; these petitioners being the frontier inhabitants of this government. Now so it is that last winter came Sylvester Garland and Jonas Arskin to the petitioners, and produced a paper with a large seal, and pretended it was a warrant from the Governor for to require them to deliver the said Indians, but Mecallona, one of these petitioners, not believing the same to be true, refused to deliver the said Indians; nevertheless the said Garland and Arskin, about ten days after came again, along with James Reed, and then produced another paper with a large seal, and again demanded the said Indians in the Governor's name, and affirmed that the said Reed was the next man to the Governor, and to confirm the same the said Reed put off his wig, and said, "You may see by this I am a great man, for that I have two heads." Nevertheless one of the petitioners, Mecallona, did not believe him, nor give credit to their words, still believing all they said to be false pretences, and all for the lucre of gain; and still refusing to deliver them up for the same. Whereupon the said Sylvester, Reed, and Arskin, threatened the said petitioners that they would return and come again with 600 men, and cut off these petitioners with all their families, for that they had refused to obey the Governor's order, and the demand of him by Reed his second man in the government, which put this petitioner Mecallona in such fear that he delivered up to them the Indians that were with him.

Conadahbo, king of the Susquehanna Indians, complains, that he and all his men being abroad, Sylvester Garland came to his house, and demanded the two Indians that were in his custody, and said they were his servants, but the women answering him that they did not believe him, and for that reason would not deliver them—The said Sylvester threatened that he would fetch forty men and carry them all away and make servants of them all, and then riding away in great fury, two of the Indians' dogs followed him, which dogs, he with

pistols, shot dead upon the place, to the great terror of the women. And about ten days after returned with James Reed, and said that man was their master, which he the said Reed affirmed, and said he had paid much money for them, and laid down several match coats which he said he would give them for taking them up, but the women not believing that the said Reed was their true master, refused to deliver them up, and conveyed the women away, whereupon the said Garland laid hold of one of the chief of the women with violent hands, and threatened to carry her away, and make her a servant, which being put in great fear she was forced to do, although they had good cause to believe she did not belong to them. All which deportment and threatenings, hath put these petitioners and their people into such fear, that ever since they have been wholly unsettled, and have not made to this day any preparation for planting their corn, but have continued in a moving posture in fear of being cut off, and that without any just cause given by them. But having been faithfully informed of the Governor's love, good will, and favour, towards the rest of the inhabitants of this government, as well Indians as Christians, have reason to hope to receive at least an equal share of favour and protection under him as the rest of our brethren, and with that confidence pray that it may please the Governor to accept of us as his true friends. And afford us future relief and protection as true subjects and faithful friends may reasonably expect from so honourable and virtuous a Governor as thy actions hath hitherto proclaimed thee; and therein shall ever command in,

Thy true servants and faithful friends,

CONODAHBO, [Ind. Seal] his mark.

The mark [Ind. Seal] of MECALLONA.

Dated at Brandywine the 1st of the 3d month, 1700.

COPY OF QUEEN MARY'S LETTER TO W. PENN

Upon the restoration of his government, 1694.

Trusty and well beloved, we greet you well, whereas upon your humble petition and application to us to be restored to the administration of the government of our province of Pennsylvania, country of New Castle, and the Territories depending thereon, whereof you are proprietor, in America. And upon the good assurance you have given to us, that you will take care of the government of our said province and country, and provide for the safety and security thereof all that in you lies. We have been graciously pleased to restore you to the administration of the government of our said province and country, and for that purpose to revoke so much of our commission to our trusty and well beloved Benjamin Fletcher, Esq. bearing date the 21st day of October 1692, whereby he is appointed our Captain-General and Governor in Chief of our said province, country, and territories.

And so not doubting of your ready and cheerful obedience to our Royal pleasure, in a matter wherein the security and preservation, as well of our good subjects within our province of Pennsylvania, as of all our subjects inhabiting in those parts of America is so much concerned; we bid you farewell. Given at our court at Whitehall this twenty-first day of August, 1694, in the sixth year of our reign.

By her Majesties command,

I. TRENCHARD.

From a duplicate copy at Stenton.

MESSAGES OF THE GOVERNORS.

Several persons have expressed a wish to have recorded in the Register, a regular series of the Messages or Speeches of the Governors of this State since the adoption of our present constitution. To comply with their wishes, and as documents connected with the history of the state, we commence with the speech of Governor MIFFLIN to the Assembly on the 22d day of December, 1790.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and House of Representatives.

There cannot be a fairer subject for congratulation, than that which the establishment of a new constitution presents, at this time, to every patriotic citizen of Pennsylvania. The wisdom, the candour, and the liberality of the late Convention, have not only produced a system that promises political energy and happiness to the state, but have been the means of diffusing the blessings of confidence and concord among the people. A just sense of the common interest has happily prevailed; and for the advancement and security of that interest, we are now convened to organize and administer a government, which has been sanctioned by the warmest approbation, and is supported by the best wishes of our constituents.

The task assigned to us is not, however, less difficult than it is important: For, whether we analyse the nature and extent of our relative connexion with the Union, or contemplate the increased population of the commonwealth, the extensive cultivation of her soil, the flourishing state of her commerce, and the enterprising spirit of her inhabitants, we shall be equally impressed with the magnitude and variety of the objects, that demand the care and consideration of the government. But reflecting, on the other hand, that to cherish the springs of national felicity and opulence, by encouraging industry, disseminating knowledge, raising our social compact upon the permanent foundations of liberty and virtue, must be pleasing to that Being by whom the order and harmony of the universe were established, we shall find a great and constant consolation, amidst all the difficulties of prosecuting our public duties, and are justified in a grateful hope, that our zeal, and our labours for the prosperity of our country, will not be vain and ineffectual.

I am, sensible, gentlemen, that the reputation and success of government depend, in a great degree, upon the conduct of its officers, and the good understanding that subsists among them. Permit me, therefore, to take this first opportunity to bespeak a mutual confidence between the Legislative and Executive departments. As public servants, our duties, our interests, and our objects, are the same; and so perfectly do I rely upon your wisdom and integrity, that in every act which can promote the common weal, or which is necessary to accomplish the patriotic views of the Legislature, you may be assured, on my part, of the most cheerful assistance and co-operation; while, on your part I am persuaded, that I shall experience a cordial support in the constitutional exercise of my official powers, since, next to the ambition of promoting the happiness of our fellow citizens, and of advancing the honour and reputation of the commonwealth, I shall ever cherish the desire of conciliating and deserving your esteem.

As soon, gentlemen, as the necessary arrangements shall be made, I will lay before you such business, as will, in my opinion, require your attention in the present session.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Gentlemen of Senate and House of Representatives.

In considering the present circumstances of the commonwealth, her finances will necessarily claim an early attention; and the representations that have formerly been made to the legislature, by the Comptroller-General and Register-General, will yield abundant encouragement, from the comparative state of the public wants and resources, to undertake the establishment of a more perfect system for the punctual collection and faithful application of the revenues. The embarrassments of the treasury, indeed, have principally arisen from a defect in this respect; for the slow and precarious collection of the taxes has occasionally obliged the treasurers to divert the several funds of the state from the objects for which they were peculiarly designed; and, eventually, the delinquency, or insolvency, of the collectors, has

too often absorbed the means of replacing the sums thus disbursed, in season to comply with the original appropriations. The Comptroller-General and Register-General have laid before you a comprehensive view of the situation of the treasury; and when you have examined the various funds created by the different acts of Assembly, their objects, and their deficiencies (either on account of an inadequate product, or of an estrangement from their proper use) I submit to your judgment, the expediency of taking measures to render them ultimately competent to the views of the legislature, and to prevent the necessity, as well as the power, of any future alienations. For I am persuaded you will think with me, that a strict and certain collection of the unavoidable impositions of government not only equalizes, but tends to diminish the public burthens; and that a regular and certain adherence to the legislative engagements, as it affords the best evidence of public faith, will be the surer means of establishing public credit.

It is with great satisfaction, gentlemen, that I lead your attention to the prospect of a total extinguishment of the public debt, which will furnish a strong inducement to your exertions upon this subject. Besides the current expenses of the government, it appears that the faith of Pennsylvania is pledged for the redemption of the bills of credit emitted in June 1780, in April 1781, and in March 1785; for the redemption of the State-Island money, and the Resolve and Commonwealth money, for the redemption of the funded and militia certificates, the depreciation certificates, the certificates issued for interest, by virtue of the act of March 1783, the certificates given for horses and provisions during the war, will become irredeemable on the first of January next, in consequence of the limitation prescribed by law; when, likewise, all the obsolete and unliquidated claims against the state will be for ever barred. If, therefore, a due regard is paid to the arrangements which have been made for exonerating the commonwealth of her debts, it is highly probable, that, at the close of the ensuing year, the funded or militia certificates, the depreciation certificates, the pension list, and the proprietary grant, will constitute the only incumbrance on the public revenue; and even a great part of this, from the absorption of the land-office, the nature of the debt, or the necessary progress of periodical payments, must eventually become extinct.

Having thus viewed the state of the public debt, permit me, gentlemen, cursorily to trace the sources, by which you will perceive, that if they were not retarded, or intercepted, in their course, the treasury ought to be amply supplied for the discharge of every demand. Independent of the ordinary taxes on the various kinds of licenses, on sales at auctions, and on legal process, the very arrearages of taxes have grown into a fund, from which, (though constantly decreasing) a considerable aid must for some time longer be occasionally derived. The excise, though it has not hitherto been as productive as might justly have been expected, or as it may be rendered, is, likewise, a resource of importance, but liable to be assumed by Congress. And the land-office, rich in the arrearages due for unpatented lands, is an instrument actively employed in the reduction of the public debt, and promises, in that respect, to gratify our most sanguine expectations. On the 1st of January, the tax, called the funding tax, will of course revive; and although, in your wisdom, you may deem it expedient to permit its operation for another year, yet, when the diminution of public obligation which I have anticipated shall take place, and the claims of Pennsylvania against the Union shall become an actual source of revenue, you will, I am confident, feel a sincere pleasure in the opportunity of totally discontinuing that charge upon the industry and property of our fellow citizens.

It is then an honourable consideration, that the annual interest of those continental claims, which yield the most decisive testimony of the alacrity and perseverance of this state in prosecuting the great objects of the revolu-

tion, may, upon a reasonable estimate, be rendered sufficient, in the course of a few years, to discharge all the remaining obligations, and to defray all the incidental expenses of government. In order, therefore, gentlemen, to prevent any injurious delay in a business of such importance, allow me particularly to recommend to your attention the act of congress providing for the debts of the United States. It is proper that the sense of the legislature should be speedily expressed respecting the loan, which that act proposes to the creditors of the Union; and I am persuaded, that, while you examine the terms with all the necessary regard to the interests of Pennsylvania, you will not be uninfluenced in your deliberations by that attachment to the honor and prosperity of the general government, which has hitherto distinguished the political character of the commonwealth.

Under the impressions that I have communicated, I cannot forbear enforcing, gentlemen, the salutary policy of destroying the balances of the various emissions of paper money, as fast as they are deposited in the public treasury. It is not merely the reputation of completing legislative systems, or the advantage of gradually diminishing the public debt, which this measure tends to ensure; but it becomes peculiarly interesting, as it must, likewise, be the means of checking the spirit of speculation, which always produces a pernicious fluctuation of property, and too generally taints the principles of benevolence, patriotism and morality. A considerable part of the emission, which is commonly termed dollar-money, has been retained for some time in the hands of the continental loan-officer; and there may, perhaps, arise a reasonable doubt, whether it is the property of the state, or of the Union: but at all events, I refer to your consideration the propriety of entering into a negotiation with congress for the re-delivery, or redemption, of this money, that, with the other similar engagements of the commonwealth, it may at once be removed from the possibility of being introduced into public circulation.

The regulation of coins, and the establishment of standards for weights and measures, being of high importance to the revenues, as well as to the commerce of the state, it will give you satisfaction to find that congress, in conformity to their constitutional powers, have taken those subjects into serious consideration; but, unless a general plan shall soon be promulgated by that honorable body, you will, perhaps, find it expedient to revise the acts of assembly for regulating weights and measures, so as to obviate some doubts which have occurred with respect to the right of the Mayor, or Corporation, of the city of Philadelphia to appoint a keeper of a standard, in exclusion of the officer appointed for the county; and also to designate, with more certainty, the general standards of the state: and for your information, I shall lay before you the opinion of the Attorney-General upon this subject.

The confused state of our municipal law has long been matter of complaint. Its inconveniences have been felt in every department of government; while the citizens at large, from this cause, have found it difficult to obtain that degree of information respecting the acts of the legislature, which is necessary to guide their conduct, and to enable them to judge of the conduct of their representatives. Although the subject has been repeatedly suggested for the consideration of the General Assembly, the present period seems peculiarly propitious for undertaking the revision and reformation of our code; since the organization of the federal government, and the establishment of the state constitution, must ensure certainty and permanency in such regulations as you may now think it is proper to adopt. In order, therefore, to lay the foundation of a comprehensive and satisfactory system, allow me to recommend the early appointment of a person of competent talents, and legal information, to prepare a general digest of the laws for your examination; who, besides incorporating

the supplemental with the original acts, and bringing laws upon the same subject into one point of view—besides expunging such acts as are become obsolete, and omitting the detail of such as are merely of a private nature—shall be instructed to report the various statutes of the British parliament, which, without the legislative sanction of Pennsylvania, have obtained a binding force in her jurisprudence, in consequence of the usage of her citizens, or the judgments of her courts.

Before this great object can be accomplished, however, the circumstances in which we are placed, by the operation of the federal system, and the new form of our domestic constitution, will require some very material amendments and alteration in our laws. The impost laws, the laws respecting a court of admiralty, the establishment of a board of wardens for the port of Philadelphia, and for the regulation of the militia, with many other acts of assembly, which will naturally occur in the course of your deliberations, are either entirely annihilated, or partially affected, by the jurisdiction and laws of the United States. Your desire to cherish a mutually beneficial harmony between the Union and its constituent members will, therefore, induce you gentlemen, to pursue the most effectual measures for removing every ground, on which their interest or their plans might possibly appear to clash. And, particularly, while I congratulate you on the choice which the federal government has made for its temporary residence; I am convinced that you feel a sincere disposition to concur with me in rendering this event satisfactory to that honorable body, and advantageous to the commonwealth. Under the influence of similar sentiments, the city and county of Philadelphia have prepared accommodations for the President of the United States and Congress, and the late Executive Council have assigned a part of the buildings of the State House for the use of their officers. You will decide, gentlemen, how far it is likely necessary, upon this occasion, to extend the exception in the tenth section of the act for the gradual abolition of slavery, so as to prevent any controversy with respect to domestic slaves brought hither by public characters; citizens of other states, who, though neither members of congress, nor foreign ministers or consuls, are obliged personally to attend at the seat of the national government.

As to the laws which require an immediate revision, on account of the new structure of our state government; you will find that they principally relate to the exercise of the executive authority, under its former modification. The seal of the state was placed by the late constitution in the custody of the executive council. In the business of the land-office, all patents are directed to be signed by the president, or vice president, in council, and countersigned by the secretary of council; the form of the patent runs in the name of the Supreme Executive Council, and all warrants of acceptance, survey, re-survey, and partition, are to be signed by the president; or vice president. The sales of the different descriptions of public lands, and the titles of the respective purchasers, are to be made and granted by the authority of the president and council, who are likewise enjoined to order and superintend the survey of the lands appropriated by the legislature for the endowment of public schools. The constitution of the board of property (which I find has already been an object of your consideration) renders the attendance of the president, or vice president, and a member of the executive council, essentially necessary to its proceedings; nor upon the entry of a caveat, can any citation be issued; or a day of hearing be appointed, by the secretary of the land-office, without the previous approbation of the president or vice president. In the departments of the comptroller-general, the register general, and the treasurer, the final settlement of accounts rests upon the examination and approbation of the executive council; or, in case a controversy should arise upon the statements of those officers, the allowance of an appeal, or the institution of a

suit, and all the subsequent transactions, are implicitly referred to the direction of the same body. The treasurer is also prohibited from paying any monies, but by warrants drawn by the executive council; without their direction, the comptroller-general is precluded from calling the commissioners and treasurers of the counties to account; the presence of two of their members is made indispensable in the business of exchanging the new loan certificates, agreeably to the provisions of the act of assembly; and the instalments due to the late proprietaries (with many other public engagements) are to be paid by their order. Under the act for regulating bankruptcy, the president is required to take the petitioning creditor's bond, and to issue the commission; he may enlarge the term of the bankrupt's surrender, and after having administered an oath or affirmation to the bankrupt, that the certificate of the commissioners was fairly obtained, he is to testify its allowance under the seal of the state. The president is further authorized to grant marriage, tavern, and other licenses; he is appointed one of the licensers of the theatre; and, *ex officio*, he is one of the trustees of the university, and patron of the philosophical society. In short, to the president and executive council so great a variety of appeals and reports were directed to be made—by them so great a variety of commissioners, and other officers, were to be appointed for specific services—before them so great a variety of official qualifications and sureties were to be taken—and on them the superintendence of so great a variety of public objects devolved—that a particular recapitulation would at this time be impracticable, and, by enacting a general and comprehensive law upon the subject, it may, I think, be rendered unnecessary till the completion of that system, which I have already recommended to your attention.

With this view, therefore, I beg leave to suggest, that all the alterations immediately requisite to accommodate the acts of assembly to the recent change in the executive department, besides providing for the establishment of a state seal, its custody, and the power of affixing it to official certificates and other public instruments, may, probably, be classed under the following general descriptions:

1st. Cases, in which an oath or affirmation was to be administered, or in which bonds or recognizances were directed to be given to, or taken before, the president and executive council, or the president, or vice president, or in which such bonds and recognizances were to be approved by them, or any of them.

2dly. Cases, in which the president and executive council were to appoint commissioners, or other officers, for specific purposes, to supply vacancies, and to furnish instructions.

3dly. Cases, in which the president and executive council, or the president, or vice president, were to make sale of the public lands, to grant patents, to sign warrants of acceptance, survey, re-survey, and partition; to execute deeds, to issue commissions, to allow certificates, to grant licenses, and to receive the returns or reports of commissioners.

4thly. Cases, in which the president and executive council were to receive statements or reports from the comptroller-general, register-general, or treasurer; and thereupon, as the occasion might require, to confirm the same, or to allow appeals, and direct suits.

5thly. Cases, in which the president and supreme executive council, or any part of that body, were necessary to the transactions of the board of property, to execute the regulations respecting the exchange of new loan certificates, or to carry into effect any other legislative provisions. And,

6thly. Cases, in which the president was, by virtue of his office, a patron or member of any corporate institution.

You will undoubtedly, gentlemen, provide, with all proper despatch, for the exercise of these various powers; and, as many of them are not necessarily concomi-

itants of the executive authority, though now rendered essential to the regular administration of the public affairs, I am confident that you will make such a disposition of them, as shall be best calculated to accomplish the beneficial purposes for which they were respectively created.

I cannot leave this subject, gentlemen, without adding a wish that your attention may be directed, in the course of your proceedings, to a general review of the constitution and management of the public offices, particularly of those, in which the accounts of the state are adjusted, and by which its revenues are collected or received. To facilitate that investigation, I shall transmit to you the copies of letters which were addressed, by the different officers, to the late executive council, in compliance with a requisition of the board. From these you will derive some useful hints for improvements; and I rely upon the wisdom of the legislature, for devising such other arrangements as will effectually establish order and accuracy, energy and economy, in every public department.

I am happy in being able to inform you, from the representations of the judges of the supreme court and of the attorney general, that the lenity of our penal law has not occasioned any increase of crimes; but that, on the contrary, since the adoption of the new regulations respecting the confinement and labour of convicts, the number of offences have been comparatively few. Some amendments, however, are still wanting, to render the administration of justice more easy, certain and expeditious; and, for the present, allow me to suggest the utility of legislative provisions,—for defraying the expense of commitment and removal from one county to another,—for bringing fugitive felons from, or sending them to, other states—for securing to the officers of justice, to witnesses, and to jurors, the payment of their respective fees and compensations—for making it a part of the punishment, on a conviction for robbery or burglary, that the offender should restore the goods stolen, or their value—and for vesting a discretionary power in the respective courts, to punish by whipping, or other corporal punishment, such slaves as are convicted of robbery, or of burglary, or of manslaughter, instead of confinement and surety for good behaviour in the one case, and confinement to hard labour in the other; the propriety of which alteration arises from considering, that the punishment now falls in a very great degree upon the innocent master, who, indeed, is fully compensated by law, if the delinquent slave should be executed, but receives no equivalent, if he should be confined during life. In addition to these, it will be expedient to make a provision for the punishment of offences committed during the continuance of the act for the amendment of the penal laws, passed on the 15th day of December, 1786; and this may easily be effected, by reviving that act (which was incautiously repealed) so far as relates to such offences. You will, likewise, find it necessary to supply the defect, which, in consequence of the alteration of the term in the supreme court, renders it impossible to place a writ of *habeas corpus* against a person indicted in a court of oyer and terminer, in the sheriff's hands, three months before the return day, agreeably to the requisitions of the act of assembly passed in the year 1718, in order to outlaw a capital offender. In what other respects the mode of outlawry might be improved, and how far it might be advantageously extended to cases, which are no longer capital, I submit to your judgment and determination.

The very laudable attention which government has hitherto paid to the survey of roads and rivers is a conclusive proof of the importance of the object, while it furnishes an example highly deserving your imitation. Every day, indeed, produces an additional incentive to persevere in improvements of this kind. The strength of an increased population—the wealth of an extended cultivation—and the commercial policy, of ensuring the transportation of our produce from the interior counties

to the capital—are all dependent upon the ease and facility of the communications that are established throughout the state; and, when we consider Pennsylvania not only as the route that actually connects the extreme members of the Union, but as a natural avenue from the shores of the Atlantic to the vast regions of the western territory, imagination can hardly paint the magnitude of the scene which demands our industry, nor hope exaggerate the richness of the reward which solicits our enjoyment.

I shall lay before you the reports of the commissioners, who, in pursuance of the act of assembly, were respectively appointed to explore the western waters, and to view the Susquehanna, the Delaware, and other eastern parts of the state. In these reports a very accurate and circumstantial detail is contained, and it is to be hoped that an immediate execution of the plans that are suggested, may not be deemed inexpedient.

The subsisting laws for repairing and improving the public high-ways appear, in many cases, to be inadequate to those important objects, and will likewise require your attention. As it generally happens that the part of the road which is most difficult to be kept in good order lies in mountainous, thinly inhabited and unproductive districts, I am well informed that some of the courts have been induced to adopt a very improper expedient for alleviating this inconvenience, by leaving such districts within the bounds of every township; and thus they have no supervisors of the high-ways, nor indeed any other township officer, to superintend or direct this salutary branch of public policy.

While, gentleman, we are thus attentive to the improvement of the natural advantages of our country, I enjoy the most pleasing confidence, that an equal regard will be paid to the interest of science. By the well directed bounty of former legislatures, uniting with the meritorious diligence of private citizens, seminaries of learning have been dispersed throughout the state; and we have already the satisfaction to behold the University of Pennsylvania and the College of Philadelphia rivaling, with a laudable ambition, the scholastic fame of the most ancient institutions. To multiply, regulate, and strengthen the sources of education is, indeed, the duty, and must be the delight, of every wise and virtuous government; for the experience of America has evinced that knowledge, while it makes us sensible of our rights as men, enforces our obligations as members of society. Under your auspices, therefore, gentlemen, our fellow citizens may reasonably hope that every measure will be adopted, which is necessary to establish science on a pure and lasting foundation.

*Gentlemen of the Senate and
House of Representatives.*

As the importance of precedents and first impressions will naturally excite your care and circumspection in the arduous task of organizing our constitution, it would be superfluous to trouble you upon this subject, any further than to bring to your view some laws, which seem to be particularly necessary. Permit, me, therefore to call your attention to an act for regulating wages and compensations—an act for appointing subordinate officers in the treasury department, collectors, &c.—an act for establishing the state judiciary, agreeably to the constitutional outline—an act for fixing districts for Justices of the Peace—an act for regulating contested elections—an act for taking the enumeration prescribed in the fourth section of the first article of the constitution—an act for establishing schools, and promoting the arts and sciences in one or more seminaries of learning.

Besides these laws, which are immediately suggested by the constitution, an act providing for the election of delegates in Congress will claim an early consideration. Some regulations should be made for disposing of the property belonging to the state in the islands of Delaware, the present occupants being, as I am informed, desirous of taking out patents, and completing their

titles, but must be prevented till the terms of sale are prescribed. The survey of the Lake Erie tract of land is returned to Congress, and steps should be taken to complete that purchase. A law ascertaining the fees of the officers of government is much wanted, most of the fees now charged by Sheriffs and others depending upon usage, and varying considerably in the different counties. The act of the 25th of March, 1785, as far as respects the manner of supplying the vacancy that may arise by the death, removal, or disability of a Commissioner of the county, requires amendment; some provision should at the same time be made, for calling the Commissioners generally to account, it being alleged that no tribunal now exists with a sufficient power for that purpose. And the High Court of Errors and Appeals being dissolved, by the tacit operation of the new constitution, whether that should be revived, or a similar jurisdiction introduced, you will no doubt determine, when you are deliberating upon a general judiciary system. To the objects thus presented to your consideration, I am induced, by reflecting upon the great portion of the time of the legislature which has hitherto been engrossed by private bills, for incorporating religious and charitable societies, that perhaps the expense and inconvenience resulting from this cause might be avoided by a law, declaring that any number of citizens uniting for religious, literary, or charitable purposes, forming a constitution for themselves consonant to the general laws of the state, and approved by certain executive and judicial officers, should, upon recording the articles of their constitution, become, to all the legitimate purposes of their association, a corporate body. A provision of this nature has existed in a sister state for many years, without injury or complaint.

Though I have already partially adverted to the subject, it may be convenient, gentlemen, in one collected point of view, to represent to you, that the suspension of the funding tax, and the time limited for exchanging and redeeming the resolve and commonwealth money, the paper emission of the 20th of March, 1777, and the various certificates issued for horses and provisions, will expire on the first of January next. The same period is limited for exhibiting claims against the state, for supplies furnished or services rendered during the war; and perhaps under these general descriptions, any outstanding claims of the officers of the Pennsylvania line for the gratuitous allowance of clothing, directed by the eighth section of an act passed on the 1st of March, 1780, will likewise be barred. You cannot, indeed, consider it of too great importance, to ascertain all the possible demands of the state; and as this must be impracticable, if it depends entirely on the pleasure of individuals when they shall exhibit their accounts, I presume, that, after the reasonable and repeated notices which have been given, you will deem it unnecessary to extend your indulgence upon this subject. How far the policy of the preceding observation applies to the limitation which will take effect on the 10th day of April 1791, for paying, or securing to the state the payment, for lands held or claimed by any citizen of the commonwealth by location, or any other office right, obtained before the 10th of December, 1776, and yet remaining unpatented, I submit to your judgment. And you will also determine, whether the same reasons which induced the legislature to reduce the tax upon writs, issuing from the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county, until the 30th of March, 1791, do not still exist in their full force. These, I believe, however, are the only objects, which, on account of their respective limitations by law, it will be necessary to suggest to your consideration during your present sessions.

With respect to any public papers, which were in the possession of the late Executive Council, or any transactions of that board that are necessary for your further information, such steps shall be pursued, as will enable me shortly to transmit a full and satisfactory communication. In the mean time, I have thought it proper to se-

lect (in addition to the documents which I have before mentioned) the correspondence and talk that have taken place between the Council and several chiefs of the Seneca nation; and you will be pleased to take into your consideration the expediency of complying with the request which those Indians have presented, for a small loan, and of making a provision for defraying the expenses of their journey, and of their entertainment during their residence in this city.

Considering it, likewise, to be a matter of peculiar importance, I shall transmit the resolutions of Council respecting the appointment of an agent, to support the claims of the commonwealth before the Board of Commissioners established to adjust the claims of the several states against the United States; and I hope, that, concurring in the opinions which were expressed by the board, you will take the necessary steps for carrying them into effect.

A communication from the legislature of the state of Virginia, respecting the expediency of admitting the citizens to attend the debates in the Senate of the United States, will at the same time be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

I am persuaded that all the objects of revenue which fall within your jurisdiction will receive a due attention, and that such supplies will be provided for the debts and for the support of the government, as will evince a firm disposition to maintain the faith and reputation of the state.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and

House of Representatives,

Having stated these different matters of information, and recommended to your consideration the various measures which at this time I have judged expedient, permit me to hope, that you will regard this communication, not merely as an act of duty enjoined by the constitution, but also as an indisputable evidence of the sincerity of the professions, with which at our first meeting I addressed you.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, December 28th, 1790.

FINANCES, 1790—CONTINUED.

No. 2.—DR. *The General Revenues of the State, and the payments made therefrom.*

To balance deficient per annual statement £13,310 18 9

David Rittenhouse, Esq. late Treasurer, for the following sums paid for servants enlisted in the American army, omitted the last annual account:

By A. Boyd, Esq. treasurer of Chester county, to Jas. Glendengen, in 1787, £4 0 0

J. Thome, Esq. of Dauphin, to A. Eckart, for three servants in 1787 79 3 4

S. Davidson, Esq. Bedford, to E. Burd, February, 1788, 16 0 0

E. Douglas, Esq. Fayette, to Robert M'Laughlin 30 0 0

129 3 4

Paid by the Treasurer of Lancaster for apprehending British deserters.

To Henry Stottenback, for 7 30 2 10

To Peter Hatter, 2 8 15 0

To Alex. Montgometry, 3 12 14 1

51 11 11

180 15 3

For this sum paid Col. James O'Harra, a balance, on warrant of Council for 7000 dollars for supplies to the troops in the western country, and chargeable, when settled to the United States 750 0 0

Paid Messrs. Balliot and Armstrong, a balance due them as commissioners at Wyoming 173 5 4

Paid Major William Armstrong, as commissioner to ditto, for running the northern boundary line 155 18 0

Paid the following persons, for money lent the state for the purpose of recruiting the Pennsylvania line in 1780:

Robert Cocks 18 0 0

Andrew Tybout, 21l specie and interest 26 5 6

J. Ingersol, 15 ditto 20 6 0

Estate of Samuel Morris, 500 continental and ditto 8 5 0

Samuel Morris, Jr. 1000 do. 16 15 2

James Roney, 100 do. 1 18 6

Hugh Henry, 100 do. 1 17 3

James Imlay, 10l specie and ditto 12 0 0

J. M. Nesbit, 50 do. 60 0 0

J. M. Nesbit and Co. 50 do. 66 10 0

B. M'Clenachan, his balance, principal, and interest 167 3 3

399 0 8

Paid Jonathan Wallace, taking up a British deserter 5 1 3

Paid sundry expenses of printing and signing the treasury notes issued per act of 21st March 1783 219 8 0

Paid Charles Risk, signing bills of March 1785 41 12 0

1925 0 6

Warrants paid by Christian Febiger, Esq. State Treasurer:

William M'Clay, for his account of 10 surveys for the German Lutheran congregation 33 5 0

Managers of Pennsylvania Hospital, their account, J. M' Manus's (an invalid) expenses 47 14 0

James Searle, Esq. balance of his account as member of Congress 9 3 0

Ditto as agent in Europe 499 2 2

508 5 2

Widow Roberts, for 1 year's pension due her 1st April last 75 0 0

Lieut. Ebenezer Denny, payable out the fund appropriated by act of 10th November 1787, for the recruiting service, to be charged to the United States, and for which Col. Josiah Harmar is to account, viz.

Expended by captain David M'Curdy, in recruiting Pennsylvania quota troops 26 5 0

Do. by capt. Wm. Ferguson 18 15 0

Do. by said Ebenezer Denny 25 17 6

Do. by captain Josiah Ashton 26 5 0

97 2 6

Clement Biddle, the amount

of interest due to sundry persons on monies borrowed for the relief of disabled pensioners, in consequence of order of Council, per act 29th Nov. 1789,

6 4 8
767 11 4

Paid enlisting a servant in the late army

2 2 0

Paid Nathaniel Ellicot, late a commissioner of loan in Bucks county, for 13 certificates granted to persons who borrowed money, formerly paid by the trustees out of interest

2 8 9

Paid Thos. Rabar, of Berks county, for the time of a servant enlisted into the service

6 16 0

Paid George Benister, apprehending two British deserters and expenses,

7 19 2

19 5 11

To Stephen Duncan Esq. Treasurer of Cumberland, pd. sundry writs issued against delinquent collectors

5 13 3

Paid enlisting servants for the army, per account,

20 8 0

26 1 7

To John Baker, Esq. treasurer of city and county, paid enlisting servants, do.

38 9 9

To warrant in favor of John Weitzel, a balance due him for provisions furnished John Van Campen, commissary for the militia employed on the Wyoming expedition, in 1784,

58 16 0

Warrant in favor of William Chancellor, amount of goods supplied Col. Wilson, by order of council, to be distributed among the Seneca Indians, to pacify them for the murder of two men of their nation on Pine creek,

111 18 2

Island money, for this sum received in exchange for an equal sum in bills of March 1785, and for city lots,

399 10 0

For this sum received in exchange for do.

13 10 0

413 0 0

This sum paid by David Rittenhouse, Esq. four years interest on £395 2 10 Island money exchanged,

79 0 7

Do paid by C. Febiger, Esq. four years interest on £13 10 0 do.

2 14 0

81 14 7

David Rittenhouse, his commission on the above sum,

2 12 7

To this sum paid by Christian Febiger, Esq. in bills of March 1785, for an equal sum rec'd. in interest notes, 10 dollars,

3 15 0

To do. by David Rittenhouse, Esq. being a part of \$3592 75 cts. delivered to the committee, and burnt Oct. 4th 1788, not brought to account until Nov. 1789, \$3,484 75 cts.

1,306 15 7

1,310 10 7

Do. by do. in bills of March 1785, for an equal sum received in bills of June 1780, being a part of \$1,391,292 delivered to the committee, and burnt Nov. 21st 1788,

but not brought to account

until Nov. 1789, \$15,464

3799 0 0

Paid interest on ditto,

1946 16 8

7745 16 8

To Sharp Delany, Esq. for error in two payments, July 1785 and May 1786,

6 0 0

To pensions to widows and children of commissioned officers of the Pennsylvania line, state regiments, flying camp and state navy, who were killed or died in actual service during the late war, per act 1st March 1780, from 1st Oct. 1789 to 30th Sept. 1790,

1890 12 6

To pensions to widows and children of militia, per act 27th March 1790, from 25th May 1790, to do.

1087 9 4

To pensions to officers and privates who were disabled in the service of the U. States during the late war, per act of 22d Sept. 1785, from 1st Oct. 1789 to 30th Sept. 1790,

539 5 5

To grant to the late proprietors, on acct. of sundry warrants issued by council from 1st Oct. 1789, to 30th Sept. 1790,

10,496 3 0

To interest on new loan certificates, from 1st Oct. 1789, to 30th Sept. 1790,

59,337 0 0

To interest on funded debt, from 1st Oct. to do.

4,614 12 3

To claims and improvements, for this sum, to inland navigation, &c.

5000 0 0

To expenses of government, per act 26th March 1789,

10,000 0 0

To tonnage duties, for balance of that account,

4 19 9

To D. Rittenhouse, Esq. for an over credit given John Baker, Esq. in his account of taxes for 1788, £320 10 0, being credited pro £302 10 0, difference,

18 0 0

To this sum credited Stephen Duncan, for balance due him on his account of class tax,

1 8 7

To warrants issued for pay and mileage of members of the convention convened to alter and amend the constitution of this state:

City and county, 931 12 0

Lancaster, 498 9 0

York, 580 8 0

Chester, 341 19 0

Berks, 457 10 0

Cumberland, 274 13 0

Montgomery, 325 11 0

Bucks, 351 11 0

Dauphin, 264 4 0

Northampton, 336 1 0

Bedford, 218 8 0

Franklin, 211 16 0

Fayette, 233 0 0

Washington, 482 15 0

Northumberland, 188 12 0

Westmoreland, 229 15 0

Huntingdon, 100 5 0

Luzerne, 99 5 0

Allegheny, 117 1 0

Mifflin, 90 0 0

Delaware, 170 4 0

6502 19 0

Sec'y, clerks, door

keeper and messenger's pay, 537 13 3

Incidental expenses

of the House, 87 1 9

Printing, 1,346 3 9

1,970 18 9

8,473 17, 9

To this sum allowed Stephen Duncan, esq. commission on 18d. taxes,	0 13 1
To general revenues in state money, for this sum received from Lancaster and Bucks, in state money of 1781, credited in taxes of 1782 and 1782,	623 8 3
	<u>132,905 11 0</u>

Supra Cr.

By this sum received of the executors of Stocker and Wharton, a balance due by that house on sundry protested bills, &c.	249 16 6
Sundry balances due the state received by D. Rittenhouse, Esq.	
Of General Lacy, May 14th, 1789, for one set horse cantons,	30 0 0
John Ross, per J. Nicholson, July 18th, 1789, said to be a balance of his account arms purchased,	129 12 0
John Coburn, Oct. 8th 1778, balance for work done at the Chevaux-de-frieze,	0 10 0
James Tatlow, interest which had been paid on an altered certificate, No. 7432,	2 8 7
Wm. C. Bradford, a balance on his account as commissary to the state fleet,	2 2 5
Judge Atlee, said to be a balance of money advanced him by council,	22 18 11
	<u>187 11 11</u>
Sundry balance remaining from 1784, received by D. Rittenhouse, Esq.	33 10 9
Received of Mr. Morris interest on an order,	4 1 0
	<u>37 11 9</u>
By David Rittenhouse, Esq. for this sum charged in his former accounts as paid Col. Harmar in certain orders on county treasurers, which were not paid,	292 10 0
This sum received of William Montgomery, in part of a balance due the state in the purchase of cattle in 1782, received Feb. 19th, 1789,	21 0 0
Received Dec. 12th, 1789, in full,	24 18 3
	<u>45 18 3</u>
Sales of Province Island and city lots, received by D. Rittenhouse, Esq.	2,132 9 0
Received by Christian Febiger, Esq.	85 0 9
	<u>2,217 9 9</u>
Virginia grants and lands sold in the old and new purchase, received at different payments from the receiver-general in bills of March 1785,	1,526 6 10
Unseated lands. Received for taxes in Bedford,	122 9 2
Ditto York,	70 18 4
Ditto Westmoreland,	30 4 11
	<u>223 12 5</u>
This sum, a short credit in account of last year,	0 15 0
This sum received of Nathaniel Falconer, Esq. Health Officer, on account head money,	22 10 0
Monies arising from loan of £50,000 for this sum, being a part of the £18,827 of bills of credit that were burnt, and	

charged in last year's account, as stated by David Rittenhouse, Esq.	4,881 17 4
Impost, for this sum paid into the treasury by Sharp Delany, Esq. from 1st October 1789 to 30th Sept. 1790, deducting the amount for protecting duties,	2,400 11 3
By taxes from 1st October 1789, to 30th September 1790, per the following schedule	82,833 9 2
Balance deficient on these funds for the year 1790, new account	16,378 10 10
	<u>£132,705 11 0</u>

SCHEDULE
Taxes received from October 1st, 1789, to September 30th, 1790.

Counties.	1781.	1782.	1783.	1785.	1786.	1787.	1788.	1789.	Total.
City and County									
Lancaster	£619 3 8	2661 13 11	495 8 11		2850 19 1	810 11 1	1958 17 4	7971 17 1	715789 11 6
York	501 4 8	948 12 5	9 1860 10	03787 8	57 16 10	9 1232 13 5	1648 3 6	1632 5 0	114631 7 10
Cheshire	500 0 0	02029 12 5					116 6 9	4932 9 3	7636 5 3 3
Berks	800 15 6	1839 1 11					1379 9 10	2181 7 10	6433 2 9
Cumberland	465 11 9	2229 6 2	1304 4 11	345 17 3	237 3 2	185 9 4	430 14 5	974 7 10	6322 12 0
Montgomery							991 3 2	4820 5 2	5942 12 0
Bucks		2 10 0	29 9 11	210 4 11	413 8 8	9242 7 10	1615 9 10	1724 11 3	64984 15 4
Dauphin							107 0 0	1724 11 3	33284 15 4
Northampton	23 5 8	178 9 10	38 13 0	172 11 4	512 14 8	839 17 3	107 0 0	1724 11 3	33284 15 4
Bedford		125 7 9		431 17 3	67 6 8	140 1 8	410 10 7	1301 16 6	2323 15 3
Franklin				156 0 0	310 12 7	103 12 0	340 12 11	307 13 0	1309 2 11
Fayette						85 15 0	149 13 8	63 14 2	765 15 5
Washington		9 3 3					55 0 1	694 15 7	694 15 7
Northumberland				16 6 6	6 13 10	18 11 6	87 14 4	189 14 4	434 16 4
Westmoreland							23 7 0	145 7 11	295 9 4
Huntingdon	£1108 1 18	771 8 7	8665 6 5	53193 7 3	8492 1 10	6475 13 7	13536 16 6	32590 13 11	82833 9 2

Note. The sums credited the counties are different in some instances from the report in August last to 31st July, owing to several payments that had been credited, one year being applied to the credit of another, when County Treasurers accounts were settled.

Months.	Mean Tem- perature.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range of Thermom.	Hottest days	Coldest days.	Number of fair days.	Number of Cloudy days.	Depth of Rain.	Prevailing Winds.	Prevailing Weather of each month.
January	35.02°	47°	20°	27°	16th	30th	17	14	1.69-100	N. W., S. W.	Fair, dry and mild.
February	35.99	54	17	37	13th	4th	8	20	4.91-100	N. E., S. W.	Cloudy, wet and disagreeable.
March	47.80	66	36	30	17th	1st, 2d, 26th	15	16	4.29-100	N. E., N. W.	Cool, wet and unpleasant.
April	56.11	71	34	37	29th	3d	20	10	1.2-100	N. W., N. E.	Fair, pleasant and dry.
May	65.91	81	49	32	25th	4th	24	7	1.64-100	S. W., S. E.	Very fair, dry and warm.
June	76.49	88	59	29	12th	4th	18	12	3.34-100	S. W., N. W.	Hot, moist, and favourable to vegetation.
July	80.37	91	70	21	21st, 22d, 23d	2d	23	8	1.96-100	S. W., N. W.	Hot, moist, and favourable to vegetation.
August	75.91	89	60	29	16th	19th	21	10	3.69-100	N. E., S. W., N. W.	Moderate, fair and agreeable.
Sept.	68.43	80	55	25	15th	25th	20	10	1.22-100	N. W., S. W.	Fair and moderate, cool.
October	60.47	78	40	38	6th	19th, 22d	17	14	1.41-100	N. W., N. E., S. W.	Dry, and fair.
Nov.	45.37	70	30	40	6th	13th	16	15	3.60-100	N. W., S. W.	Dry, moderate, and pleasant.
Dec.	35.90	56	12	44	17th	13th	16	15	3.60-100	N. W., S. W.	Cold and variable.
							215	150	31.77-100		

Prevailing winds of the year, N. W., S. W.

Total of the year, 31 77-100 inches.

Hottest month, July.

Coldest month, February.

Greatest range of Thermometer occurred in December, 44°.

The mercury was the highest July 21st and 23d, 91° —lowest, December 13th, 12°.

Thunder and lightning occurred in sixteen days.

Mean temperature of the year 56.98.

Mean temperature of 1824, 55.36°

[*American Journ. Med. Sciences.*

CAPTAIN REED.

The arrival of several of the officers of the Vixen enables us to publish a more particular account of the loss of that vessel, and the death of her gallant commander, Capt. Reed, an officer so eminently entitled to the usual biographical memorial.

He was the youngest son of the late President Reed, of Pennsylvania, and received the honour of his name from Gen. Washington, at a time when that illustrious person was in habits of confidential intimacy with his father. Such were the early auspices of a man, who in the morning of life an inscrutable Providence has consigned to an untimely death. After receiving a liberal collegiate education and graduating at Princeton, Capt. Reed entered the navy; and as he regularly rose through all the various stations from midshipman to master and commander, was always distinguished for intrepidity, scientific and practical seamanship, unexceptionable deportment, in subordination and in command, with every other endowment for the highest rank of that honourable profession, which has just exalted its adepts to the summit of maritime ascendancy, at the very moment when the subject of this article has descended into the tomb.

In private life his characteristics were probity, cheerfulness, extensive intellectual acquirements, a most unaffected diffidence of his own sterling merit—together with a general sobriety and chasteness of conduct, a due sense of moral and religious obligations, not always the recommendations and sometimes not even the aim of young gentlemen of the sword.

He acted as 2d lieutenant of the Nautilus in the memorable attack on Tripoli, in August 1806, after the death of Capt. Somers; and 1st lieutenant James Decatur took command of that vessel, stood into the harbour with the utmost gallantry and skilfulness, and effectually covered the gun-boats in their operations. For his conduct on that occasion he was noticed by Com. Preble in his general orders, issued on the termination of that bold and successful enterprise. Lieut. Reed afterwards accompanied Gen. Eaton's detachment to the coast of Africa, and served on board the vessel which co-operated with him on that romantic expedition.

When war was declared against England last summer Capt. Reed solicited employment, though his health was extremely delicate. He was ordered to a command to the southward, whither he repaired immediately notwithstanding the unhealthiness of the climate at that season. The death of Capt. Gadsden preferred him to the command of the brig Vixen. The sea air, in a great degree restored his health: but it was his peculiar hard fate to be captured by a force so superior as to preclude any contest, (the Southampton frigate) then to be shipwrecked on an inhospitable coast, and finally to die a prisoner among strangers. During all these reverses, however, he preserved that equanimity and resolution which never forsook him. When the Southampton and Vixen ran ashore, in the night, the English crew became mutinous from intoxication, and what was saved from the wrecks was principally due to the exertions of the American seamen, under the direction and encouragement of Capt. Reed. For this generous interposition he received the public acknowledgments of Sir James Yeo, the British commander, and an offer of his parole to return home, but would not leave his officers and men behind him, and chose rather to remain with them in the unwholesome atmosphere of which he was, unfortunately, the first victim. He died, after four days illness, of a fever brought on by the fatigues, anxiety, and exposures incident to his painful and mortifying situation. His enemies paid those honours to his remains which the brave of all nations render to each other. His interment was attended by the British officers, and a detachment from the garrison, who committed him to the earth with the ceremonies of a military funeral.

The naval annals of his own country now blazing with recent renown, will not withhold a suitable testimonial

to the memory of an officer, whose lot it was at such a time to undergo the total frustration of his ambition, and shipwreck, and captivity, and an untimely death.—*Nat. Intel.* 1813.

Extract from a Jamaica paper of the 5th July 1828.

"We noticed in a former number the arrival of the U. S. schr. *Grampus*. We were not then aware of the precise object of her visit. She was directed to bring out a tomb-stone to be placed over the grave of Capt. Reed, who is buried in the church yard of Spanish town.

"Through the indulgence of the gentlemen to whom the stone is addressed, we have had an opportunity of viewing a beautiful slab of marble, with the following feeling record of the remembrance in which the friends of the deceased cherish the kindness shown to him in captivity."

IN

Memory of

GEORGE WASHINGTON REED,
Master Commandant in the Navy of the
UNITED STATES:

Born at Philadelphia, May 26, 1780.
Captured in the United States' brig of War *VIXEN*,
Under his Command,

By H. B. M. Frigate *Southampton*.
He died a Prisoner of War at this place,
January 4, 1813.

Unwilling to forsake his companions in captivity, he declined a proffered Parole, and sunk under a Tropical Fever.

This Stone

Is inscribed by the hand of Affection as a Memorial of his virtues.

And records the gratitude of his Friends for the kind offices which, in the season of sickness, and hour of death, he received at the hands of
A generous Foë.

MILL CREEK.

The head of the Schuylkill Canal, since the extension of the work, is Mill Creek. At the junction of that stream with the Schuylkill, a village is already laid out; and although at present rather wild and rugged in its appearance, we have no doubt it will in a short time become a flourishing place. The site is directly on the canal, where commodious wharves and landings are now being built. The village has received the name of Port Carbon.

In the very precincts of the place, several mines of superior coal have been opened, and as there is a gradual descent from the mines to the town, the facilities for transportation are very superior. In viewing the site of the village and its vicinity, we were attracted by a very cheap and simply constructed rail road, laid by Mr. Abraham Pott, from the landings into a fine vein of coal which he has just opened. The rails are entirely of wood, and it is not intended to plate them with iron.—This, it is true, will increase the friction, and consequently the resistance to the cars, but the road is so graduated, that one horse may with ease draw ten tons, or from 50 to 75 tons a day. The coal in the neighbourhood of Port Carbon is as plentiful and of as good quality as in any part of Schuylkill county.

[*Miner's Journal.*

Meadville, (Pa.) July 31.

On Thursday afternoon, the 24th inst. a severe thunder gust passed over our village. A portion of the electric fluid struck two trees in front of Mr. Gibson's hotel, when he and another gentleman were within a few feet of its effects; yet neither they nor any others were injured, though several in the vicinity perceived a sensible shock.

A little after the above noticed explosion, about 4 o'clock, a most painful and alarming scene was exhibited on the farm of Mr. Cornelius Van Horne, a mile be-

low this place, and a quarter of a mile from his house. His three sons, three sons of Mr. Samuel Sloan, and three other young men, two of whom were strangers from the lower part of Ohio, were at work in a wheat field previous to the tempest. Very imprudently, they repaired to a large elm tree for shelter from the rain which came down in torrents. A sickle had been stuck into the bark of the tree as high as one could reach.—Some of the young men stood leaning against the tree, one directly under the sickle, James Van Horne just before this one, others were seated on the roots of the tree jutting above the ground, and one was under a shock of wheat perhaps a rod off.

The lightning struck the top of the tree, and 15 or 20 feet from the root, the body, gouging out a furrow. At a moment little expected, all these nine young men were instantly senseless!

It is painful to add that Joseph Sloan was killed; yet, wonderful to relate, the rest escaped with their lives! He was seated on a large projecting root of the tree.—The lightning struck his head, temples, back of his neck, and passing under his chin, went off following his body in various directions. He was at the age of nearly sixteen years, the eldest son of his parents, an active and promising youth, on whom his enfeebled father depended much for aid in supporting his large family. It is supposed that all the survivors must have remained in a senseless state, about half an hour—none in the neighbourhood suspecting the calamity till one of the young men who was so far recovered as to give the alarm. He hastened home, and like one of the messengers of Job, as soon as he entered the house, exclaimed—*mother they are all dead but I.* The feeling of a tender mother, unforwarned, on receiving such tidings, may be conceived, but cannot be expressed. A messenger was despatched for a physician, and others with a wagon to the fatal spot, and all were brought in the wagon except one, who by this time with some assistance, was able to walk.

James Van Horne remained senseless for some hours, and for a time it was feared that the vital spark had fled. Dr. Bemus arriving soon, threw upon him a bucket of cold water, which had a favourable resuscitating effect; put his blood into circulation, so that he was very much relieved by the lancet; yet the exercise of his reason was not recovered till late in the evening. He is still considered as in a critical situation.

The rest who were providentially spared with life, are in a hopeful way, yet most of them complain of much soreness. Their hair was singed; a boot of one was ripped and tore at the sole; the waistcoat of another had a large perforation; and most of them have livid streaks in various parts of their bodies. It is worthy of remark, that upon the breast and other parts of the body of Joseph Sloan, were distinct and well-defined impressions of *elm twigs and leaves* with the minutest ramification of their numerous fibres—a number of such twigs and leaves having been torn from a limb a little above him, and lying on the ground about him—the effect of the lightning.—*Norristown Register.*

Coal Trade of the Schuylkill.—Shipments of Coal from Mount Carbon to Philadelphia:

		Tons.
Week ending ending 9th inst.	79 boats carrying	2,162½
Per last report,	909 do do	22,844
Total	988	25,006½

Printed every Saturday morning by William F. Geddes, No. 59 Locust street, Philadelphia; where, and at the Editor's residence, No. 51 Filbert street, subscriptions will be thankfully received. Price five dollars per annum—payable in six months after the commencement of publication—and annually, thereafter, by subscribers resident in or near the city—or where there is an agent. Other subscribers pay in advance.

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DEVOTED TO THE PRESERVATION OF EVERY KIND OF USEFUL INFORMATION RESPECTING THE STATE.

EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD, NO. 51, FILBERT STREET.

VOL. II.—NO. 6.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 23, 1828.

NO. 34.

PITTSBURG MINERAL SPRING. *A Chemical Analysis of the Pittsburgh Mineral Spring.*

By WILLIAM MEADE, M. D.

From *Professor Silliman's Journal*, April 1828.

Sir—A mineral spring having been lately discovered on the estate of J. S. Scully, Esq. near Pittsburg, in the state of Pennsylvania, which had attracted considerable attention, I was favoured by the proprietor with a few bottles of the water carefully put up, with a request that I would make a chemical analysis of it, with some observations on its medical qualities. The result of this analysis I now take the liberty of sending to you, together with some extracts from the remarks which I have made on the general properties of a class of mineral waters, which are ranked as chalybeates, and which are not uncommon in this country, though not generally known, or their valuable properties fully appreciated. If you think the subject of any interest to the public, or that such an inquiry is within the limits of those branches of science, to which your useful Journal is appropriated, this communication is perfectly at your service.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,

W. MEADE.

The Pittsburg Mineral Spring, is pleasantly situated on the farm of John S. Scully, Esq. in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, four miles south-west of the city of Pittsburg, and two miles south of the Ohio river. It issues from the fissures of a rock, on the side of a small hill, and discharges about a gallon of water per minute, which is conveyed through a tunnel into a reservoir, from which it is pumped to supply the bath house. The water in the spring, when undisturbed for a few hours, is covered with a thin white pellicle, which after some time assumes an iridescent appearance. It then falls to the bottom, and is renewed, if the water be not disturbed, as may be more particularly observed every morning.

When the water is first taken from the spring, its appearance in a glass is perfectly clear; its taste is lively and rather pungent, with a peculiar ferruginous flavour, and an odour which has some resemblance to the scouring of a gun barrel, and which is easily recognised as arising from an impregnation of sulphuretted hydrogen gas.

If the water is allowed to remain for some hours in a glass, it loses, in some degree, its transparency, as well as its lively and pungent taste; numerous air bubbles are extracted from it, and a light deposit takes place on the inside of the glass, which renders it pellucid. Vessels which are constantly used become lined with an ochry incrustation, which is with difficulty removed, and the bottom and sides of the well, as well as those substances over which the water flows, contain a sediment of the same nature.

The temperature of the spring is nearly the same at all seasons of the year. In the month of August, when the atmosphere was as high as 85 of Fahrenheit, the temperature of the water was only 54.

The specific gravity of the water differs little from the purest water. When compared with distilled water it is as 1002 to 1000.

Having made these preliminary remarks on the external qualities of the spring, I proceed to an experimental inquiry into its chemical properties.

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1. Examination of the contents of the water by tests and reagents.

EXPER. 1. *Litmus paper* when dipped into the water fresh from the spring has its colour immediately changed from blue to red, but the colour is fugacious: nor will the water when boiled produce any such effect, a decisive proof that this change was produced by the presence of uncombined carbonic acid gas, and not by a fixed acid.

2. *Paper stained with tumeric* is not changed in colour by this water, nor could it well be expected as the carbonic acid gas would repress the effect of this test.

3. *Lime water* produces an immediate turbidness and precipitation when added to this water, yet a variety of circumstances are to be attended to in the application of this test. The usual directions which are given are, that the *Lime water* shall be added to it in equal quantity. This, however, if the mineral water is saturated with carbonic acid, as in the case of the Ballston water, is too much, and if the water contains but little carbonic acid, it is not sufficient to decompose the same water, in order therefore to ensure a complete and permanent precipitation of the lime, it requires four cubic inches of the water of this spring to decompose three cubic inches of lime. It is evident, therefore, that the greater quantity of carbonic acid gas, which is contained in a mineral water, the less of that water is required to produce the requisite change, so that by observing this rule, an experienced chemist can form a tolerable accurate judgment of the quantity of carbonic acid contained in any mineral water.

4. *Tincture of galls*, when poured into a glass of this water strikes an immediate purple colour, which after standing for some time, increases in intensity, but no such change takes place if the water has been previously boiled.

5. *Prussiat of potash*.—This test produces an immediate change in the colour of the water; it first becomes green, and after standing some hours assumes a blue colour.

6. *Nitrat of silver*.—When a few drops of this test are added to a glass of this water, a dense white flocculent precipitate is thrown down, which after some time changes to a light purple colour.

7. *Acetate of lead*, throws down an immediate dense white precipitate, the colour of which is rendered a shade darker when allowed to stand in the glass for a few hours. This precipitate is partly dissolved when a few drops of nitric acid are poured on it, which shows that a small quantity of sulphuric, as well as muriatic acid, is present; muriat of lead being soluble, while the sulphate is perfectly insoluble in any acid.

8. *Muriat of Barytes*, produces a white cloud when permitted to stand for some time, a precipitate falls which is not soluble in nitric acid.

9. *Oxalat of Ammonia*, produces a slight turbidness but scarcely any precipitate.

10. *Liquid or pure ammonia*, has no effect on the water either when fresh from the spring or when concentrated by boiling.

11. *Carbonat of potash*, does not disturb the transparency of the water.

12. *Sulphuric acid*.—This acid produces no change.

II. Inferences to be drawn from the above experiments.

If it was only required to determine the quality of this water, and the nature of the ingredients, these experiments would be nearly sufficient; but no chemical investigation will be deemed satisfactory at present which does not exhibit the exact proportions of the different ingredients. Before however we proceed further in the investigation, the use of tests and reagents become an important guide; by their means future experiments may be conducted with more precision, and when we proceed to evaporation, much time and labour are spared in looking for those substances which we had previously ascertained by reagents not to be present. Thus having discovered iron by experiments 4 and 5, and that it was held in solution by carbonic acid, it was in vain to look for any metallic salt, and we have only to determine the quantity of iron which is thus suspended.

Experiments 1 and 3 have shown the presence of a considerable quantity of carbonic acid gas.

Experiments 1 and 4 show that the iron is held in solution by this gas.

Experiments 6 and 7 demonstrate the presence of muriatic acid combined with a base.

Experiments 8 and 9 show the presence of a small quantity of sulphuric acid and of lime.

It now remains to confirm these, by evaporation and more direct experiments, as well as to determine the quantity of each substance in a given quantity of water.

III. Examination of the gaseous contents.

As many of the most important qualities of mineral waters arise from the gas with which they are impregnated, there is no part of their analysis which requires more attention. In order to determine the quantity of this gas I proceeded in the manner which I have pointed out in my essay on the mineral waters of Ballston and Saratoga, and which I have uniformly found successful. A plate of the instrument which I used on those occasions, will be found in the publication alluded to. It consists of a tin vessel calculated to hold one quart of water. A covering was soldered on it, and no opening left except one at the top, to which was adapted a small tube about half an inch long, and one third of an inch in diameter. A graduated decanter was connected with this, which was filled with hot water. Heat was then applied to the tin vessel, when the gas which was extricated from one quart of water was collected in the glass vessel graduated into cubic inches. I found that the whole of the gas which was extricated from one quart of the water amounted to eighteen cubic inches, which, when passed through lime water, was entirely taken up by it, so that it consisted entirely of carbonic acid gas. Some surprise may be excited at finding so small a quantity of carbonic acid in this water, when we compare it with the waters of Saratoga and Ballston, but let it be recollected that they have no resemblance; and if we refer to the analysis of the most celebrated chalybeates in Europe, and even in this country, none of them are stated to contain more, and few of them so much. It is even probable that if this water were examined when immediately taken from the spring, it would be found to contain more of this gas.

IV. Examination of the contents of the Pittsburg Mineral Spring by evaporation.

The experiments which have already been detailed throw great light on the qualities of this water, and enable the experienced chemist to decide upon the nature, but not on the quantity of the different substances with which it is impregnated. To make an accurate estimate of these I proceeded to evaporate one quart of water in a glazed China vessel, placed in a sand bath over a furnace. Heat was gradually applied, but never allowed to exceed 180 or 200 of Fahrenheit, when the gas began to arise, the water became slightly turbid, and a light pellicle appeared on its surface, which gradually subsided to the bottom of the vessel, and when the water was evaporated to dryness, the whole of the residuum or solid contents which was collected, amounted to 4 grains.

This powder when exposed to the atmosphere for several days, showed no signs of deliquescence, nor was it sensibly increased in weight. In order to determine the component parts of these four grains, I proceeded in the following manner. I poured over it, in a small phial bottle, about half an ounce of alcohol of the specific gravity .827, and shook it repeatedly for twenty-four hours, then filtered it carefully, when I found it had lost in weight only half a grain, which was the whole that the alcohol had taken up. The residue, now reduced to three and a half grains, was treated with an ounce of pure distilled water, and having left it sufficiently long to complete the solution of whatever was soluble in pure water, I again filtered it carefully, and dried the residuum, which was now reduced to one and a half grains.

Only this residuum, which resisted the action of alcohol and of distilled water remained to be examined, and, as from former experiments I had satisfied myself that it must consist principally of the iron and earths contained in the water, I re-dissolved it in dilute marine acid, which took up the whole of it, except half a grain of white powder, which remained on the filter, and which not being soluble in dilute marine acid, was found to be gypsum, or sulphate of lime.

We have now three solutions, which we shall examine in the following order:—

First—That which was taken up by the alcohol, and consisted of only half a grain. This could be only muriate of lime or muriate of magnesia. Having converted it into an aqueous solution by previous evaporation, and subsequent dilution in a small quantity of distilled water, I found that it was precipitated by pure ammonia, and showed the presence of marine acid by the addition of nitrate of silver. Thus we have decided the presence of muriate of magnesia, half a grain.

Second—It will be perceived that the distilled water had taken up two grains of the residuum, from the solution in alcohol. To ascertain the properties of this, I evaporated this aqueous solution over a lamp in a glass vessel. When the evaporation was nearly finished saline cubic crystals appeared, which on examination, were found to be wholly muriate of soda, or common salt.

The third and last solution in marine acid, which consisted of one grain, was diluted with distilled water, and as I had no reason to doubt it contained the whole of the iron with which the water was impregnated, I added a few drops of succinat of ammonia, which immediately threw down a brown precipitate. When the whole of it was precipitated, the solution was filtered, and after the residuum had been exposed to a red heat it was weighed and examined, when it was found to consist of one grain of oxide of iron.

The analysis of the Pittsburg Mineral Spring having been thus completed, I shall here recapitulate the whole of its contents as it appeared from experiments, as follows:—

Muriate of soda	-	-	-	-	2	0
Muriate of magnesia	-	-	-	-	1	1
Oxide of iron	-	-	-	-	1	0
Sulphate of lime	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total,					4	0

Quantity of carbonic acid gas in one quart of water, eighteen cubic inches.

V. General remarks on the sensible properties of the Pittsburg Mineral Spring, and of its comparative qualities as resembling those most celebrated in Europe and America.

When we take a view of the component parts of this mineral water, as they appear by analysis, we must perceive it is an uncommonly pure water, possessing all the qualities of a strong chalybeate. Those who are not accustomed to examine waters of this description, may at first feel some surprise at not finding it to contain a greater quantity of solid contents, but when we refer to the analysis of similar springs both in Europe and Ame-

rica, as performed by the most distinguished chemists in each country, we shall find that the Pittsburg spring possesses qualities equal to any of them, and to many is greatly superior. As an instance in point, I shall take for example, in the first place, the waters of Tunbridge, in England, one of the most celebrated and established chalybeates of that country, on which many treatises have been written, and much discussion taken place with respect to its medical qualities. According to the analysis of the celebrated Dr. Babington, the Tunbridge water contains only one grain of oxide of iron in a gallon of water, while the Pittsburg spring contains four times as much, viz. one grain in a quart. It also contains only ten cubic inches of carbonic acid gas in one gallon of water, while the Pittsburg spring contains eighteen inches in a quart. On the whole, its solid contents do not amount to more than one-fourth of the quantity we find in the Pittsburg spring; and yet this mineral spring is as much frequented as any in England, and is known to possess most valuable medicinal properties in those diseases to which it is applicable. But we shall refer to various mineral springs in this country of established reputation, where extensive buildings have been erected, and which are frequented with great advantage, by invalids from all parts of the union. In doing so I shall select those whose qualities are precisely similar, and whose virtues are to be attributed chiefly to their chalybeate qualities.

The mineral water of Schooley's mountain, in the state of New Jersey, is perhaps one of those which has for many years sustained the greatest reputation as a chalybeate. Having visited it myself, I have had an opportunity of observing its powerful medicinal qualities as a chalybeate, but for an accurate and able analysis of it, I must refer to an essay of Professor M'Neven, of New York, where it will be found that the whole contents of one gallon of the water are only about eight grains, two grains of which consist of oxide of iron—and that one quart contains nineteen inches of carbonic acid gas. Here then we have a mineral water of acknowledged reputation which does not contain much more than one-fourth the quantity either of iron or saline solid contents, which we find in the Pittsburg spring, and as nearly as possible the same quantity of carbonic acid gas. I could refer to many other springs of the same nature, in this country, possessing the same properties, but scarcely one have I ever examined, possessing them in the same degree; among others, the Yellow Springs, in Pennsylvania, where beautiful buildings are erected, and accommodations of every kind are prepared for the invalid; yet, having myself made an analysis of this water with great care, I found that it had no claim to rank as a chalybeate of a superior order. In fact, all those mineral springs which are impregnated with iron, held in solution by the carbonic acid gas, in whatever country they are situated, are properly called chalybeates, and are endowed with nearly the same medicinal properties. What these are I shall now proceed to point out.

VI. *On the medicinal qualities of the waters of the Pittsburg Mineral Spring, with observations on the effect of such waters on the system.*

The operation of the chalybeate waters, perhaps the most important class of natural medicines, has greatly occupied the attention of practical physicians. Much refinement has been introduced into the subject, which it is my intention to avoid, as my main object is to point out the principal effects which such waters produce on the system, and the diseases to which they are more particularly applicable. Let me however premise, that though the principal virtues in those waters are derived from their chalybeate impregnation, yet certain differences will arise, which modify or alter their operation. These may be traced either to the presence of an active neutral salt or to a large excess of carbonic acid. I cannot exemplify this better, than by referring to the waters of Ballston and Saratoga, all of which contain iron in greater or less quantity, but containing also, as most

of them do, a considerable quantity of a neutral salt, the effects of the iron as a tonic are counteracted by the purgative quality of this salt, which totally alters their medicinal qualities, and renders the use of them inexpedient in many diseases, where a purely chalybeate water would have the most beneficial effects.

In taking the Pittsburg water as an example of a numerous class of natural springs, properly called chalybeates, I shall first make some observations on the effect of iron on the system, and then show that in the state in which it is found in such waters, it is particularly calculated for the cure of such diseases as preparations of iron are found beneficial in.

The effects of iron on the system are sufficiently numerous in the animal economy; it stimulates the fibres of the stomach and abdominal viscera; it augments the tone of all the muscular fibres; strengthens the nerves, and gives the whole weakened system remarkable energy; it increases the strength of the pulse, and from its use, the pale emaciated countenance assumes a healthy florid colour.

With regard to the various preparations of iron, those which seem best calculated for the purpose, are such as are most certainly conveyed into the blood, and most easily converted into oxide. Of these, iron dissolved by carbonic acid, and held in solution in a mineral water, seems by far preferable, and with respect to quantity, experience has shown us that small doses of iron produce better effects than large ones, particularly when persevered in, as should always be the case, for a considerable length of time. This observation is particularly made by the celebrated Dr. Cullen, and should always be attended to. Mineral waters, he remarks, often produce cures which we in vain attempt to perform by the combinations of iron in our shops, even although those waters contain nothing but iron; this is manifestly owing to the weakness of the dose, in proof of which we find that the strongly impregnated waters seldom answer so well as those which we commonly reject.

The Chalybeate water at Pittsburg I can venture to recommend for all purposes for which Chalybeates in general are given, and though the quantity of iron is small, yet it is equal to that contained in some of the most celebrated German waters, and greater than in many of those which are most esteemed and frequented in this country. The mineral spirit, or fixed air by which the metal is held in solution, should by no means pass unnoticed, as it is an agent possessing no small powers over the human frame, and if properly applied becomes one of the most useful remedies. To this principle most mineral waters owe their activity; it is this agent which holds many of their most powerful ingredients in solution, and enables them to pervade the remotest recesses of the human frame.

With these observations on the effect of chalybeates on the system, we are prepared to enter into the medicinal qualities of the Pittsburg spring.

The first effect of those waters, and which is easily and distinctly remarked in the water at Pittsburg, is decidedly of a stimulant kind. Soon after taking a few glasses of it, the pulse is increased in strength, the patient if previously chilly and pale, feels a glow occasioned by the increased circulation, and by persevering in the use of the water for a few days, the appetite becomes greatly increased, and the general spirits and health improved; these effects are more striking in some than others. It is not uncommon, however, on beginning a course of this water, for the patient to experience nausea, vomiting, and pain about the region of the stomach, or else a heaviness of the head, slight vertigo, and sense of fullness over the whole body. Sometimes these are so troublesome as to show that it was not adapted to the nature of the complaint, and to forbid the use of it, but in general these symptoms soon disappear after a little use, and particularly when an increase

of any of the natural excretions, such as the urine, or faeces, is established.

Such chalybeates, as the Pittsburg water, produce no certain action on the bowels, nor if we attend to the nature of their contents as they appear by analysis, could it be expected, when the bowels are foul, and loaded with bilious aordes. The water often purges pretty briskly at first, but this is a very desirable circumstance, and its operation in this way soon ceases, when the intestines are restored to their proper state. The secretion which this mineral water most commonly excites is that of urine, and this is generally in the greatest quantity, when the water best agrees with the habit of the patient.

The general operation of such waters is to increase the power of the secretory system in a gradual and uniform manner, and at the same time to impart vigour to all the functions. It is therefore chiefly in chronic disorders, and those which are attended with great laxity and debility of the solids, that such waters as we speak of are found to be peculiarly useful.

Chalybeates, such as this, are of eminent service in an impaired or capricious appetite, weakness of the assimilatory organs, irregular digestion, flatulent distention, and an occasional vomiting of viscid mucus. These are the usual symptoms of a disease called dyspepsia, which is of frequent occurrence in this country, and which often baffles the aid of medicine in any other form but that of a natural chalybeate combined with exercise, and a proper regulation of diet. But in recommending this water as a powerful tonic, I wish it to be perfectly understood, that it should be used only in those cases where all traces of active inflammation have subsided, such as complaints of the biliary organs of the alimentary canal, or any of the viscera, arising principally from intemperance or from climate, and frequently accompanied with jaundice. It is by being employed injudiciously in these cases, and before the inflammatory diathesis is removed, that such chalybeates have often disappointed the sanguine expectations of those who have resorted to the use of them.

Neither the design nor the limits of this essay will permit the taking of a more extensive view of the various diseases for which chalybeate waters may be considered as valuable remedies. Enough has been already said to recommend such mineral waters to those who are afflicted with complaints for which tonics, and particularly combinations of iron, are preferable to many of our common medicines. I have as yet but slightly alluded to one quality which this mineral spring at Pittsburg has been observed to possess. It has been already stated in the analysis, that a slight impregnation of sulphur, in the form of sulphuretted hydrogen, is present in this spring. It is true, that subsisting as it does only as a gas in the water, the effect of the sulphur as a medicine may not be very apparent, but still such waters possess some medicinal qualities, and if highly impregnated with it, are valuable remedies in herpetic and other cutaneous disorders, assisted by the frequent use of the warm bath, which, at watering places, is always to be found, as a necessary and suitable appendage to such establishments.

MINERALOGICAL NOTICES,

By GEORGE W. CARPENTER, OF PHILADELPHIA.

Originally published in Silliman's Journal,

CHESTER COUNTY.

Assisted by my friend Mr. George Spackman, of Philadelphia, I published in the 9th Vol. of this Journal, an account of the various minerals, which we found on a tour made in 1825, through Chester county and part of the state of Delaware. On a late revisit to these localities, and a further extent of investigation, I discovered many additional localities of interesting minerals, which with the previous catalogue already described, will em-

brace most of the minerals contained in the several townships which have yet been explored.

Chester county presents to the mineralogists a rich field for investigation. Her limestone, serpentine and gneiss, the predominant rocks of the county, contain inexhaustible beds of interesting minerals, and the numerous quarries every where in operation, greatly facilitate the means of procuring them. These circumstances, with the polite attention manifested towards strangers by the inhabitants of the county, and the singular hospitality which particularly characterizes them, are inducements of the strongest nature for encouraging the mineralogist, to visit this county in preference to almost any section of country.

It is a gratifying circumstance for the lovers of natural history, to learn that mineralogy, in its most interesting, useful and important department, is making rapid advancement in this county. Almost all classes of society are taking an interest in its promotion, particularly the farmers, and if the same zeal and ardor for investigation continue uninterrupted, we may reasonably expect some valuable acquisitions to result from their researches. Already several valuable materials have been found in abundance. Magnesite and ferruginous oxide of chrome, (chromate of Iron)* have been extensively and advantageously worked for epsom salt, and chrome yellow. These articles, a few years since, were received exclusively from England; they are now made from the above materials of equal quality as the foreign, and at a lower rate than they can be imported, which has eventuated in the total exclusion of the foreign articles, and such has been the march of improvement, and the advancement of science, that a cabinet of Natural Science has been established at West Chester,† and is now in a flourishing condition, and under the most favourable circumstances for becoming a highly useful and important institution. An institution of the same kind has just been established at Wilmington, under the most favourable auspices, and bids fair to prosper.

Among the townships of Chester county, East Marlborough, London Grove, Newlin and East Bradford, have been most examined. Pennsbury, Kennet, New Garden, West Marlborough, West Bradford, West Goshen and Westtown, have been examined to a certain extent. Penn, Londonderry, Upper and Lower Oxford, East and West Fallowfield, New London, and East and West Nottingham, have been scarcely examined at all by the mineralogist. The townships which have not yet been explored, are in the south west part of the county, and as most of them contain abundant beds of limestone and ridges of serpentine, they will no doubt disclose, on examination, many new and interesting minerals.

East Marlborough is more remarkable for the great variety of minerals, than for the abundance of any one kind, except the carbonate of lime, which forms extensive beds throughout the township, and the extreme value of this mineral in enriching and improving the soil, is admirably displayed, in the luxuriance of almost every vegetable species within its influence.

Newlin is not only remarkable for a considerable variety of minerals, but particularly for the great abundance of its serpentine, quartz and beryl; the two latter occur of an interesting character, and are extremely abundant, particularly the beryl, which constitutes almost a distinct formation, and the place has, from this circumstance, been denominated by the mineralogists, beryl hill, by which name it is known through several townships. Large quantities of detached crystals of

* This mineral has been very improperly termed chromate of iron by the most respectable authors. Iron forms a very inconsiderable proportion of the mineral, and the chrome is not in the state of an acid but in that of an oxyde; it may therefore with more propriety be called a ferruginous oxide of chrome.

† See Register, vol. 1. p. 302.

beryls, may, at all times, be dug within a foot or two from the surface. Drusy quartz, of white, yellow and rich green colours, occurs in considerable quantity, in the vicinity.

Westown Township.

This township was not noticed in the former description, and has been as yet but partially explored; the following are the most important minerals which have been discovered.

Earthy and ferruginous oxide of manganese, of excellent quality, for employment in the arts and manufactures. I presented a sample to Mr. Abraham Miller, an ingenious potter of this city, who made use of it in his manufacture, and pronounced it equal to the imported. It occurs on Joseph Osburne's farm, three miles south of West Chester. It has not yet been worked, but its position and external appearances render it probable, that it is abundant.

Siliceous oxide and carbonate of manganese, of a reddish and yellowish brown colour, and of a somewhat foliated structure, same locality.

Manganesian garnet, massive, of a reddish brown colour, same locality.

Black schorl, traversing quartz in cylindrical crystals, very beautiful, on Joseph Osburne's farm.

Fine acicular and fibrous hornblende, of a jet black colour, same locality.

Limpid and smoky quartz, in beautiful transparent crystals, hexahedral prisms terminated by pyramids, loose in the soil, Joseph Osburne's farm.

A mine was opened on this farm about sixty years since for silver ore, and a small portion of the metal was obtained. It was however abandoned in consequence of the minute quantity yielded, and a doubtful prospect of its producing advantageously. The oxides and carbonates of manganese, and the manganesian garnet, occur also, on William Osburne's farm adjoining.

East Bradford Township.

Cyanite, in oblique tetrahedral prisms, (primitive form,) from one quarter to one inch in thickness, and from one to three inches in length, occurs in mica slate and detached crystals, on the Strasburg road, near the bridge on the east branch of the Brandywine—abundant.

Zircon, an interesting locality of this mineral occurs in blueish quartz, near Jeffries' ford.

Feldspar, of a blueish colour and lamellar structure, occurs near Jeffries' ford on the Brandywine.

Amethyst, of a rich violet colour, highly transparent, in hexahedral prisms terminated by pyramids, occurs detached in the soil, on James Gibbon's farm, three miles south of West Chester. Fine specimens from this locality, are in the cabinet of Natural Sciences of West Chester.

Sulphuret of iron, in large cubic crystals, on R. Woodward's farm.

Red oxide of titanium, same locality.

Sulphuret of iron, in cubic crystals, on Job Darlington's farm. Plumbago, same locality.

Necronite, well characterized in disseminated masses, in Benjamin Copes' quarry.

Schorl, of a beautiful jet black colour, on J. Painter's farm.

Pennsboro' Township.

Necronite, in carbonate of lime, in Mendenhall's lime quarries.

Amethyst, in beautiful violet crystals, on George Darlington's farm, adjoining Wister's.

Bog iron ore, same locality.

Mica, in regular hexahedral prisms, in granite, near Darlington's mill.

Newlin Township.

Green quartz, in drusy clusters and prismatic crystals, on the serpentine ridge near Mason's farm.

Limpid quartz, in hexahedral prisms terminated by pyramids, in carbonate of lime, in Edwards' lime quarries.

Fluate of lime, of a deep blue colour, in small cubic crystals, same locality.

Calcareous spar, in rhombic crystals and hexahedral prisms, having irregular sides, same locality.

Schorl, in beautiful cylindrical crystals, of a jet black colour, same locality.

Beryl, of a rich green colour, near William Embrie's malt house, in detached crystals.

Green mica, in foliated masses and crystallized in granite, near the celebrated beryl locality.

Green foliated talc, same locality.

Sulphuret of iron, in cubic crystals, same locality.

Mica, of a grass green colour, beautifully striated, near Brandywine bridge, three miles west of Chester county poor house.

East Marlborough Township.

Iserine, in detached crystals and granular masses, at David Persey's mill race, also in quartz, in tetrahedral prisms striated, in John Baily's lime quarry.

Tremolite, beautifully crystallized, in oblique four sided prisms, the acute lateral edges truncated with dihedral summits, in John Baily's lime quarry.

Sulphuret of iron, in cubic crystals occasionally truncated, on all its angles, also in dodecahedrons, in John Baily's lime quarries.

Epidote, in hexahedral prisms, sometimes truncated on the edges, of a yellowish green colour on Isaac Taylor's farm, adjoining John Baily's south.

Foliated talc, white and green, on A. Marshall's farm, also on McCloud's adjoining.

West Marlborough Township.

Phosphate of lime, in hexahedral prisms, of a yellowish green colour, in granular limestone, in Bernard's quarry.

Iserine. Beautiful specimens of this mineral occur in tetrahedral prisms, truncated on the angles, longitudinally striated, with oblique summits, in Bernard's lime quarry.

Brown spar, in small rhombic crystals, with the planes slightly curved, in Bernard's lime quarry.

Dogtooth spar, (carb. of lime) in semi transparent straw coloured crystals. McNeal's lime quarry.

New Garden Township.

Fibrolite, of a greyish white colour, in little bundles of delicate fibres and acicular crystals intimately connected, on Nathan Scarlet's farm, south of Phillip's quarry.

Black schorl, in cylindrical crystals and fibres, a very beautiful variety of this mineral, same locality.

Phosphate of lime, in hexahedral prisms, of a green colour, same locality.

Garnets, in dodecahedral crystals, of a deep red colour, in mica slate, same locality.

Fibrous carbonate of lime, in J. Phillip's lime quarry.

Carbonate of lime, in beautiful arborescent mammillary and botryoidal concretions, in Joshua Pusey's lime quarry.

Tremolite, in fine acicular crystals, and fibres of a pure snow white colour, radiating and diverging, in Brown's quarry.

Kaolin, an extensive bed of this mineral occurs on Israel Hoope's farm, New Garden township. This substance is extensively employed in the manufacture of porcelain ware. Two manufactories, and the only ones yet established in this country, are supplied from this locality.

West Bradford Township.

Diallage and saussurite, near Worth's tavern, on the Strasburg road.

Chromate of iron, in detached masses, and disintegrated crystals, same locality.

Epidote, in beautiful hexahedral prisms, with dihedral summits, of a resplendent bottle green colour; the crystals are from one half to three inches in length, and from 1-8 to 1-2 of an inch in diameter, fully equal in size and

beauty to those of the celebrated locality of Arendal in Norway, occurs in primitive hornblende, on Smith's and McMullins farms, adjoining each other.

Zeolite, in fascicular groups of minute crystals and fibres, radiating from a central point, of a snow white colour, and pearly lustre, forming narrow veins in primitive hornblende, on Robert Lambern's farm.

Chabasie, in rhombic crystals, of a reddish brown colour, in hornblende associated with zeolite, same locality.

Silico-calcareous oxide of titanium, in rhomboidal prisms, with dihedral summits, in a gangue of hornblende and feldspar, same locality.

Blue feldspar, of the lamellar variety, striated on the surface, same locality.

Mica, in rhomboidal and hexahedral prisms, in granite, one mile north of Sharplesstown, on the Wilmington road.

Amethyst, of a deep violet colour, in hexahedral prisms, with pyramidal terminations, loose in the soil, on George Passmore's farm.

Fetid quartz, well characterized, in R. Wood's lime quarry.

Limpid quartz, in hexahedral prisms, with pyramidal terminations, in the lime quarries near the poor house.

Iserine, in striated cylindrical crystals, imbedded in quartz, same locality.

Sulphuret of iron, in cubic crystals, occasionally truncated on the angles, same locality.

London Grove Township.

Tremolite, in fibrous and radiated masses, in Ephraim Wilson's quarry.

Phosphate of lime, perfectly transparent, of a rich bottle green colour, in hexahedral prisms and massive, on Allison's farm; this interesting locality was discovered by Dr. Allison who has liberally distributed specimens among our mineralogists.

Tourmaline, of a beautiful velvet black, in hexahedral prisms, terminated with trihedral faces, set on the lateral edges, on William Jackson's farm.

Red oxide of titanium, in tetrahedral prisms, with dihedral summits in gneiss, also massive, on Wm. Jackson's farm.

Iserine, in tetrahedral prisms, truncated on the angles, and longitudinally striated, in W. Jackson's lime quarry.

Tremolite, crystallized, and in radiated fibres, same locality.

Foliated and fine scaly talc, of a white colour, in Mitchiner's quarry, adjoining W. Jackson's.

Brown tourmaline, in hexahedral prisms, in carbonate of lime, a beautiful mineral, in W. Jackson's, and Pile & Morrison's lime quarries.

Crystallized quartz,* in hexahedral prisms with pyramidal summits, transparent, in Pile & Morrison's quarry.

Brown spar, in rhombic crystals, slightly curved, of a brownish colour and beautiful pearly lustre, same locality.

Fetid quartz, well characterized, same locality.

Magnesian carbonate of lime, in rhombic masses and crystals, same locality.

Quartz, of a milk white colour, on W. Jackson's farm.

Cyanite. An interesting locality of cyanite in the primitive form, has been discovered in this vicinity, by Dr. Allison.

Garnets, in dodecahedral crystals, abundant in the gneiss rocks, and detached, on W. Jackson's farm and neighbourhood; a specimen in the museum of the West Chester cabinet, measures 6.75 inches in circumference.

* A specimen of limpid quartz from Morrison's quarry, presented to the cabinet of Natural Sciences by W. Jackson, and now in their museum, a hexahedral prism with pyramidal termination, measures sixteen inches in circumference.

Specular oxide of iron, in quartz, near London Grove meeting house.

Mica, of a leek green colour, on W. Jackson's farm.

Cyanite, in fascicular groups, of bladed crystals, of a pale and sky blue colour, on W. Jackson's farm.

Black and reddish brown schorl, in acicular diverging crystals, and fibres in quartz, on W. Jackson's farm.

Smoky quartz, six sided prisms, detached in the soil, on W. Jackson's farm.

Calcareous spar, striated diagonally, to the rhombic cleavage, on W. Jackson's farm.

Dogtooth spar, of a straw yellow colour, in semi-transparent crystals, in W. Jackson's lime quarries.

Epidote, in hexahedral prisms, of a bottle green colour, in Mitchiner's lime quarry.

Red jasper, in detached masses, on W. Jackson's farm.

New London Township.

Fibrolite, in delicate fibres, intimately connected, of a greyish white colour and glistening aspect, on Robert Hudson's farm.

Schorl, in cylindrical crystals, of a jet black colour, same locality.

Sundry Localities in Chester County.

Zoisite, in rhomboidal, cylindrical and acicular crystals, of a grey colour, in gneiss, in Bathwoods, near West Chester, West Goshen township, discovered by Townsend Haines, Esq.

Oxide of iron, the red hematitic variety, on the serpentine ridge, Nottingham township.

Magnesite, forming narrow veins, in the serpentine ridge, West Goshen.

Mica, in beautiful hexahedral prisms, Kennet township.

Stalactical carbonate of lime, of a snow white colour, in arborescent, reniform, mammillary and botryoidal concretions, in John Robert's lime quarry, West Whiteland, Chester county, four miles north of West Chester.

Actynolite, in chlorite slate, near Waggonstown, Chester county.

Amianthus, in delicate silky fibres, forming minute veins in serpentine, Joseph Taylor's quarry, West Goshen, near West Chester.

Plumbago, in quartz, near Charleston village, Charleston township.

Epidote, in hexahedral prisms, of a yellowish green colour, Strode's mill, near West Chester.

Oxide of iron, highly magnetic, near Goshen meeting house, East Goshen township.

Garnets, in dodecahedral crystals, of a brown colour, abundant on A. Hoopes's farm, East Goshen township.

Bog iron ore, on Pennypacker's farm, Charleston township.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

Little Britain Township.

Octahedral magnetic oxide of iron, on the serpentine ridge, on Joel Jackson's farm.

Massive and crystallized ferruginous oxide of chrome, or chromate of iron, occurs on a minor ridge of serpentine, about a mile north of the main serpentine ridge, being about two miles west of the southern western point of Chester county, on the property of McKim, Sims & Co. of Baltimore, adjoining Joel Jackson's farm. The disintegrated crystals of chromate of iron, are found coating the cavities of all the ravines made in the sides of the hill, and indicate the existence of this valuable material in quantity.

Magnesite. An extensive locality of this valuable mineral occurs, forming veins in the serpentine of considerable thickness, same locality; and is now extensively quarried and manufactured by Messrs. McKim, Sims, & Co. of Baltimore, into sulphate of magnesia, (epsom salts.) These gentlemen have succeeded in making a purer salt at a much less price than it can be imported, which has entirely excluded importation; and the United States are now almost entirely supplied from this establishment. Four hundred or five hundred tons of

magnesite, have been obtained from this locality, and Messrs. McK. & S. manufacture 1,500,000 lbs. of Epsom salt annually.

Actynolite, in green compressed crystals, in talc, serpentine ridge, on Joel Jackson's farm.

Noble serpentine, with delicate veins of amianthus, serpentine ridge, on Joel Jackson's farm.

Chalcedony. An interesting locality of this mineral occurs near the magnesite above described, about one and a half miles distant from the celebrated locality at Rocks springs, described in my former paper, and near the locality of magnesite and chromate of iron.

BUCKS COUNTY.

Magnetic Oxide of iron, half a mile above Newport, on the Neshamony creek. This ore was formerly worked, but has been abandoned, in consequence of not producing advantageously.

Serpentine, having distinct laminæ, slightly curved. These pervade the serpentine in spots, and when viewed in direction of the laminæ, have a shining and pearly lustre, and when contrasted with the greenish black, dull, and opaque colour of serpentine, have a glistening and metallic appearance, somewhat resembling hypersthene, half a mile below Newport, on Roldman's run.

Lamellar feldspar, the glassy variety and graphic granite, at Newport.

Tourmaline, of a rich black colour, in eight sided prisms, longitudinally striated, terminated by three sided pyramids, in granite which forms veins in gneiss, at Nevil's academy, near Bustleton.

Cyanite, of a fine blue colour, in flat crystals or blades, in quartz, forming a vein in gneiss, near the same locality.

Scaly talc, in detached masses, occasionally containing asbestos, same locality.

Asbestoid actynolite, in silky fibres and acicular crystals, radiating from a centre in beautiful tufts, in detached masses, from one to fifty pounds weight, in a wood, half a mile east of Bustleton.

Magnesian garnets, massive, of a lamellar structure, on the Penny pack creek, three miles from Bustleton, at the mouth of the Sandy run.

Black oxide of manganese, in gneiss same locality.

Phosphate of lime, in six sided prisms, terminated by six sided pyramids, of a light green colour, in quartz, same locality.

Iridescent feldspar, of a blueish white colour, resembling the Labrador spar, on the farm of Mr. Jacob Van Arsdalen, three miles west of Attleboro, and seven north of Bustleton.

Tremolite, of a grass green colour, in carbonate of lime, in oblique tetrahedral prisms, having the acute edges truncated, with dihedral summits, occasionally transparent, Van Arsdalen's farm, same locality.

Actynolite, of a deep green colour, same locality.

Mica, in six sided prisms, in granite, fibrous structure, in a diagonal direction to the angles of the prism, in which direction it may be cleaved, and numerous delicate fibres separated, on the Penny pack creek, one mile south west of Bustleton.

For the discovery of the above localities, in Bucks county, we are indebted to our friend Dr. Edward Swift, an indefatigable mineralogist of Bustleton, Pa.

At the locality of tremolite, iridescent feldspar and actynolite, on Jacob Van Arsdalen's farm, the following interesting minerals, also occur, which render this locality sufficiently attractive to mineralogists.

1. Tabular spar, in masses of several tons weight, analyzed by Dr. Morton, and Mr. J. P. Wetherill, who obtained the following constituents:

Silex,	-	-	-	51,50
Lime,	-	-	-	44,10
Oxide of iron,	-	-	-	1,00
Lost by calcination,	-	-	-	75
				<hr/> 97,35

2. Scapolite, massive and crystallized. 3. Pyroxene, in hexahedral prisms. 4. Zircon, forme soustrative of Haüy. 5. Mica, clove brown, and emerald green. 6. Blue quartz, in small quantity. 7. Feldspar, massive, of a dark blue colour, also in rhombic prisms, with the terminal angles truncated, *Unitaire* of Haüy. 8. Garnet, granular and in small dodecahedral crystals. 9. Phosphate of lime, massive, and in hexahedral prisms. 10. Graphite, massive, and in delicate hexagonal tables. 11. Sulphuret of iron, massive, and in octohedral crystals. 12. Silico-calcareous oxide of titanium, in oblique four sided prisms.

I have merely given a catalogue of these minerals, as an elaborate and detailed account of them, has been published by Dr. Samuel G. Morton, of Philadelphia, in the Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, for June, 1827.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

Sil.-calcar. oxide of titanium, in oblique four sided prisms, at Radner's mill, near the falls of Schuylkill, also on the township line road, near Rittenhouse's smith shop.

Phosphate of lime, massive, and in hexahedral prisms, imbedded in feldspar, on the township line road, same locality.

Graphite, massive, in gneiss rock, on Robinson's hill, on the Schuylkill, five miles from Philadelphia.

Limpid quartz, in hexahedral prisms, with pyramidal terminations, in detached crystals, same locality.

Chalcedony, on Longstroth's farm, near the York road, five miles from Philadelphia.

White beryl, in granite, hexahedral prisms, in Day's cave, near the residence of William Wister, Esq.

Graphic granite, and laminated feldspar, same locality.

Cyanite, in bladed crystals, from a pale to a deep sky blue, in granite, near Livezey's mill, on the Wisahicon.

Tourmaline, of a velvet black colour, in hexahedral prisms, near Rittenhouse's paper mill, on the Wisahicon.

Hematite, (brown oxide of iron,) in mammillary masses, near Jacob Wise's mill, on the Wisahicon.

Red oxide of titanium, massive and crystallized, in clay slate, on Wise's lane, near Wisahicon.

Limpid quartz, in pyramidal clusters and drusy aggregates, same locality.

Smoky quartz, highly transparent, near the township line road, six miles from Philadelphia.

Magnesian Garnet—this mineral is of a brownish red colour, of a compact texture and occurs massive, imbedded in the soil between Germantown turnpike, and Roxborough township line road, six and a half miles from Philadelphia, abundant.

Actynolite, in compressed acicular crystals, traversing a granular mass, occurring on the township line road six miles from Philadelphia.

Schorl, of a beautiful velvet black, in cylindrical crystals more or less aggregated, occurring in granite rock on the old York road, five miles from Philadelphia, abundant, in this same rock occurs the *white beryl*.

Limpid Quartz, crystallized in six sided prisms, terminated by six sided pyramids, with some modifications, occurring loose in a ploughed field between Germantown and the old York road, five miles from Philadelphia.

Actynolite, of the glassy variety, in talcose rock, of a fine green colour, in irregularly grouped acicular crystals, eleven miles from Philadelphia on the Wisahicon creek.

Chromate of Iron at the same locality (abundant.)

Pseudomorphous Quartz—these imperfect or false crystals are generally opaque, surface dull and of a variety of forms; it is sometimes also in small globular or

reniform masses radiated from the centre and in botryoidal clusters, occurring in an old quarry between Germantown and York road, five miles from Philadelphia (abundant.)

8. *Crystals of Mica*, imbedded in granite, in rhomboidal and six sided tables and prisms, on the township line road, six miles from Philadelphia.

9. *Staurolite*, in mica-slate, Wisahicon creek, 6 miles from Philadelphia.

10. *Phosphate of Lime*, in long slender six sided prisms of a pale green colour in granite rock at Germantown, six and a half miles from Philadelphia.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCILS.

At a special meeting of Councils held August 6, 1828, Dr. Thomas Ritchie, was elected a member of the Board of Health, for the unexpired time of James Kitchin, esq. deceased.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Mr. Linn presented a petition from the inhabitants of Pine street, residing between Third and Fourth streets, praying that the market carts may be removed to Fourth street below Pine street. Referred to Market Committee.

Mr. Troth presented a petition from the owners of property fronting on Lodge alley, praying that it may be regulated and repaved. Referred to paving committee, with power to act on it if they deem it expedient.

Mr. Walmsley, as chairman of the committee of accounts, made the following report, which was adopted and concurred in by Select Council.

The Committee of Accounts to whom was referred Lydia R. Bailey's Bill for Printing and Stationary, beg leave to Report,

That they have examined the same, being from April 12, 1827, to May 19, 1828, inclusive, and find it correct. They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils, that the Mayor be requested to draw his warrant on the City Treasurer in favor of Lydia R. Bailey, for four hundred and twenty three dollars sixty two cents, and that the same be charged to appropriation No. 21.

Mr. Smith, as chairman of the committee to whom was referred the letter of the County Commissioners, reported an

ORDINANCE

To permit the County Commissioners to make certain openings into the Common Sewer in Mulberry-st.

SECTION 1st. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Citizens of Philadelphia, in Select and Common Councils assembled,* That the County Commissioners be and they are hereby permitted to make such openings and necessary stench traps, into the Common Sewer in Mulberry street, as may be requisite to carry off the water from the Arch street Prison, under the direction and superintendence of the City Commissioners.

Mr. Lowber offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils, that the Paving Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of having those parts of Chesnut, and Fifth and Sixth streets, adjacent to the Court Rooms, laid with flag stones, or prepared in such way as will prevent the noise which now renders the said rooms inconvenient for the transaction of the business of the said Courts."

Adopted and concurred in by the Select Council.

Mr. Smith offered the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils, that the offer of James Patton, Jr. for renting Sassafraz street wharf, for three years, at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum, be accepted and that the City Commissioners be directed to have the necessary contracts drawn with provisions therein inserted, that he shall not use the same for storing lumber or naval stores, and rent payable quarterly. Adopted and concurred in by the Select Council.

Mr. Donaldson read in his place,

AN ORDINANCE

Amending an Ordinance, entitled an Ordinance, fixing the width of the Cartway in Strawberry Alley, passed July 10, 1828.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Citizens of Philadelphia, in Select and Common Council assembled, That the width of the Cartway in Strawberry alley shall be 10 ft. any thing in any existing regulation or ordinance to the contrary, in any wise notwithstanding.

SELECT COUNCIL.

Mr. Toland as Chairman of the Committee on Penn Square, made the following report:

The committee on Penn Square, beg leave to report, viz: That they have directed the city commissioners to take down the fence, and remove the rubbish, &c. &c. from said square, and when the survey of it is completed, to designate the boundaries of the four squares, or plots by posts.—That they have requested the city surveyor to fix the regulation of the square, as soon as his other public duties will permit.—The season being now advanced, the Committee are of opinion, that the permanent embellishment of it, may be deferred until the ensuing spring, and for the present beg leave to offer sundry resolutions, which they consider proper to be adopted.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils, that Market street running through Penn square be paved, and that the city commissioners be, and they are hereby authorized, to take up the curb and pebble stones, forming the southern semi-circle of said square, to be used therefor.

Resolved, That the streets bordering on Penn Square be curbed and levelled.

Resolved, That the committee be empowered to direct the trees, now on the square, to be cut down and removed, whenever in their opinion they may deem it proper.

Laid on the table.

The Select Council concurred in the resolution passed by the common council at their former meeting, requesting the city treasurer to have 200 copies of the accounts of the corporation of the city of Philadelphia, from 1st day of April 1823, to 1st day of January 1828, published.

The Select Council also concurred in the following resolution, passed by the common councils at their former meeting:

"Resolved by the select and common councils, That the mayor, recorder, aldermen and city regulators be requested to review the regulation in Third street below Willing's alley, and report if any and what alteration in said regulation be necessary."

The select council also passed the ordinance relative to altering the curb stones in Water street between Market and Arch streets.

AN ORDINANCE

Regulating the curb-stone in a part of Water street, between High and Mulberry street.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Philadelphia, in Select & Common Councils assembled,* That the curb-stones on the east side of Water street, between Clifford's alley and the next alley south of it, be replaced in the same situation in which they stood immediately before the twelfth day of June, 1828.

At a stated meeting of councils held August 14.

COMMON COUNCIL.

A communication from the city commissioners was received stating they had received a letter from Mr. James Patton declining the lease of Sassafraz street wharf, under the restrictions—referred to committee on said wharf.

A communication from the owners of property near the intersection of Thirteenth street and Pine street, praying for an alteration in the regulation of said streets.

The following communication from the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and, City Regulators, was received.
To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia.

The undersigned, Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and City Regulators, respectfully represent—

That in pursuance of a resolution of Councils of the 5th of August, 1828, they have viewed Delaware Third street from Walnut to Spruce street, and do agree to report, that in their opinion there is no necessity for any alteration in the established regulation of ascents and descents in that square—But in lieu thereof they do *earnestly recommend* to Councils to direct so much of the said street between Walnut st. and York court, to be forthwith repaved, as may be necessary to carry the said regulations into full and complete effect, which they believe will remove the complaints which have so long and so justly existed in that neighbourhood.

Mr. Linn, as chairman of the committee for a survey of the river Schuylkill, made the following report:

The committee appointed to cause a survey of the river Schuylkill, from Fair Mount to the river Delaware, report:

That in pursuance of the said resolution, they contracted with Mr. David McClure, to survey said river, on the conditions detailed herewith, which he has fulfilled to the entire satisfaction of the said committee, and furnished them with a draft of said river, which accompanies this report, as well as with his observations thereon, as follows:

"The trust which the Councils have been pleased to commit to me in the survey of a section of the Schuylkill, I have successfully accomplished, and it will no doubt be satisfactory to know, that in drafting the same, the proofs of its accuracy were afforded by those cross sights and additional bearings, which your surveyor had the precaution to make.

"Since the survey of 1819, I find, at the mouth of the Schuylkill, some small alteration in the bar, though nothing material to affect the navigation. Great care was taken accurately to ascertain the state of the bar, and the entrance of the river, and it will be found by examining the chart, that there is at low water, 8 feet, which is something less than the sounding as was found in 1819. It would naturally be suggested, that in consequence of the great body of the Schuylkill water that is thrown into Philadelphia, at Fair Mount, the velocity of the current would be much impeded, and the bar be exposed to deposition of the alluvial borne down by the current.

"The navigation of the Schuylkill is perfectly easy, the soundings, as will be seen by the Chart, being indicative of a regular formed channel. Some caution, however, must be taken, in entering the river, and also to avoid a small bar, running out at the point, situate on the east side of the river, and about the third of a mile above the upper termination of the bold gravel shore, on which is erected the Hamburg and other taverns. A small rock between the city and Gray's ferry, has an imperious claim to the attention of the Councils. This rock, at low water, is elevated about three feet, but at high water is below the surface from two to three feet; and as the rock is situated as far as one-fourth across the river, vessels are greatly in danger of getting foul of it. During the last year this misfortune happened to two vessels, and they were in so perilous a situation that they were under the necessity of immediately discharging their cargoes. A small buoy would be all that would be requisite to give the necessary intimation to strangers, of the situation of this rock, which can at all times be easily avoided.

Every thing important has been carefully inserted on the draught, and the soundings, which are numerous, are all exhibited as taken at low water. In this survey additional proofs have been afforded of the accuracy of those experiments and observations communicated to Councils in the report of the survey of the Delaware in 1819, and there is no doubt that with some attention to

that subject, and by a proper improvement of the hints therein suggested, the navigation of the river at the bar may be greatly improved. Respectfully yours,

(Signed) DAVID MCCLURE."

Your committee beg leave to report further, that after examining the said observations, and consulting with the Master Warden of the city of Philadelphia, they are of opinion that it is advisable to fill up the false channel now forming on the south side of the mouth of the river, and to prevent any further imposition on the part of evil disposed persons to give a false impression as to the difficulty attending the navigation of said river, they offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Copy Right of the Survey of the River Schuylkill be secured to the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia, and that the same be engraved, and 500 copies struck off, and placed in the hands of the City Treasurer, to be sold at cost, to all applicants.

Resolved, That the Wardens of the port of Philadelphia be requested, if they deem it expedient, to sink a hulk in the false channel of the Schuylkill, so as to fill up said channel, and to cause two posts or poles, with proper marks, to be erected at the mouth of said river, to designate the channel, and to be leading marks for entering and leaving the said river, and also to cause buoys to be placed on the rock, designated in said report of D. McClure.

Resolved, That the sum of \$200 be placed at the disposal of the committee for carrying into effect the above resolutions, and the same be charged to No. 21.

Philadelphia, Aug. 12, 1828.

Mr. Fell, as Chairman of the Committee on Markets, made the following report:

The Market Committee, to whom were referred two several petitions, one from sundry owners, part owners, or residents, in or near Decatur streets, praying that the said street may no longer be appropriated as a stand for market carts, and the other from Joseph Carr, praying that one side of Eighth street below Market street, may be appropriated as a stand for market carts—Respectfully report, That they have taken those petitions into consideration, and are of opinion that it is inexpedient to grant the prayers of the petitioners, and ask to be discharged from further attention to the subject.

Mr. Johnson offered the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils, That the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and City Surveyors, be and they are hereby requested to view the regulations, at the intersection of Pine and Thirteenth streets, and report to Councils if any and what alterations are necessary to be made in said regulations.

Adopted, and Select Council concurred.

Mr. Linn offered the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils, That a joint committee of three members from each Council, be appointed to ascertain whether, and on what terms, Windmill Island, opposite the city of Philadelphia, latterly known by the name of Smith's Island, can be purchased from its present holders; and to report upon the expediency thereof, as well as on all other matters in connexion therewith as may appear necessary.

Adopted, and Common Council appointed on their part, Messrs. Linn, Jones, and Hafnes.

Mr. Smith offered the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils, That a joint committee of one member of each Council be appointed to cause the improvement to be made at the Fish market, at the south end of Second street market, agreeably to a plan laid before Councils this evening, and when completed, that the Mayor be requested to draw his warrant on the City Treasurer for the expense thereof, and charge the same to appropriation No. 14.

Adopted, and Mr. Smith was appointed on the part of the Common Council.

Select Council concurred, and appointed Mr. Thompson.

Mr. Lowber offered the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils, That the Mayor be requested to draw his warrant on the City Treasurer, in favour of Clement S. Miller, Esq. for the sum of seven hundred and sixty dollars, to be charged to appropriation No. 21.

Adopted, and concurred in by Select Council.

Mr. Linn offered the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils, That a committee of two members from each Council be appointed to ascertain the expediency of having posts, (with rings) placed along the side of the curb stones, on stands for drays, at such distances as the owners of drays can attach their horses to them, and thereby prevent the great danger and inconvenience attending the present manner of standing.

Laid on the table.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A communication from the Hope Engine Company, was received, and referred to Committee on Fire Companies.

Mr. Toland moved to take up for consideration the report and resolutions from the Committee on Penn's Square, which was agreed to.

Mr. Toland then moved to amend the first resolution so as to read thus:

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils, That the city commissioners cause High street running through Penn's Square to be paved.

Which was adopted, and the Common Council concurred therein.

The second and third resolutions were then agreed to, but the Common Council added an amendment to the second resolution, which was postponed by the Select Council.

Mr. Reed offered the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils, That the city commissioners be and they are hereby directed to repair, forthwith, the alley running from Seventh to Eighth streets, between Chesnut and Sansom streets. Adopted, and the common council concurred therein.

Mr. Toland offered the following resolution:

Resolved, by the select and common councils, That the city commissioners be and they are hereby directed to cause *Gillis's* alley, running from Lombard to Cedar street, and between Fifth and Sixth streets, to be curbed and paved, which was passed by the select council, but the common council did not concur therein.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

This institution, being among the earliest and most important of those benevolent establishments, for which our city has been celebrated, we have drawn up as full an account of it, as time would permit, from several authentic sources, viz. a publication by the Managers, from the commencement to 1760—and also in 1801—one by Dr. B. H. Coates, in the Philadelphia Journal of Med. and Physical Sciences—and one prepared by Mr. Wm. G. Malin, clerk of the Hospital, and published by the Managers, a few months since. For the tables of diseases, managers, &c. which have never been published, we are also indebted to Mr. Malin.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY.

This valuable institution was founded in the year 1750, by a number of benevolent individuals, who observing the distressed situation of the poor, and particularly of lunatics, procured a petition, which was presented to the Assembly, the 23d January, 1750-51, and which finally obtained an act of incorporation—although "for some time it was doubtful whether the bill would pass, many of the members not readily conceiving the necessity or usefulness of the design; and apprehending moreover, that the expense of paying physicians and surgeons, would eat up the whole of any fund that could

be reasonably expected to be raised—but Doctors Lloyd Zachary, Thomas Bond, and Phineas Bond, generously offering to attend the hospital gratis for three years, and other difficulties being removed, the bill passed unanimously, and in May following received the assent of James Hamilton, lieutenant governor under the proprietaries, Thomas and Richard Penn. By this act, it was provided, that as soon "as a capital stock should be produced by private contributions, amounting to two thousand pounds value, (the yearly interest or rent of which is to be applied to the accommodating of the sick poor in the said hospital, free of charge for diet, attendance, advice, and medicines,") the speaker should be authorized to draw on the treasurer for a similar amount, to be applied to the founding, building, and furnishing the hospital. A subscription was immediately set on foot, and in a short time considerably more than the amount required by the act was subscribed; and on the 1st July 1751, a majority of contributors met at the State House, and chose by ballot the following 12 managers and treasurer.

Managers—Joshua Crosby, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Bond, Samuel Hazard, Richard Peters, Israel Pemberton, Jr. Samuel Rhodes, Hugh Roberts, Joseph Morris, John Smith, Evan Morgan, Charles Norris.

Treasurer—John Reynell.

On the 6th July 1751, an address was prepared to the proprietaries, mentioning the establishment of the hospital, and the funds raised by contributions, and the act of assembly,—and praying for the grant of a piece of ground, for the buildings—"that all concerned in the province may share in the honour, merit, and pleasure, of promoting so good a work." This petition was forwarded to Thomas Hyam, and Sylvanus Bevan, in England, to be laid before the proprietaries. Although the desired piece of ground was not mentioned in the petition, yet in the letter to the agents, it is described as "vacant part of the square between 9th and 10th streets from Delaware, on the south side of Mulberry street, and is 396 feet east and west, and 360 north and south, and the application is urged by the consideration, that the lots in this part of the city have not advanced in value for several years past, and are not likely to be soon settled." In answer to the petition, the proprietaries offered a lot of ground "on the north side of Sassafras street, 396 feet, or thereabouts, and from south to north on 6th and 7th streets, 300 feet, and bounding northward on other vacant land, part of the same square, reserved to us." He also granted a charter, which the Managers declined accepting, on account of some objectionable clauses, and considering the incorporation of the Assembly as the best that they could have. The lot tendered by the proprietaries was deemed unsuitable for the purpose, it being, they say, "a moist piece of ground, adjoining to the brick yards, from which the city hath been supplied with bricks about 40 years past, where there are ponds of standing water, and therefore must be unhealthy, and more fit for a burying place, (to which use a part of it is already applied) than for any other purpose; besides, as it is part of a square allotted by the late honourable proprietaries for public uses, as the old maps of the city will show, our fellow citizens would tax us with injustice to them, if we should accept of this lot by a grant from our present proprietaries, in such terms, as would seem to imply our assenting to their having a right to the remainder of the square."—The agents were requested to repeat the application for the lot first described, either as a grant or on sale—it being determined, "rather to purchase a lot in a proper situation, than to build the house in an inconvenient place, or to accept of any lot on such terms as would give a general dissatisfaction." One of the contributors offered to give a much larger lot of ground about a mile out of town, which was objected to, from an apprehension of its being inconvenient to the physicians, "who as they freely give their attendance, should be subjected to as little difficulty as possible." The proprietaries still con-

vinued to object to giving any other lot, or to a sale. They however afterwards granted to the Hospital about one acre on the northern part of the square, at present occupied by the Hospital; the remainder of the square having been purchased in 1754, from individuals, at a low rate.

February 10, 1752. The Managers having hired the most convenient house that could be procured, with gardens, &c. (being situated in Market street, on the south side, above 5th street, and formerly the residence of Judge Kinsey) admitted on that day the first patients, who were regularly attended by the physicians and surgeons, and by them gratuitously supplied with medicines, until December of that year. An assortment of drugs being then received from London, an apothecary shop was opened in the Hospital—and an apothecary appointed, with a salary of £15 per annum. The cost of the medicines was £112 15s. 2d. and was paid for by a subscription, which was "set on foot among the charitable widows, and other good women of the city," of which Mary Allen contributed £24 6s. From this bounty, also, medicines were furnished to many poor out door patients, which may be considered the foundation of a dispensary.

March 10, 1754. A plan and estimate for the buildings to be erected, was submitted to the contributors, which being unanimously approved, the necessary measures were adopted for procuring materials, and further contributions solicited. "So diligent and successful were their applications, that scarce a tradesman, or even a labourer, was employed in any part of the work, without first engaging a reasonable part to be charitably applied in the premises."

In 1754, the Managers, and some other contributors, applied to the Assembly to be permitted to sign the bills of credit, for the purpose of aiding the funds of the Hospital, by adding to them the sums which they would be entitled to for signing. In this way £1838 17s. 6d. were added to other contributions, and proved a very seasonable assistance.

May 28 1755. The necessary preparations being made for commencing the building, the corner stone was laid by the President, Joshua Crosby, assisted by the Managers, physicians, and several contributors; and a large concourse of citizens, in addition to whom the schools were broken up, and all the children of an age to recollect it, sent to be witnesses. The corner stone is a large piece of marble, in the south-east corner of the eastern wing, with the following inscription, by Franklin:—

"In the Year of Christ
MDCCLV.

George the Second happily reigning,
(For he sought the happiness of his People,)

Philadelphia flourishing,
(For its Inhabitants were public spirited,)

This Building,

By the Bounty of the Government,

And of many private Persons,

Was piously founded,

For Relief of the Sick and Miserable.

May the God of Mercies

Bless the Undertaking."

A message had been sent into Chester county, to the first individual born in the colony after the arrival of William Penn, to induce him to lay the corner stone—which he refused, but attended at the ceremony.

The roof was raised on the 27th October, 1755, and the building fit for the reception of patients in December, 1756. They were then removed into it, from Market street, and on the 27th the Managers held their first meeting in the new building. In 1796 the western wing was opened, and in 1805 the centre.

THE BUILDINGS, GROUNDS, &c.

The real estate of the corporation consists of the square on which the Hospital stands, situated between Spruce and Pine streets, and Eighth and Ninth streets

from the Delaware, inclosed by a wall, and containing four and a quarter acres; together with the vacant square in parallel lines to the east, and several lots to the south and west, containing in all about ten acres.

The principal building, surrounded on the borders of the square by majestic forest trees,* exhibits a south front of venerable aspect and considerable proportions, extending east and west two hundred and eighty-one feet. It consists of a centre, united by long wards, of three stories in height, to two wings extending north and south. The wings are surmounted by cupolas, and finished so as to present respectable fronts on Eighth and Ninth streets to the east and west.

Although able to complete but a portion of the designed building, its founders, with wise foresight, commenced upon a liberal scale, and adopted a symmetrical plan, which has been filled up at successive epochs, as admitted by the funds of the institution, and required by the exigencies of an increasing population. The eastern wing was completed and opened in the year 1756, the western wings in 1796, and the centre in 1805.

The centre measures sixty-four feet in front, by sixty-one in depth, and with the balustrade surrounding its cupola, seventy-two feet in height. The long ward to the east of the centre, is eighty-one feet in length, by twenty-seven feet in breadth, and the east wing measures twenty-seven feet east and west, by one hundred and eleven north and south. The western ward measures eighty-one feet by thirty-three, and the west wing twenty-eight feet by one hundred and eleven. The increased breadth in the buildings to the west of the centre, was adopted to allow of the construction of a double range of apartments for the insane: except, however, to a very accurate eye, this difference is scarcely perceptible.

The house is thus occupied; under the basement of its centre are cellars and a bake house: the basement story contains the kitchen—a dining room for the steward's family—and two sleeping rooms for female domestics. On the principal or entrance story, is a handsome hall, with spacious staircases and passages to the different parts of the house. The apartments on this floor are four;—the Library, which is also the steward's office, and in which the manager's meet to transact business—the apothecary's shop—a parlour, and the steward's chamber. The third story is occupied by the lying-in department, and chambers for the resident physicians and apothecary. The fourth story contains a circular operating theatre, in which all the surgical operations, of importance, are performed, in the presence of the medical class attending the practice of the hospital.—In this apartment three hundred persons may be seated: it is surmounted by a dome with a glass cupola, affording the best possible light to the operator. Adjoining this room are apartments for the reception of patients operated upon; and on this floor, are also those occupied by the sick and lame white females.

To the east of the centre building on the basement floor, are twelve apartments for insane patients, and some store rooms. The two principal stories are occupied as medical and surgical wards, by the white men. About forty patients can be received in each ward. The garret over the long ward is at present unoccupied—those in the wing are used as sleeping rooms by some of the domestics. In the line of this wing, to the north, is a detached building of three stories occupied by a class of white men, and by coloured people.

To the west of the centre, the whole range is occupied from the basement to the attic story, inclusive, by insane persons and their attendants. It contains for their accommodation, fifty-six separate sleeping rooms, each about ten feet square; four larger apartments usually

* These are Buttonwood or Occidental Plane trees, the largest growth of the North American forest; they were planted in the year 1756, by Hugh Roberts, one of the first managers of the institution.

occupied by a patient with an attendant; the long garret in which about twelve of the most quiet male patients usually sleep; and a small garret with beds for four females. The other garrets are occupied by the attendants. On the first story of the wing are two dining rooms, the matron's apartment, and a sitting room for the female patients. In the rear of this wing on Ninth st. is also a detached building, with separate sleeping rooms, each about ten feet by eight, for eighteen insane females.

The cells are warmed by fire places completely inclosed within the wall and opening in the passage, so that the inhabitant is rendered comfortable without having access to the fire. The fuel now employed throughout nearly the whole house is coal—as well for cooking and washing as for heating the house. By a statement published by the steward in 1825, it appears that upon an average of the five years, 1817 to 1821, previous to using coal, the annual charge for wood was \$3188 39, and that of 1824 for wood and coal was \$2125 29, being a difference of \$1063 10.

In addition to the buildings enumerated, there are, on the north part of the square, a wash-house—coal shed—stabling and carriage house—green-houses, and the building on Spruce street in which is exhibited the painting by Benjamin West, of Christ healing the sick in the temple. The exhibition of this superb piece, a present from that distinguished artist, in 1804, produces a revenue to the hospital of about five hundred dollars per annum. The amount received last year was \$822, so that at 25 cts. for admission it must have been visited by 3288 persons during the year.

A statue of William Penn (presented by his grandson John Penn, Esq. of Stoke Pogeis, England) placed upon a pedestal of white marble, occupies a conspicuous place on the lawn before the south front of the hospital. This statue was originally made for Lord Le Despencer, who erected it on an ornamental building, employed as a saw mill, on his superb grounds at High Wycomb, in England. After that nobleman's death it was purchased by the donor, and presented to the hospital.—It is of lead, bronzed. A chair, once the property of that great man, is preserved in the house; and a scion from the elm tree, under which was held the celebrated treaty with the Indians in 1682, has attained considerable size, in the square opposite the western front of the building.

The green-houses, containing a handsome collection of exotic plants, and a garden of one acre and three quarters—with the ornamented lawns in front and rear of the house, are under the care of a regular gardener. The attention paid to neatness, and even ornament, in the exterior and grounds, as well as in the interior of the house, gives to the whole an air of elegance, seldom equalled in establishments of this nature. This is justified, as well by donations to a considerable amount having been received for this purpose, as by the influence it is calculated to exert on the mind and health of the inmates of the institution.

The prospect from all parts of the buildings forming this asylum, is probably more agreeable to the eye than in any similar one in the world. Besides the consideration of ventilation, an object to the importance of which we have already alluded, the guardians of this institution have always had in view the benefit derived by the sick from agreeable impressions made upon their minds.—This is consulted by great general attention to neatness, and an air of comfort in all the apartments of the house—and among other things, by the prospect from all parts of it. Every window to which a patient has access, opens upon a garden, and most of them upon a highly agreeable one—the eye thus meeting, instead of dull or disagreeable masses of brick, with the freshness and verdure of nature.

CONTRIBUTORS.

They consist of persons who have given ten pounds or more, and are incorporated, by the name and title of,

"Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital:" such may vote at elections for managers, or be voted for, but derive no personal interest, from the act of corporation. A sum, less than ten pounds, is called a donation.

The contributors have perpetual succession, with power to elect twelve managers, a treasurer, and all other officers of the institution, and make rules for the well-ordering of the house. They may receive and take the lands, hereditaments, and tenements, not exceeding the yearly value of one thousand pounds, of the gift, alienation, bequest or devise of any person or persons whomsoever, and of any goods and chattels whatsoever; provided that "no general meeting of the contributors, or persons acting under them, shall employ any money or other estate, expressly given to the capital stock of the Hospital, in any other way, than by applying its annual interest or rent, towards the entertainment and care of the sick and distempered poor, that shall from time to time be brought and placed therein, for the cure of their diseases, from any part of the state, without partiality or preference."

If there should not be a constant succession of contributors to meet yearly and choose managers, then the hospital, its estate and affairs, and all the management thereof, are to be under the direction of such person as the legislature may appoint.

By a law of the contributors, the power of directing the manner and terms of receiving and discharging patients, is transferred to the managers.

MANAGERS.

Twelve managers and a treasurer to serve during the year are annually elected by the contributors on the 1st Monday of May—they receive no emolument for their services—they appoint the physicians and other officers and servants of the institution—regulate its internal economy and have the general charge of its income. The stated meetings of the Board are held on the first Monday of each month—the presence of eight, and the concurrence of seven of them is necessary for the transaction of business.

The Board appoints monthly a committee of two of its members to admit and discharge patients, and to exercise a particular superintendence over the internal concerns of the institution. This committee and the attending physicians meet at the hospital twice a week (on Wednesday and Saturday) for the transaction of business.—To facilitate applications for admission, the names of the attending managers and physicians are regularly advertised in two of the daily papers.

The present managers are,

Thomas Stewardson, *President*.

Roberts Vaux, *Secretary*.

Thomas Morris, Charles Roberts, William W. Fisher, Charles Watson, John Paul, Joseph Price, Alexander W, Johnston, Mordecai Lewis, John J. Smith, Bartholomew Wistar,

Treasurer, Samuel N. Lewis.

The following is a list of those who have served as managers from the commencement of the institution to the present time—the date of their respective elections and the length of time which they served:

MANAGERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

	Elected	Ret'd.	Duration of Service.
Joshua Crosby	1751	1755	4 years
Benjamin Franklin	—	1757	6 years
Thomas Bond	—	1752	1 year
Samuel Hazard	—	1754	3 years
Richard Peters	—	1752	1 year
Israel Pemberton, jr,	—	1779	28 years
Samuel Rhodes	—	1781	30 years
Hugh Roberts	—	1756	5 years
Joseph Morris	—	1757	6 years
John Smith	—	1756	5 years

Eván Morgan	—	1752	1 year	William McMurtrie	1791	1794	3 years
Charles Norris	—	1752	1 year	Thomas Morris	1793	1809	15 yrs 11 months
Isaac Jones	1752	1756	4 years	Samuel M. Fox	1794	1797	3 years
John Reynell	—	1780	28 years	Robert Waln	1795	1800	5 yrs 2 months
William Griffiths	—	1753	1 year & 5 mon.	James Smith, jr.	1795	1805	10 years
Thomas Lawrence, jr.	—	1753	1 year	Israel Pleasants	1796	1800	4 years
Eván Morgan	1753	1763	10 years	John Dorsey	1797	1804	7 years
Joseph Fox	1753	1756	2 yrs & 7 mons	Robert Smith, Merch't	1798	1805	7 years
William Grant	1754	1756	2 years	Zaccheus Collins	1800	1822	22 years
Thomas Crosby	1755	1757	1 year 11 mons	Paschall Hollingsworth	—	1812	12 years
Daniel Roberdeau	1756	1758	2 years	Richard Wistar	1803	1806	3 yrs 4 months
Charles Jones	—	1761	5 years	Joseph Lownes	1804	1820	16 years
Isaac Greenleaf	—	1771	15 years	Peter Brown	1805	1811	died 6 yrs 7 mos
Joseph Richardson, Merch't	—	1770	died 14 ys 6 mos	Edward Penington	—	1820	5 years
Jacob Duchee	1756	1758	1 year 9 mons.	Zachariah Poulson	1806	1808	1 year 10 mos
Plunket Fleeson	1757	1759	2 years	William Poyntell	1806	1811	died 5 yrs 2 ms
Anthony Benezet	—	1758	1 year	Thomas Stewardson	1808	—	—
John Sayre	1757	1758	9 months	Thomas P. Cope	1809	1828	19 years
Stephen Shewell	1758	1760	2 years	Reeve Lewis	1811	1814	3 yrs 3 months
Thomas Gordon	—	1766	8 years	Joseph S. Morris	1811	1817	died 5 ys 3 mons
Samuel Mifflin	—	1760	2 years	Samuel W. Fisher	1812	1817	died 4 ys 9 mons
James Pemberton	—	1780	22 years	Joseph Watson	—	1824	12 years 5 mons
Jacob Lewis	1759	1774	15 years	Mordecai Lewis	1814	1818	3 years 8 mons
John Mease	1760	1764	4 years	Israel Cope	1817	1828	11 years
Isaac Jones	1760	1762	2 years	Thomas Morris	1817	—	—
John Smith	1761	1762	1 year	Henry Hollingsworth	1818	1823	5 years 6 mons
Henry Harrison	1762	1766	died 3 ys 9 mons	Alexander Elmslie	1820	1827	7 years
Thomas Wharton	—	1769	7 years	Matthew L. Bevan	—	1828	7 yrs 10 mons
John Gibson	1763	1764	1 year	Joseph Johnson	—	1828	7 yrs 10 mons
Isaac Jones	1764	1773	died 9 ys 5 mons	William L. Hodge	1822	1824	2 years
John Mease	1764	1768	3 yrs 10 mons	Roberts Vaux	1823	—	—
Daniel Roberdeau	1766	1776	10 years	Charles Roberts	1823	—	—
Joseph Redman	1766	1767	1 year 1 month	William W. Fisher	1824	—	—
John Gibson	1767	1770	2 yrs 7 mons	Charles Watson	1824	—	—
John Nixon	1768	1772	4 years	John Paul	1825	—	—
Joseph Morris	1769	1781	12 years	Joseph R. Jenks	1827	1828	10 months
Isaac Cox	1770	1776	died 5 yrs 8 mon	Joseph Price	1828	—	—
William Logan	1770	1775	4 yrs 6 mons	Alexander W. Johnston	—	—	—
Thomas Mifflin	1771	1773	1 year 11 mons	Mordecai Lewis	—	—	—
Thomas Wharton	1772	1779	7 years	John J. Smith	—	—	—
Edward Penington	1773	1779	6 years	Bartholomew Wistar	—	—	—
Robert Strettell Jones	1773	1781	8 —				
George Roberts	1774	1776	2 yrs 3 months				
Thomas Fisher	1775	1776	1 year 3 months				
Joseph Swift	1776	1786	9 yrs 9 months				
William West	1776	1778	2 years				
Jacob Shoemaker	1776	1781	5 yrs 3 months				
William Morrell	—	1782	6 yrs 3 months				
Samuel Powell	1778	1780	2 years				
Joshua Howell	1779	1782	3 years				
Samuel Pleasants	—	1781	2 years				
Peter Reeve	—	1786	7 years				
George Mifflin	1780	1785	died 5 yrs 2 mns				
Thomas Franklin	—	1783	3 years				
Tench Coxe	—	1781	1 year				
Reynold Keen	1781	1790	9 yrs 7 months				
Jonathan Shoemaker	—	1790	9 yrs 1 month				
Owen Jones, jr.	—	1795	13 yrs 9 months				
Isaac Wharton	—	1784	3 years				
Josiah Hewes	1781	1812	30 years 5 mons				
John Morton	1781	1785	3 yrs 8 months				
Adam Hubley	1782	1784	2 years 4 mons				
Nathaniel Falconer	1782	1783	6 months				
Andrew Doz	1783	1788	5 years				
Thomas Moore	—	1788	5 years				
Nathaniel Falconer	1784	1790	6 years				
Samuel Howell	1784	1789	4 yrs 10 months				
William Hall	1785	1787	1 year 11 mons				
Samuel Coates	1785	1825	40 yrs & 4 mons				
Joseph Paschall	1786	1795	died 8 ys 10 mo				
Thomas Penrose	—	1798	12 years				
Richard Rundle	1787	1789	2 years				
Samuel Clark	1788	1802	died 13 y 6 mns				
Pattison Hartshorne	1788	1823	35 years				
Elliston Perot	1789	1806	17 yrs 2 months				
Bartholomew Wistar	1789	1796	7 years				
Cornelius Barnes	1790	1793	3 yrs 5 mons				
Lawrence Seckel	1790	1820	29 yrs 9 months				

The following have been

TREASURERS.

John Reynell	May	1751 to May	1752	1 year
Charles Norris	-	1752 to -	1756	4 years
Hugh Roberts	-	1756 to -	1768	12 years
Saml. P. Moore	-	1768 to -	1769	1 year
Thomas Wharton	-	1769 to -	1772	3 years
Joseph King	-	1772 to June	1773	1y 1 mo
Joseph Hillborn	June	1773 to July	1780	7 years
Mordecai Lewis	July	1780 to Mar.	1799	18 y 8 m
Joseph S. Lewis	Mar.	1799 to -	1826	27 years
Samuel N. Lewis	-	1826		

PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, MEDICAL LIBRARY, &c.

The Managers elect annually three physicians to have charge of the medical department; three surgeons to the charge of the surgical department; and two physicians for the lying-in department; all of whom must be Doctors in Medicine, and members of this corporation.

Two young gentlemen, *graduates* of medicine, reside in the Hospital, and take charge, alternately, of the surgical, and the medical and obstetrical departments, under the direction of the visiting physicians and surgeons. One of the residents is elected annually, to serve two years. An apothecary is engaged at a salary, to prepare and dispense the medicines prescribed by the physicians.

The physicians and surgeons of this hospital have uniformly rendered their important aid gratuitously. The students of medicine who attend the practice of the Hospital physicians, pay a fee of ten dollars each for the privilege: these fees, which in European hospitals are a prerequisite of their medical staff, the professional gentlemen, attached to the Pennsylvania Hospital, have generously devoted to the foundation and endowment of a Medical Library, which now consists of about six thousand volumes, comprising a large proportion of the most valuable ancient and modern works on the science of

Medicine, with many rare treatises on Botany, and other branches of Natural History. Students have the privilege of using this splendid collection, while attending the Hospital practice; and a right to its use during life is granted for the sum of twenty-five dollars. This library fund amounts annually to 3 or 400 dollars; last year \$576 62, were paid for books and binding. The Clerk is also Librarian.

The six physicians and surgeons having charge of the medical and surgical departments, divide the year into three equal periods, one physician and one surgeon attending at the same time, and continuing in charge of their respective wards four months. The two physicians having charge of the lying-in department, continue in office *six* months each. In extraordinary cases, and before the performance of surgical operations, it is usual for the gentleman in attendance to hold consultation with his colleagues.

A physician to the Hospital must be 27 years of age before he can be elected.

An extensive Anatomical Museum formerly belonged to the Hospital, which was a few years since presented to the Medical department of the University.

The following is a list of the Physicians and Surgeons from the commencement of the institution.

	<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Res'gd.</i>	<i>Duration.</i>
Lloyd Zachary	1751	1753	2 years.
Thomas Bond		1784	33
Phineas Bond		1774	23
Thomas Græme		1753	2
Thomas Cadwallader		1777	26
Saml. Preston Moore		1759	8
John Redman		1780	29
Wm. Shippen	1753.	1778	25
Cadwallader Evans	1759	1774	15
John Morgan	1774	1777	3
Charles Moore	1774	1775.	1
Adam Kuhn	1775	1781	6
Wm. Shippen Jr.	1778	1779	1
Thomas Parke	1777	1823	45 up'd.
James Hutchinson	1777	1778	1
John Morgan	1778	1783	5
Gerardus Clarkson	1779	1779	1
Adam Kuhn	1782	1798	16
John Jones	1781	1792	11
Wm. Shippen, Jr.	1792	1802	10
Benjamin Rush	1784	1813	29
John Foulke	1784	1793	9
James Hutchinson	1780	1793	13
Caspar Wistar	1794.	1810	16
Philip Syng Physick	1794	1816	22
Benjamin S. Barton	1798	1816	17
John R. Coxe	1802	1807	5
Thomas C. James	1807		
John Syng Dorsey	1810	1818	8
Joseph Harthorne	1811	1821	10
John C. Otto	1814		
Joseph Parrish	1816		
Thomas T. Hewson	1818		
Saml. Calhoun	1816	1821	5
William Price	1821	1823	2
John Moore	1820		
John Wilson Moore	1821	1827	6
Samuel Emlen	1823	1828	5
John Rhea Barton	1823		
John K. Mitchell	1827		
Benjamin H. Coates	1828		

Resident Physicians at this time—James A. Washington, and George Fox.

Apothecary—Newberry Smith, Jr.

PERSONS EMPLOYED ABOUT THE HOUSE.

The officers and servants residing in this institution, and receiving pay are,

Steward and Matron	-	-	-	-	2
Matron of the Insane	-	-	-	-	1
Clerk and Librarian	-	-	-	-	1
Apothecary	-	-	-	-	1
Gate-keeper	-	-	-	-	1

Baker	-	-	-	-	1
Gardener and assistant	-	-	-	-	2
Keeper of West's painting. (a female,)	-	-	-	-	1
Watchman	-	-	-	-	1
Ostler	-	-	-	-	1
Cow-keeper	-	-	-	-	1
Washer-women	-	-	-	-	2
Cooks	-	-	-	-	2
House-maids	-	-	-	-	3
Nurses in the women's wards	-	-	-	-	4
— in the men's wards, two males and six females	-	-	-	-	8
Female attendants on the Insane	-	-	-	-	8
Male attendants on the Insane	-	-	-	-	4

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17 men, and 27 women.—And 2 private servants of the Insane, whose board and wages are paid by the parties

The salaries and wages amount to about \$5600 per annum.

MODE OF OBTAINING ADMISSION.

The usual mode of obtaining admission into the Hospital is, by first applying to one of the physicians in attendance; who, after examining the patient, gives a certificate of the nature of the disease, and the propriety of its admission into the Hospital; this is addressed to the attending managers, who settle the terms of admission, and grant their order, directing the Steward of the Hospital to receive the patient. This course is only departed from in *two* cases—that of seamen, who, by a special agreement, after receiving a certificate from the physician, have only to obtain the order of the Collector of the Port,—and in cases of accident, it being a rule to receive, by day or night, every person who meets with an accident requiring surgical aid, without requiring any security of the parties who bring the patient to the Hospital;—provided the accident occurs in Pennsylvania, and the sufferer is brought *immediately* or within twenty-four hours.

Overseers of the poor from the country, who bring a patient, must have a certificate signed by two magistrates, denoting that they are in office, and the pauper proposed for admission resides in their district, or their application will be rejected.

Persons with infectious diseases are not to be re-ceived.

PATIENTS.

The charter of this institution provides, that no part of its income shall be appropriated to any other purpose, than to the support of the sick and diseased poor, and providing the necessary buildings for their accommodation; and that those whose diseases render them proper objects of the charity, shall be received from any part of *Pennsylvania*, without partiality or preference.

After the accommodation of as many poor patients as the state of their funds will justify, the Managers have authority to receive *pay* patients; any profit derived from this source being devoted to increase the fund for the maintenance of the poor. The rates usually charged are from three to six dollars per week, according to the circumstances of the patient. The amount received last year for the board of patients was \$21,328 62. Pay patients are not admitted on a deposit of money, or on the responsibility of strangers, the only security accepted, is that of some respectable resident in Philadelphia. At their own desire, patients may be attended, exclusively, by either of the Hospital physicians they prefer, but in such cases it is expected that the affluent will pay the physicians as though attended elsewhere.

The overseers of the poor of Pennsylvania, and religious societies therein, who support the poor by their own voluntary subscriptions, pay but three dollars a week, which is about the first cost of one person's maintenance, including medicines and all charges, except clothing and funeral expenses.

As this institution is intended to be a hospital for the cure of disease, not a permanent asylum for poverty and decrepitude, the Managers can admit none on the charity list, whose diseases are chronic and incurable, ex-

cept those afflicted with insanity; and it is imperative upon them to discharge all patients, who after a reasonable time of trial, may be deemed incurable.

The number at present received at one time on the charity, is one hundred, of whom thirty-three may be insane. It has been found necessary to limit the proportion of insane poor, on account of the length of time they frequently remain in the house.

The whole number of patients admitted into the Hospital, from its opening, February 11, 1752, to April 26, 1828, was twenty-five thousand and seventy, of whom 12,752 were poor, and 12,318 pay patients. Of these have been discharged—

Cured	15,579
Relieved	3,027
Incurable	150
Removed by friends, or at their request	1,460
Eloped and discharged for misconduct,	948
Pregnant women delivered safely	468
Infants taken out in health	437
Died	2,792
	<u>24,861</u>
Remaining in the Hospital April 26, 1828	209
	<u>25,070</u>

The following list shows the number of poor and pay patients that have been admitted from the commencement of the hospital to the present time, as also the average number in the house:

	Pay Patients.	Poor Patients.	Total.	Average No. in the house.
Admitted from February 11, 1752, to April, 1753	24	40	64	9
1754	14	39	53	12
1755	13	60	73	17
1756	7	61	68	17
1757	13	68	81	17
1758	29	85	114	33
1759	25	102	127	34
1760	32	105	137	40
1761	40	113	153	45
1762	29	128	157	47
1763	46	194	240	73
1764	50	272	322	101
1765	45	261	306	111
1766	56	283	339	119
1767	38	307	345	120
1768	54	337	391	123
1769	32	353	385	110
1770	49	336	385	113
1771	44	338	382	118
1772	44	349	393	117
1773	46	315	361	105
1774	63	374	437	117
1775	60	361	421	105
1776	42	393	435	89
1777	109	268	377	67
1778	31	96	127	39
1779	16	107	123	36
1780	10	118	128	35
1781	18	103	121	35
1782	69	42	111	36
1783	83	23	106	37
1784	156	47	203	61
1785	133	35	168	51
1786	113	25	138	51
1787	108	30	138	54
1788	78	32	110	54

Admitted in	1789	49	28	77	47
	1790	51	27	78	46
	1791	73	32	105	52
	1792	107	72	179	64
	1793	87	63	150	63
	1794	170	78	248	71
	1795	107	67	174	72
	1796	113	103	216	69
	1797	114	89	203	75
	1798	101	71	172	78
	1799	60	66	126	74
	1800	80	96	176	78
	1801	106	70	176	85
	1802	176	73	249	87
	1803	217	87	304	114
	1804	214	88	302	113
	1805	231	89	320	103
	1806	241	98	339	109
	1807	338	115	453	129
	1808	288	121	409	122
	1809	419	141	560	158
	1810	216	152	368	127
	1811	281	171	452	138
	1812	373	172	545	150
	1813	376	145	521	161
	1814	307	140	447	163
	1815	235	159	394	147
	1816	500	181	681	178
	1817	483	201	684	200
	1818	468	170	638	199
	1819	474	243	717	214
	1820	457	292	749	226
	1821	414	286	700	208
	1822	300	244	544	158
	1823	346	342	688	170
	1824	363	384	747	178
	1825	353	391	744	177
	1826	368	362	730	175
	1827	416	383	809	183
	1828	427	460	887	202
		12,318	12,752	25,070	

Of 1859 patients in the Hospital in 1826 & 1827, there were from

United States	1232
Ireland	407
England and Wales	88
Scotland	14
Germany	36
Sweden	23
France	21
West Indies	7
Denmark	7
Portugal	4
Canada	5
Italy	3
Africa	2
Spain	1
Prussia	1
China	1
Corsica	1
Holland	1
Norway	3
Russia	2

1859
Foreigners 627
United States 1232

DISEASES OF THE PATIENTS.

The following table shows the number of cases of each disease which have occurred from the establishment of the hospital to the present time:

Abscess	111	Anasarca	38
Ague	37	Anchylosis	6
Amenorrhœa	13	Aneurism	13

Anus imperforate	2	Hydrothorax	14
Apoplexia	1	Hydrophobia	1
Asthma	72	Hypochondriasis	39
Burns and Scalds	146	Hysterics	38
Cancer	72	Jaundice	26
Caries	140	Insanity	3245
Cataract	79	Delirium Tremens or	} 242
Catarrhus	184	insanity caused by	
Cephalalgia	37	intemperance	} 298
Cholera	14	Inflammations	
Cholic	55	Leprosy	14
Chorea St. Viti	8	Measles	2
Constipation	9	Nephritis	10
Contusions & wounds	1692	Obstructed viscera	122
Convulsions	60	menses	77
Cramp	12	Ophthalmia	216
Croup	2	Palsy	205
Cynanche Tonsilaris	24	of bladder	4
Deafness	16	Paraphymosis	3
Debility	59	Paronychia	21
Diabetes	4	Pectoral and pulmo-	} 285
Diarrhœa	293	nary affections	
Diseased Bladder	24	Pneumonia	87
Glands	4	Peripneumony	4
Rectum	3	Pleurisy	222
Spine	22	Phthisis Pulmonalis	314
Spleen	3	Poisoned	11
Testicles	32	Polypus	10
Uterus	10	Prolapsus Ani	7
Joints	314	Uteri	12
Heart	1	Pregnancy (cases of)	529
Ears	9	Infants born in hospital	477
Eyes	238	Rheumatism	1962
Gutta Serena	48	Nervous affections	23
Dislocations	102	Scrophula	89
Dropsy	558	Scurvy	212
Dysentery	440	Stone in the bladder	61
Dyspepsia	56	Strictures	79
Dysury	12	Sprains	64
Epilepsy	109	Spasms	2
Eruptions	143	Strangury	8
Erysipelas	24	Syncope	4
Exostosis	5	Small pox	38
Febris	1821	Surfeit	5
Biliosa	26	Sore throat	8
Intermittens	781	Splenitis	4
Remittens	233	Tetanus	14
Flava	10	Tinea Capitis	18
Fistula	138	Tumors	304
Fluor Albus	6	Ulcers	2402
Frosted	161	Urine, suppression of	8
Fractures	991	Incontinence of	3
Gangrene	32	Vertigo	36
Gunshot wounds	56	White swellings	37
Hair lip	6	Worms	1
Hemorrhage	11	Wounded soldiers and	} 38
Hemoptysis & Hemoptoe	71	sailors	
Hemorrhoids	52	Wounded Hessians	26
Hepatitis	66	Sick continental soldiers	104
Hernia	102	wives of do	7
Humoralis	8	children of do	4
Hydrocele	43		
Varicose veins	17		25070
Venercal disease	2978		

CASES OF INSANITY.

Of these there have been in the above mentioned period, 3487. Of which about 240 are designated as caused by intemperance.

The number of insane patients in the house is generally about 110.

Cases of Insanity, from February 11, 1752, to April 26, 1828.

The following table, the result of a very careful examination of the Hospital records, exhibits the number of insane patients of each sex, together with the proportion cured, relieved, &c.

CASES OF INSANITY.

Total	Cured.	Relieved.	Removed by friends	Eloped.	Died.	Remains.
Males, 2418	910	452	444	188	364	60
Females 1069	344	250	224	42	162	47
3487	1254	702	668	230	526	107

It should be remarked, that a large proportion of the deaths have been from old age, or diseases having no necessary connexion with insanity. A large proportion of the elopements occurred before the wall was erected.

THE LYING-IN DEPARTMENT.

A part of the third story is appropriated to this use. Ordinarily there are in it 50 per ann. During the last year 28—children were born in the house. None but married women, of respectable character, are admitted here; other classes being referred to the alma-house. This ward is an extremely neat and beautiful set of rooms, with a fine exposure; and is a situation much sought after by women of that description when in difficult circumstances. It owes its origin to a donation from the First Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry. The history of this donation is highly curious, and honorable to the donors. After the termination of the war of the revolution, in which this body acted, as is well known, as a life-guard to Washington, and after many delays, they received a sum of money as the amount of their pay from the government for military services; they first resolved to appropriate to the establishment of a foundling hospital. After some time, it was proposed to deposit it in the charge of the managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the same use. This body were, however, disinclined to such a foundation, in consequence of the distressing accounts which were then transmitted from Europe, of the mortality which took place in such institutions there. A law had been obtained authorizing the managers to institute a "Lying-in and Foundling Hospital," but after several conferences between them and the representatives of the First Troop, it was finally concluded to omit the foundling establishment, and the lying-in rooms were opened as at present.

Physicians—Thomas C. James, and John Moore.

(To be Concluded.)

THE LEIPER CANAL.

The late Thomas Leiper, Esq. of this city, contemplated, in 1790, a canal along his estate in Delaware county, in order to complete an easy communication between his quarries on Cram creek, and the Delaware. His views were not perfectly comprehended by the legislature at that time, and he found himself foiled in his attempt. In 1807 he caused a rail road—the first in this country—to be constructed from his quarries to Ridley creek. In 1825, since the death of Mr. Leiper, his son Geo. G. Leiper, Esq. revived the idea proposed by his father—and on Saturday the 16th inst. the corner stone of the canal was laid, by Wm. Strickland, Esq. with an appropriate address from Professor Patterson, of this city. A large concourse of citizens, as we gather from the Upland Union, attended the ceremony, among whom was Mrs. Elizabeth C. Leiper, the aged widow of the gentleman who had proposed the canal.—U. S. Gaz.

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PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL—CONCLUDED.

LYING-IN DEPARTMENT.

A Statement of all the Cases admitted into the Lying-in Department of the Pennsylvania Hospital, from its establishment in 1803, to April 26th, 1828.

Date	Pregnant women admitted.	Delivered safe.	Taken out by friends.	Discharged as disorderly.	Eloped.	Died.	Infants born in the house	Discharged in health.	Taken out by Friends.	Died.
1803	2	1	1				1	1		
1804	3	1					1	1		
1805	5	7					7	6		1
1806	3	2					3	2		
1807	5	5				1	5	5		1
1808	5	4					4	2		2
1809	5	5					5	5		
1810	6	5				1	6	5		1
1811	5	5	1				5	5		
1812	8	7					8	7		1
1813	4	4					5	4	1	
1814	7	6					5	2		3
1815	17	17					17	13	1	3
1816	14	10	1		1	3	14	11		2
1817	17	10			1	2	11	11		1
1818	18	17	1				13	11		2
1819	26	24	1				22	19		
1820	50	46	1				50	44		4
1821	48	42	2	1		4	44	43		2
1822	33	32				1	31	32		1
1823	48	38	3	1		5	42	39		1
1824	43	33	6			2	35	32		1
1825	41	43	3				37	41		1
1826	30	27	2	1	1		27	25		1
1827	38	35				1	37	32		3
1828	48	42	4	1			42	39		4
Total.	529	468	26	6	3	20	477	437	2	35

Remaining in the Hospital April 26th, 1828.

Women 6 Children 3.

Of the above women 5 had twins—4 were discharged with their children in health, but in the other instance both the children died.—C. M. was delivered on the 10th of April 1819 of 3 children, 2 of whom were still born and the other died shortly afterwards—the same woman was again admitted in the early part of the year 1821 and was delivered of one child, which was discharged in health.—It is impossible to ascertain the exact number of still-born children, as these cases have not been recorded (except occasionally,) I have only found notices of 11.

W. G. M.

OUT PATIENTS.

We have said on page 91 that out patients were supplied with medicines and attended by the Hospital physicians gratuitously. This continued to be the case until May 1817, when the practice was discontinued in consequence of the establishment of the northern and southern dispensaries. The following table shows the number of patients attended from 1798 to that period. The accounts kept of them previously are irregular.

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Out-patients attended and supplied with medicine from the Dispensary of the Pennsylvania Hospital, whose cases were not proper to be admitted into the said Hospital on account of infectious diseases and for other reasons, from April 4, 1797 to

		Cured.	Died.
1798	220	167	19
1799	302	224	17
1800	256	185	9
1801	188	120	3
1802	162	158	1
1803	41	28	1
1804	315	266	9
1805	234	180	4
1806	753	636	24
1807	800	697	21
1808	830	690	19
1809	1233	1031	37
1810	1216	1088	66
1811	1616	1255	81
1812	1366	1013	44
1813	1064	849	61
1814	1232	998	114
1815	1132	891	138
1816	1194	895	116
1817	1909	1669	63

16,063 13,040 847

The residue were convalescent—eloped, removed or continued under care at its close.

TREATMENT OF PATIENTS.

The improvements in the condition of the deranged are among the most interesting circumstances:

The greater part of the patients sleep in separate cells—many of the men, however, pass the night in large rooms, in company with each other, and with attendants. At an early hour, they are taken to a common breakfast, and they then repair, if the weather be suitable, to their court-yard, if otherwise, to the day-room, where they continue, with the exception of meals, till sun set, when they are reconducted to their sleeping rooms. The sexes, throughout the whole day, are kept separate. We here speak only of the ordinary patients. Some are permitted the liberty of the whole portion of the house, devoted to patients of this class—and of a separate yard, denominated the convalescent yard—a small number of others, being selected from among those who are supposed the most to regard and be benefitted by such an indulgence, have a separate table, at which the female superintendent of this department presides. This is found to be both highly gratifying to their feelings, and beneficial in reducing their minds to a more tranquil state.

Much pains have been taken at different times, to obtain suitable and sufficient employment for the patients of this description—but the situation of the hospital prevents this being done to the same extent that it might if the establishment were in the country. Conveniences in this respect are among the most important advantages of a country situation. Some of the men are employed, however, about the business of the house, thus all the ordinary carpenter's work which is no inconsiderable amount, was, till lately performed by a patient. It is in the female department, however, that this design is most completely fulfilled, nearly all who are capable of

it being employed, during a portion of the day, at needle-work.

The use of metallic chains is forbidden—the substitute for them, employed when necessary, being composed of links of strong bend-leather, with Sellers and Pennock's patent hose rivets, an extremely well contrived apparatus—the large strait-jacket is almost universally replaced by several ingenious substitutes—and visitors are excluded, except those of a suitable class, and these accompanied by proper conductors.

Personal confinement, in the Pennsylvania Hospital, when necessary, is generally by means of straps, buckling over the arms, of sleeves inclosing the whole hand, and loosely fastened at the end to a waistband, so as in both instances to admit of as great freedom of motion as possible; and of the improved leather chains, mentioned above. The comfort of the individual confined is greatly increased by these simple contrivances, especially by the last, which prevents the distressing sound of iron chains. The only punishment, as such, is subjection to a shower-bath. The number who require confinement by chains, or on whom clothes cannot be kept, is extremely small indeed; frequently only one or two being in the former, and none in the latter predicament.

A carriage and pair of horses are kept for the use of the patients; money for their purchase and support having been bequeathed by Dr. Samuel Cooper, formerly a resident physician in the Hospital. Another horse is kept for the marketing and other necessary uses of the establishment; and twelve cows for a supply of milk to the patients: these derive the principal part of their support from the adjacent lots, the property of the institution.

The provisions furnished to the inmates of the Hospital are of the best quality; the common diet is plain but nutritious, and in necessary cases, delicacies and wines are freely administered, on their prescription by the physicians. It being a recognized maxim that, while nothing may be administered merely to pamper the appetite, nothing shall be spared which can contribute to the recovery of health.

Every patient on the first and the upper floor has a drawer, in a bureau, for his clothes, the use of a rug by the bed side, and a comfortable bed and bedding. Curtains are not employed, from a fear of their impeding the circulation of air and harbouring dirt and insects.—The custom of the country being also against it, it is a luxury which few or none of the patients have ever previously possessed in the course of their lives. The floors of these rooms, as of the whole house, are covered with white sand; and when this is done, as is often the case, in ornamental figures, it produces a peculiarly neat effect. Machine beds, with improvements, have been, for many years, in constant employment for all the patients with fractures of lower extremities, sometimes to the number of five or six at a time. There are also other conveniences for the patients, on which we shall not enlarge.

An amputation of a limb is not to be performed, unless the patient consents to it; nor then, unless the physicians agree to it, after a consultation on the case.

The sick, especially the stranger, finds it his interest to prefer the hospital to any tavern, or boarding-house, for many reasons:

- First, because the physicians are of the most eminent.
- Secondly, the nurses, are the most experienced.
- Thirdly, the apartments are the most convenient.
- Fourthly, the price of board is lower than any individual can take; and
- Lastly, the patient has the satisfaction to know, if there is any profit it is given to the poor.

RECEIPTS.

Although this institution has received considerable aid towards the erection of its buildings, from the legislature of the state of Pennsylvania, its principal depe-

ndence for support has ever been upon the generous benevolence of private citizens.

The only fixed revenue of the institution is the interest of the capital stock loaned to various individuals on bonds and mortgages, and invested in ground rents. This amounts to about ten thousand dollars per annum.

The following statement derived from the published accounts for 1827, will exhibit the different sources of its receipts, although from various circumstances these must differ every year:

Balance on hand 1826,	-	-	222,17
Board of pay patients,	21,328,62		
Clothing,	1750,46		
Funeral expenses,	158,05		
Articles destroyed,	66,88		
Servants wages repaid,	222,00		
Sundries	39,85		
			<u>23,565,86</u>
Articles sold and live stock,			655,42
Medical fund students tickets and certificates,	442,00		
Life right to library and fines,	27,75		
			<u>469,75</u>
West's painting visitors 822, pamphlets 31,96,			853,96
From the gate 474,75, manager's fines 10			484,75
Donations \$15, Contributions 240,			255,00
A Legacy,			100,00
Rent and ground rents,			1,219,70
Interest,			7630,52
Dividends on stock,			417,75
Sale of real estate,			4769,25
A sum to be returned if called for			865,06
Principal of bonds paid in,			2000,00
			<u>\$43,509,09</u>

By some it may be supposed that the Pennsylvania Hospital is sufficiently wealthy; but these should reflect that the buildings would yet accommodate many poor patients and that this is their primary destination—add to this that the managers of the institution have long had in view, the necessity of providing funds for the erection of a separate asylum for the insane.

While this important object remains unaccomplished, it is hoped that the wealthy and charitable will not, in the disposition of their estates, pass by the Pennsylvania Hospital; or, considering it as already independent, leave it but a testimonial of their respect. The want of an asylum for the insane, founded upon a liberal scale, with the advantage of the increased light which modern science has shed on the history of the human intellect, is more urgent than any one who has not deeply investigated the subject, can imagine. And those who shall lay its foundation under the benign auspices of the character of this noble charity, will rank deservedly high, not merely among the contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, but on the roll of distinguished benefactors to their countrymen and species.

It is necessary that legacies should be given in the corporate name, viz. to "*The Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital.*"

Contributions and donations are received by Samuel N. Lewis, Treasurer, No. 135 south Front street.

EXPENDITURES.

The total expenditure of the establishment, including, however, a considerable outlay on behalf of patients (for clothing, &c.) which is repaid by their friends, amounts to about twenty-seven thousand dollars per annum.

The following sums were paid out last year per the published accounts:

Medical department, medicines, &c.	1321,86
Household expenses—provisions,	8011,61
Bedding, clothing, furniture, fuel, &c.	6678,25
For live stock, &c.	1542,10
Repairs and improvements, &c.	2800,15

Medical library, books binding, stationary, &c.	789,42
Salaries and wages,	5532,83
Incidentals,	559,75

Sums placed at interest	27,235,99
Balance in hand,	13,501,00
	2773,22

\$43509,19

Steward & Matron of Hospital, Isaac and Ann Bonsal.

Matron of the Insane Department, Alice Harlan.

N. B. The managers meet *statedly* on the *last* Monday of each month instead of the *first* as stated on p. 92.

SURGICAL SCHOOL.

As a Surgical School, the Hospital is probably the best in the United States. The surgical ward, (a room constantly open for the reception of recent accidents) together with the operating rooms, have been the theatre of many valuable improvements in surgery. A constant series of accidents and cases for operation, are, with few intervals, introduced.

In 1766 a course of clinical lectures was commenced, by permission of the Managers, at the suggestion of Dr. Bond, who delivered the "first formal clinical lecture in the United States," which is inserted on the minutes of the Managers. With this lecture (which we copy from the 4th volume of the North American Medical and Surgical Journal, p. 265) we close the account of the Hospital.

"Doctor THOMAS BOND's Introductory Lecture to a Course of Clinical Observations in the Pennsylvania Hospital, delivered there the 3d of December, 1766."

When I consider the unskilful hands the practice of Physic and Surgery has of necessity been committed to, in many parts of America, it gives me pleasure to behold so many worthy young men, training up in those professions, which, from the nature of their objects, are the most interesting to the community: and yet a greater pleasure in foreseeing, that the unparalleled public spirit of the good people of this province, will shortly make Philadelphia the Athens of America, and render the sons of Pennsylvania reputable amongst the most celebrated Europeans, in all the liberal arts and sciences. This I am at present certain of, that, the institutions of literature and charity already founded, and the School of Physic lately opened in this city, afford sufficient foundation for the students of Physic to acquire all the knowledge necessary for the practising every branch of their profession, reputably and judiciously.

The great expense in going from America to England, and thence from country to country, and college to college, in quest of medical qualifications, is often a bar to the cultivation of the brightest geniuses amongst us, who might otherwise be morning stars in their professions, and most useful members of society. Besides, every climate produces diseases peculiar to itself, which require experience to understand and cure; and even the diseases of the several seasons in the same country, are found to differ so much some years, from what they were in others, that Sydenham, the most sagacious physician that ever lived, acknowledges that he was often diffculted, and much mistaken in the treatment of epidemics for some time after their appearance.

No country, then, can be so proper for the instruction of youth in the knowledge of Physic, as that in which it is to be practised, where the precepts of never failing experience are handed down from father to son, from tutor to pupil.

That this is not a speculative opinion, but real matter of fact, may be proven from the savages of America, who without the assistance of literature, have been found possessed of skill in the cure of diseases incident to their climate, superior to the regular bred and most learned physicians, and that from their discoveries, the present practice of Physic has been enriched with some of the most valuable medicines now in use.

Therefore, from principles of patriotism and huma-

nity, the Physic-school here should meet all the protection and encouragement the friends of their country, and well wishers of mankind, can possibly give it. Though it is yet in its infancy, from a judicious treatment of its guardians, it is already become a forward child, and has promising appearance of soon arriving to a vigorous and healthy maturity. The professors in it at present are few, but their departments include the most essential parts of education: another,* whose distinguished abilities will do honour to his country and the institution, is expected to join them in spring; and I think he has little faith, who can doubt that so good an undertaking will ever fail of additional strength, and providential blessing. And I am certain nothing would give me so much pleasure, as to have it in my power to contribute the least mite towards its perfect establishment.

The Professor of Anatomy and Physiology,† is well qualified for the task; his dissections are accurate and elegant, and his lectures learned, judicious, and clear.

The Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic‡ has had the best opportunities of improvements, joined to genius and application, and cannot fail of giving necessary and instructive lessons to the pupils.

The field this gentleman undertakes is very extensive, and has many difficulties which may mislead the footsteps of an uncautioned traveller; therefore, lectures, in which the different parts of the Theory and Practice of Physic are judiciously classed, and systematically explained, will prevent many perplexities the student would otherwise be embarrassed with; will unfold the doors of knowledge, and be of great use in directing and abridging his future studies; yet there is something further wanting; he must join examples with study, before he can be sufficiently qualified to prescribe for the sick: for, language and books alone can never give him adequate ideas of diseases, and the best method of treating them. For which reasons, infirmaries are justly reputed the grand theatres of medical knowledge.

There, the clinical professor comes in to the aid of speculation, and demonstrates the truth of theory, by facts: he meets his pupils at stated times in the hospital, and when a case presents, adapted to his purpose, he asks all those questions which lead to a certain knowledge of the disease, and parts affected; this he does in the most exact and particular manner, to convince the students how many, and what minute circumstances are often necessary to form a judgment of the curative indications, on which the safety and life of the patient depend; from all which circumstances and the present symptoms, he pronounces what the disease is, whether it is curable or incurable, in what manner it ought to be treated, and gives his reasons from authority or experience, for all he says on the occasion; and if the disease baffles the power of art and the patient falls a sacrifice to it, he then brings his knowledge to the test, and fixes honour or discredit on his reputation by exposing all the morbid parts to view, and demonstrates by what means it produces death; and if perchance he finds something unexpected, which betrays an error in judgment, he, like a great and good man, immediately acknowledges the mistake, and for the benefit of survivors points out other methods by which it might have been happily treated. The latter part of this field of tuition is the surest method of obtaining just ideas of diseases. The great Boerhaave was so attentive to it, that he was not only present at the opening of human bodies, but frequently attended the slaughter houses in Leyden, to examine the carcasses of beasts; and being asked by a learned friend, by what means he acquired such uncommon certainty in the diagnostics and prognostics, of diseases, answered, by examining dead bodies, studying Sydenham's observations, and Bonetus' 'Sepulchretum Anatomicum,' both which he had read ten times, and each time with greater pleasure and improvement.

But to give you more familiar instances of the utility

* Dr. Kuhn. † Dr. Shippen. ‡ Dr. Morgan.

of this practice, let me remind several of you, who were present last fall at the opening of two bodies, one of which died of asthmatic complaints, the other of a frenzy succeeded by a palsy, and ask you whether any thing short of ocular demonstration, could have given you just ideas of the causes of the patients' death; in one we saw a dropsy in the left side of the thorax, and a curious polypus, with its growing fimbriae of fourteen inches in length, (now in the hospital,) extending from the ventricle of the heart, far beyond the bifurcation of the pulmonary artery; in the other we found the brain partly suppurated, and the ventricle on the opposite side to that affected with paralysis, distended by a large quantity of limpid serum; and you must remember, that the state of all the morbid parts was predicted, before they were exposed to view; which may have a further advantage, by arousing in you an industrious pursuit after the most hidden causes of all the affections of the human body; and convince you what injury they do the living, who oppose a decent, painless, and well timed examination of the dead.

Thus all the professors in the best European colleges, go hand in hand, and co-operate with each other by regular chains of reasoning, and occasional demonstrations, to the satisfaction and improvement of the students.

But more is required of us, in this late settled world, where new diseases often occur, and others common to many parts of Europe visit us too frequently, which it behoves the guardians of health to be very watchful of, that they may know them well, and by a hearty union, and brotherly communication of observations, investigate their causes and check their progress. The task is arduous, but it is a debt we owe to our friends and our country. The atmosphere which surrounds us is fine, and the air we breathe, free, pure, and naturally healthy, and I am fully persuaded we shall find, on strict inquiry, when it becomes otherwise. It is mostly from contagion imported, or neglected sources of putrefaction amongst ourselves, and, therefore, whenever we are able to demonstrate the causes, they may be removed, and the effects prevented.

Our fathers, after securing to us the full enjoyment of the inestimable blessings of religious and civil liberty, have settled us in a country that affords all the real comforts of life, and gives us the prospect of becoming one day a great and happy people; and I know only one objection to a prudent man's giving North America the preference to any other part of the British dominions, for the place of his residence, which is, that the climate is sometimes productive of severe epidemic diseases in summer and fall. The country is otherwise free from those tedious and dangerous fevers which frequently infest most parts of Europe. The last wet summer, and the short space of hot dry weather in autumn, caused so many intermittents, from the southern suburbs of the city, all the way to Georgia, that I may venture to assert two-thirds of the inhabitants were not able to do the least business for many weeks, and some families, and even townships were so distressed, that they had not well persons sufficient to attend the sick, during which time this city was unusually healthy. How respectable, then, would be the characters of those men, who should wipe this stain out of the American escutcheon, and rescue their country from such frequent calamities.

Sufficient encouragement to make the attempt, is found both in history, the books of physic, and our own experience. Several instances are recorded of places that were so sickly, as to be uninhabited, until princes have ordered their physicians to search into the causes of their unhealthiness; and having discovered and removed them, made thereby valuable additions to their kingdoms. Was not our ancient and great master, Hippocrates, so knowing in the cause of pestilential contagion, as to foresee a plague, and send his pupils into the cities to take care of the sick? And have not Hz, and SERAPION, the English Hippocrates, done infinite service to the healing art, and gained immortal honours to them-

selves, by their essays on epidemics, in which they not only accurately describe the diseases of their respective countries, but show the depraved constitution of the air, which produces each of them? Our own experience also affords much encouragement: when I first came into this city, the Dock was the common sewer of filth, and was such a nuisance to the inhabitants about it, that they were obliged to use more pounds of barks, than they have ounces since it has been raised and levelled. Another striking instance of the advantage of cleanliness for the preservation of health, affords me an opportunity of paying a tribute, justly due, to the wisdom of the legislature of this province, in framing the salutary laws for paving and regulating the streets of this city, and to the indefatigable industry and skill of the commissioners in executing them, whereby they have contributed so much to the healthiness of the inhabitants, that I am confident the whole expense will be repaid in ten years, by the lessening of the physic bills alone.

A farm within a few miles of the city was remarkably healthy for fifty years, whilst the tide overflowed the low lands, near the dwelling house; but after they were banked in by ditches so ill contrived that they did not often discharge the water that fell into them for a considerable time, and until it became putrid, and thereby rendered the place as remarkably sickly as it had been before healthy. I was told by a gentleman of veracity, that he saw the corpses of nine tenants, that had been carried from it in a few years.

The yellow fever, which I take to be exactly the same distemper as the plague of Athens, described by Thucydides, has been five different times in this city since my residence in it; the causes of three of them I was luckily able to trace, and am certain they were the same which produced a gaol fever in other places, and am of opinion the difference betwixt the appearance of these fevers, arises from the climate, and the different state the bodies are in when they imbibe the contagion; if so, the same methods which are taken to prevent a gaol fever, will equally prevent a yellow fever. It was in the year forty-one I first saw that horrid disease, which was then imported by a number of convicts from the Dublin gaol. The second time it prevailed, it was indigenous, from evident causes, and was principally confined to one square of the city. The third time, it was generated on board of crowded ships in the port, which brought in their passengers, in health, but they soon after became very sickly. I here saw the appearance of contagion, like a dim spark, which gradually increased to a blaze, and soon after burst into a terrible flame, carrying devastation with it, and after continuing two months, was extinguished by the profuse sweats of tertian fevers, but this is not the ordinary course of the contagion, it is usually checked by the cool evenings in September, and dies on the appearance of an October frost.

I lately visited an Irish passenger vessel, which brought the people perfectly healthy until they came to our river, I found five of them ill, and others unwell, and saw that the *fomes* of infection was spreading among them; I therefore ordered the ship to lay quarantine, to be well purified with the steams of sulphur, and with vinegar; directed the bedding and clothing of the people to be well washed and dried before any person should be permitted to land out of her; after which I advised separating the sick from the healthy. This was done by putting twelve in different rooms in one house, and fourteen in another, out of the city; the conveniences of the two houses were much the same; in one of them little care was taken of the sick, who were laid upon the same foul beds, they (contrary to orders) brought to shore with them: the consequence was, that all the family caught the distemper, and the landlord died. In the other, my orders were strictly observed; the sick had clean clothes and clean bedding, were well attended, and soon recovered, without doing the least injury to any person that visited them; which confirms observations I had made before, that the contagion of malign-

nant fevers lies in the air, confined and corrupted, by neglect of rags, and other filth about the helpless sick, and not from their bodies.

As these heads shall be the subjects of a future lecture. I shall at present only mention to you further, a few of those methods which have preserved individuals from prevailing diseases.

The inhabitants of Hispaniola have found the wearing flannel shirts to be a preservative against intermittent fevers in that sickly island; and as this disease is known to arise principally from inhaling a great quantity of the humidity of the air, I make no doubt it would also be of use in preventing them in our low, moist, level countries.

We know that the bark of sassafras contains many excellent medicinal virtues; my worthy friend, Mr. Peter Franklin, told me, that he being in the fall of the year, in the river Nanticoke, in Maryland, and on seeing the people on shore much afflicted with Intermittent fevers, advised the mariners of the ship to drink freely, by way of prevention, of that aromatic and antiseptic medicine, but could not prevail on more than half the company to do it, and that he and all the others who took it, enjoyed perfect health, whilst not a single person of the rest escaped a severe attack of the epidemic disease: I have known other similar instances, which it is needless to mention, since this remarkably pertinent.

But I have reason to expect that a more agreeable and equally certain preventative against our autumnal fevers, will be found in sulphurous chalybeate waters, which may be readily procured in most parts of America, especially where those diseases are most prevalent: a spring of this kind at Gloucester, within a few miles of this place, has been much used of late; has been so very serviceable to invalids, it has the appearance of being a valuable convenience to the city. Persons under various diseases took lodgings in the village last season, for the advantage of drinking the waters at the fountain head, and though the fall was more sickly than has been known in the memory of man, not any one of the inhabitants near the Spaw, who drank it freely, had a touch of the prevailing disease; whilst the major part of those that did not, had more the appearance of ghosts than living creatures. There were two houses the habitations of father and son, within twenty feet of each other; the family of the father had suffered greatly from intermittent fevers the preceding fall, and some of these continued invalids till the middle of summer, when they were prevailed on to take the waters, after which they daily recovered health, bloom, and vigour, and passed the sickly season without a complaint, whilst scarcely a person in that of the son, who did not take them, escaped a severe illness. It is well known from experience, that mineral waters are not only the most palatable, but the most salutary parts of the *materia medica*; and that the effect of those which are pure and properly impregnated with chalybeate principles, strengthen digestion, brace and counteract a summer's sun, dilute a thick putrid bile, (the instrument of mischief in all hot climates,) and immediately wash away putrefaction through the emunctories of the bowels, skin, or kidneys, and therefore appear to be natural preventatives against the effect of a hot, moist, and putrid atmosphere. Whether these waters will answer my sanguine expectations or not, must be left to the decision of time, if they should be found wanting, that ought not discourage our further pursuit; for since Providence has furnished every country with defences for the human body, against the inclemencies of heat and cold, why should we question whether Infinite Wisdom and Goodness has made equal provision against all other natural injuries of our constitution? Experience and reason encourage us to believe it has, and that the means might be discovered by diligent investigation, were our researches equal to the task. The above instances are therefore related to convince you, that the prevention of some of the epidemic diseases of America is not only a laudable and rational pur-

suit, but is more within the limits of human precaution than has generally been imagined, and to excite your particular attention to the improvement of this humane and interesting part of your profession, in which, and all other useful undertakings, I most sincerely wish you success.

I am now to inform, you, gentlemen, that the managers and physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital, on seeing the great number of you attending the school of Physic in this city, are of opinion, this excellent institution likewise affords a favourable opportunity of further improvement to you in the practical part of your profession; and being desirous it should answer all the good purposes intended by the generous contributors to it, have allotted to me the task of giving a course of clinical and meteorological observations in it, which I cheerfully undertake, (though the season of my life points out relaxation and retirement, rather than new incumbrances) in hopes that remarks on the many curious cases that must daily occur, amongst an hundred and thirty sick persons, collected together at one time, may be very instructive to you. I therefore purpose to meet you at stated times here, and give you the best information in my power of the nature and treatment of chronic diseases, and of the proper management of ulcers, wounds, and fractures. I shall show you all the operations of surgery, and endeavour, from the experience of thirty years, to introduce to you a familiar acquaintance with the acute diseases of your own country; in order to which, I shall put up a complete meteorological apparatus, and endeavour to inform you of all the known properties of the atmosphere which surrounds us, and the effects its frequent variations produce on animal bodies; and confirm the doctrine by an exact register of the weather, and of the prevailing diseases, both here and in the neighbouring provinces; to which I shall add all the interesting observations which may occur in private practice, and sincerely wish it may be in my power to do them to your satisfaction.

I have likewise the pleasure to inform you, that Dr. Smith has promised to go through a course of experimental philosophy in the college, for your instruction in Pneumatics, Hydraulics, and Mechanics, which will be of the greatest advantage to a ready comprehension of the meteorological lectures; and other parts of your Medical studies, and lay you under the highest obligations to that learned professor.

ANNALS OF PAUPERISM.

Table of the Mortality in the Medical Department of the Philadelphia Almshouse.

Dates of Admission	Women's Med. Wards		Men's M. Wards		Men's Surgical, and Ven. Wards		Men's Venial and Eye Wards, Cells & Obl. Wards	
	No. adm.	Deaths	No adm.	Deaths	No adm.	Deaths	No adm.	Deaths
1827								
June	62	5	69	13	54	3	59	3
July	76	7	78	8	57	4	57	3
Aug.	70	8	110	14	70	4	65	4
Sep.	49	9	105	20	58	5	56	4
Oct.	58	8	150	3	79	3	66	4
Nov.	107	14	128	14	77	0	63	7
Dec.	61	13	93	17	68	3	52	1
1828								
Jan.	49	9	96	11	48	2	50	3
Feb.	61	3	60	9	49	1	52	3
Mar.	47	10	71	12	73	3	50	3
April	55	4	46	9	60	3	49	2
May	46	9	76	8	65	1	52	3
Tot.	738	99	1082	138	768	32	671	40

RECAPITULATION.

Number of women treated in Women's Medical Wards	738
Deaths	99
Percentage	13.4
Number of men treated in Men's Medical Wards	1082
Deaths	133
Percentage	12.8
Number treated in Men and Women's Surgical and Women's Ven. Wards	768
Deaths	32
Percentage	4.14
Number treated in Men's Venereal and Eye Wards, Cells, and Obstet. Wards	671
Deaths	40
Percentage	5.96
Medical patients treated	1820
Deaths	237
Percentage	13
Surgical patients, &c. treated	1439
Deaths	72
Percentage	5
Total treated	3259
Deaths	309
Percentage	9.4

E. R. CHEW, Senior Student.
N. A. Med. & Surg. Jour.

PREMIUMS.

Offered for competition at the exhibition to be held at the Hall of the Franklin Institute, in Philadelphia, on the 7th of October and three successive days.

1. Iron Castings.—To the maker, in Pennsylvania, of the best specimen of iron castings, fit for small machinery, to be cast smooth, and free from sand; fifty pounds to be exhibited.—A silver medal.

Before awarding the premium, the castings must be proved, to the satisfaction of the committee of premiums and exhibitions.

2. Tinned Cast Iron.—For the best specimen of tinned cast iron hollow ware, for culinary purposes; not less than one dozen pieces to be exhibited.—A silver medal.

3. Iron Hollow Ware, coated with Porcelain.—For the best specimen of iron hollow ware, coated with porcelain, similar to that imported from Germany; not less than one dozen pieces to be exhibited.—A silver medal.

4. Annealed Cast Iron.—For the best specimen of annealed cast iron; not less than one dozen pieces, for various purposes, to be exhibited.—A silver medal.

5. Smelting Iron Ore with Anthracite.—To the first person who, previous to the first day of January, 1830, shall have manufactured, in the United States, iron from the ore, using not less than one half anthracite coal; the quantity to be not less than twenty tons.—A gold medal.

6. Sheet Iron.—For the best specimen of rolled sheet iron, equal to that imported from Russia; not less than twelve sheets to be exhibited. A silver medal.

7. Cast Steel.—For the best specimen of cast steel, manufactured in the United States; not less than fifty pounds to be exhibited. A silver medal.

8. Files.—To the manufacturer of the best files made in the U. States; twelve dozen, assorted sizes, to be exhibited. A silver medal.

9. Stock, or Standing Vice.—For the best stock, or standing vices, equalled to those called Tower Vices, and weighing thirty pounds, or upwards; three at least to be exhibited. A silver medal.

10. Pig Brass.—For the best specimen of pig brass, the zinc used to be the produce of the United States; not less than fifty pounds to be exhibited. A silver medal.

11. Crucibles. To the maker of the best crucibles, suitable for brass founders; the crucibles must be capable of resisting heat as well as the best now in use; one

dozen of them must be exhibited, together with the certificate of their having been made and fully tested in the U. States. A silver medal.

12. Steam Engine Furnace and Boiler. To the inventor of the best constructed furnace and boiler, superior to any now in use, for consuming anthracite in generating steam; to be applied to steam engines. A silver medal.

Certificates will be required, of the furnace having been some time in use, of the quantity of coal consumed, and of the effect produced.

13. Fire Bricks. To the maker of the best fire bricks. A silver medal.

This premium will not be awarded until the bricks have been tested, and found to be equal to the Stourbridge.

14. Currying Knives. To the maker of the best currying knives, equal to the best now in use; two dozen to be exhibited. A silver medal.

Certificates will be required from manufacturers of leather, that the knives have been used, and found equal to the best now in use.

15. Copper Bottoms. To the maker of the best copper bottoms, not fewer than three to be exhibited; the diameter not to be less than forty inches. A silver medal.

16. Japanned Waiters, or Trays. For the best specimen of japanned waiters, or trays, made and japanned in Pennsylvania; an assortment to be exhibited. A silver medal.

17. Surveyors' Instruments. To the maker of the best surveyors' instruments. A silver medal.

18. To the maker of the best portable mountain Barometer. A silver medal.

19. Lithographic Stone. For the best specimens of lithographic stone, found in the United States. A silver medal.

As a guide to those unacquainted with the particular kind required, a specimen of the German stone may be seen at the hall of the Institute.

20. Porcelain. For the best porcelain, made in the United States, gilt, painted, and plain; one hundred pieces must be exhibited. A silver medal.

21. Imitation Russia Leather. For the best specimen of imitation Russia leather; one dozen skins to be exhibited. A silver medal.

22. Woollen Goods. To the manufacturer of the best piece of Broad Cloth, made in the United States; not less than 40 yards to be exhibited. A silver medal.

23. To the manufacturer of the best piece of cassimere, made in the United States; not less than 40 yards to be exhibited. A silver medal.

Regard will be had to the quality of the dye, as well as to the cloth, in premiums No. 22 and 23.

24. To the manufacturer of the best piece of satinett, made in the United States; not less than 100 yards to be exhibited. A silver medal.

25. To the maker of the best woollen blankets, made in the United States, two dozen pair to be exhibited. A silver medal.

The blankets to be of the size known as 2, 2½, or 3 points; regard will be had to weight, and no premium awarded, unless the quality be equal to that of the imported.

26. To the maker of the best ingrain carpeting; not less than 100 yards to be exhibited. A silver medal. The quality of colours will be considered in awarding this premium.

27. For the best specimen of stair carpeting, in imitation of Venetian; not less than 50 yards to be exhibited. A silver medal.

28. Cotton Goods.—For the best specimen of furniture chintz, made in the United States; not less than 300 yards to be exhibited. A silver medal.

29. To the manufacturer of the best specimen of calicoes, or prints, for ladies' dresses made in the United

States; not less than 300 yards to be exhibited. A silver medal.

30. To the manufacturer of the best specimen of shirts, not under No. 50, made in the United States; not less than 300 yards to be exhibited. A silver medal.

31. To the manufacturer of the best specimen of dimities, made in the United States, which must be equal to that imported; not less than 100 yards to be exhibited. A silver medal.

32. To the manufacturer in Pennsylvania, of the best loom cotton stockings, bleached; not less than five dozen pairs to be exhibited. A silver medal.

33. Sewing Silk. To the maker in Pennsylvania, of the greatest quantity of sewing silk, of good quality; not less than ten pounds; at least one pound to be exhibited. A silver medal.

34. Cabinet Ware.—To the maker of the best cabinet secretary and book case. A silver medal.

35. To the maker of the best sofa. A silver medal.

36. To the maker of the best and most complete wardrobe. A silver medal.

37. To the maker of the best chairs; one dozen to be exhibited. A silver medal.

38. Madder. To the person who shall cultivate the greatest quantity of madder, the produce of not less than a quarter of an acre; samples must be exhibited, with a certificate of the quantity produced. A silver medal.

39. Green Paint. For a green paint, which will stand the action of the sun better than any now in use. A silver medal.

40. Wall Colouring. For the best specimens of wall colouring; a variety of samples to be exhibited. A silver medal.

41. Bleaching Salts. To the manufacturer of the best bleaching salts, (chloride of lime,) made in the state of Pennsylvania; not less than five thousand pounds to be made during the year ending October 1, 1828; one hundred pounds to be exhibited. A silver medal.

42. Prussiate of Potash. To the manufacturer of the best prussiate of potash, (ferro cyanate of potassa) made in the state of Pennsylvania; not less than 1000 pounds to be made during the year ending October 1, 1828; fifty pounds to be exhibited—a silver medal.

43. Prussian Blue. To the manufacturer of the best Prussian blue, (ferro cyanate of iron) made in the state of Pennsylvania; not less than 1000 pounds to be made during the year ending October 1, 1828; 50 pounds to be exhibited. A silver medal.

44. Hanging Astral Lamp. To the maker of the best hanging astral lamp, made in the United States, with not less than five burners; the extreme diameter to be not less than fifty inches. A silver medal.

45. Machine Drawing. To the pupil of the high school, who shall execute and exhibit the best specimen of perspective drawing from machinery. A silver medal.

Conditions and Regulations.

All articles offered for a premium, must be sent to the place of deposit, before the opening of the exhibition.

No premium will be awarded a second time for the same article; nor for one, the quality of which is inferior to such as have been formerly exhibited, the price being considered.

When articles are for sale, the maker's name and residence, together with the price of goods, must be affixed to them, or transmitted to William Hamilton, Actuary, at the Hall of the Institute.

When a premium is offered for the best article of any description, it will not be awarded excepting the quality is such as to merit it.

Articles of extraordinary merit, not contained in the following list, may receive honorary premiums on the award of the managers.

The exhibition will commence on Tuesday, the 7th of October, and continue open four days.*

* All inquiries and communications respecting the exhibition, will receive prompt attention, if addressed to William Hamilton, Actuary, at the Hall of the Franklin Institute.

GOVERNOR MIFFLIN'S MESSAGE, 1791

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives.

While you are thus convened, in order to transact the legislative business of our country, I cannot, I think, more properly introduce to you the subjects of my address, than by adverting to the conduct of the late general assembly, as furnishing an honourable example for imitating a powerful incentive to diligence and patriotism. By the labour and wisdom of your predecessors, many of the constitutional principles of our government, have attained their practical use and effect. The wealth of the community has been successfully applied to its proper objects, the maintenance of public credit, and the advancement of public convenience. A system of jurisprudence, at once comprehensive and beneficent, has been established; and, at the very moment that the sanguinary denunciations of the Penal Code have been expunged, its operation, in correcting and reforming, has been experimentally ensured.

The consequences of this enlightened policy, uniting with the temperate and industrious habits of our constituents, and the natural advantages of the soil and climate which we enjoy, present to your view a state of agriculture, commerce and arts, that may fairly awaken the pride, and must elevate the hopes, of every virtuous citizen. The contribution which Pennsylvania yields to the treasury of the Union, forms a competent evidence of the extent and emoluments of her trade. The rapid increase of her population, and the abundant supplies which she accumulates for foreign, as well as for domestic markets, will demonstrate the active and productive condition of her husbandry, and innumerable proofs arise in her city, towns, and villages, to display a general diffusion of useful knowledge, and the cultivation of every art, which is necessary, or ornamental, in society.

To preserve and to improve the blessings of the situation which I have described, is the trust, gentlemen, confided to your care; and, as it is reasonable to presume that the expectations of our constituents will be raised, in proportion as this task has been facilitated, permit me to renew, at the present period, the most faithful assurances, that your various exertions for the public good will receive all the aid, which it is in the power of the executive to bestow.

Contemplating the many important points that engaged the attention of the preceding general assembly, you will perceive, gentlemen, that the consolidation of the revenues, and the exoneraton from the pressure of the debts of the commonwealth, deserve to be peculiarly distinguished, on account of the beneficial effects which they have already produced; for, the public resources, moulded into one aggregate fund, have been rescued from that confusion, which partial appropriations of specific branches, together with a tardy and precarious collection, had unavoidably occasioned; while the means that were directed to be employed, for the satisfaction of the public creditors, have given celebrity to our new government, and amply proude, at the commencement of the ensuing year, for the extinguishment of all the pecuniary obligations of the state, except those resting on the principal of the funded and depreciation certificates. It will add to your pleasure on this occasion, to observe, from the report of the sales of stock which the secretary is directed to present to you, that great precaution was taken to prevent a depreciation of the debt of the United States, which might have happened from too suddenly over-charging the market; and our sus-

cess, in this respect, will be obvious, from the high price that has been obtained. Considering, indeed, that the authority to dispose of stock, was intended merely as an auxiliary to our specie funds, and desiring, as far as possible, to avoid the diminution of a productive capital, I have thought it expedient to charge as many objects upon the money actually in the treasury, as was consistent with the regard which the law prescribes for previous appropriations. Under these considerations, therefore, you will find, that the quantity of deferred stock which has been sold, amounts to one hundred and seventy-nine thousand five hundred and thirty dollars; that the quantity of three per cent. stock which has been sold, amounts to three hundred and four thousand five hundred dollars; that the proceeds of the sales of both amount to one hundred and sixteen thousand one hundred and sixty-nine pounds seventeen shillings and two pence; and that this sum is to be applied to the payment of all the interest due, or which must become due, on the first day of January next, upon the funded and depreciation debt; to the payment of the arrears of interest on the new loan debt; and to the repayment of the loan of sixty thousand pounds, which was borrowed from the Bank of North America. To relieve the state from the accumulation of interest, to redeem the valuable property that was pledged as a collateral security to the bank, and to employ the favourable opportunity presented by the advanced price of stock, were the inducements for anticipating the period, which the terms of the contract allowed, for liquidating the last of these engagements.

The improvement of our roads and inland navigation, will, I am persuaded, continue to be a favourite object with the legislature: I have, indeed, received such accounts from the Agents of Information (whose report will be laid before you) and through various other channels, respecting the progress in executing the contracts which have been formed, as promise full compensation for the expense that has been incurred, and afford ample encouragement for future enterprises of a similar nature. In addition to the contracts that were mentioned in a former address, I have concluded others for opening and improving a road leading from Harrisburg, thro' the Narrows, at the end of the Kittatiny mountain and Peter's mountain, and thence the nearest and best course to the place where it will intersect the road leading from Harrisburg to Sunbury, at or near Halifax; for opening and improving a road leading from Stockport, on the river Delaware, to Harmony, at the Great Bend of the river Susquehanna; for improving the navigation of the river Juniata from its mouth to Water street, and thence to Frankstown; and for opening and improving a road from Yorktown to Cooper's ferry. I shall take this opportunity of transmitting the report of Agents of Information, who, having recently explored the Juniata and Conemaugh, and surveyed the roads corresponding with those rivers, recommend that a deviation should be made in that quarter from the plan which is prescribed in the act of assembly, upon principles that certainly merits a serious consideration. If their opinion is sanctioned by your approbation, the proposed roads to Pittsburg, to Poplar Run, and to the Little Conemaugh, being blended and formed into one great road, leading from Franktown to Pittsburg, the projected canal between the Quippahilla and Tulpehocken being opened, and a few easy portages established in proper situations, a certain foundation will be laid for connecting the western waters of the Ohio and the great lakes with the eastern streams, flowing into the Atlantic, particularly with the tide-waters of the Delaware, in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia.

But, gentlemen, while we trace the progress of this communication, with a just estimate of its importance, permit me to advert to another object, which, in the impartial exercise of the powers of government, ought not to be forgotten—I mean the navigation of the lower waters of the Susquehanna. It is true, that the natural

difficulties of rendering this river navigable are great; and some objections, in point of policy, might be urged against the principle of the undertaking. But the combined strength and opulence of the states that are immediately interested, would undoubtedly be competent to overcome the former; and the effect of the measures which have been taken, and which might be taken, to preserve the balance of improvements in favour of Pennsylvania, would, perhaps, sufficiently remove the latter. The equal accommodation of our constituents, however, and the advancement of every part of the state to the enjoyment of the greatest advantage to which it is susceptible, are duties that will entitle this subject to your consideration; and I am inclined to believe, that whenever you shall deem it proper to enter into a negotiation, the states of Maryland and Delaware will not hesitate to sacrifice some local interests, in order to accomplish that extensive plan of public convenience, which contemplates a new avenue to the ocean, and the union of the bays of Chesapeake and Delaware.

Should the magnitude of the work, however, and the natural or political obstacles which are suggested, enforce a temporary suspension, we may, nevertheless, view the opening and clearing of the Susquehanna, from its northern entrance into Pennsylvania, as far at least as Wright's ferry, not only with respect to the benefits which the circumjacent country will immediately experience, but with respect to the resulting influence in rendering more easy, and more desirable, the ultimate point of improvement in the navigation of the river. I regret, therefore, that satisfactory overtures have not hitherto been made for executing this part of the plan, upon the terms proposed in the act of Assembly; and as its practicability cannot be doubted, allow me to refer it to your discretion to determine, whether the disappointment has not arisen from the insufficiency of the sum appropriated, and, consequently, whether a more adequate provision ought not to be made.

While I offer these remarks, I am aware, gentlemen, that the want of a good and permanent road is, at present, the principal defect in the communication between the middle counties and the metropolis. The steps which are taking, however, in pursuance of the legislative resolution of the 30th day of September last, to remedy this inconvenience, have met with universal approbation; and, I hope, the commissioners who were appointed to make the proper surveys between Philadelphia and Lancaster, will enable me, previously to the adjournment of the session, to lay a plan before you, which, corresponding in its execution with your views, and the wishes of our fellow citizens, may lead to the establishment of a general system of well constructed and well regulated roads. You must readily perceive, indeed, that it will be in vain either to open roads, or to clear rivers, without a vigilant attention to keep the former in repair, and to prevent encroachments upon the latter: And the existing laws being extremely inadequate to these essential purposes, you will, I am confident, revise and amend them, with all the diligence and energy, which the occasion shall be thought to require. Among the many considerations that will occur in the course of the investigation thus introduced, the circumstances of our inland trade, will probably suggest the idea of making a reasonable compensation to the holders of certain ferries on the Susquehanna and other rivers, in order to give a free passage to wagons transporting produce to the market, and returning with the merchandize of Philadelphia. This, it has been conceived, would be the means of preventing the trade of several counties from centering in other states, as experience has shown, that when the Susquehanna is frozen over, many western farmers convey their produce to this city, which, in other seasons, they dispose of in Maryland. Some latitude should, likewise, be allowed, in laying out the roads that are described in the late act of assembly; and such of them as may remain incomplete, should, perhaps, be made subject to the same jurisdiction and

regulations as are established in the case of county roads.

Under the authority of an act of Assembly, I have obtained a loan of twenty thousand pounds from the Bank of North America, upon a mortgage of the revenues arising from vendues, in order to repay the money expended by the corporation of the city, and the commissioners of the county of Philadelphia, for the accommodation of Congress; and to provide a suitable dwelling for the President of the United States. The first part of this appropriation, amounting to two thousand nine hundred and one pounds nine shillings and four-pence, and the price of the lot of ground (which has been obtained on the west side of Ninth street, between Market and Chesnut streets) amounting to five thousand four hundred and ninety-one pounds; there only remains the sum of eleven thousand six hundred and seven pounds ten shillings and eight-pence, to purchase the materials and complete the structure of the building. As soon as an eligible plan can be procured, and a satisfactory estimate of the expense can be formed, I will lay them before you; and you may be assured, gentlemen, that I will endeavour, with the strictest economy and diligence, to do all the justice to the hospitable intention of the legislature, which the limitation of the fund will permit.

In discharging other duties that were assigned to me by laws passed at the last session of the general assembly, I have appointed one set of commissioners to lay out a town at the mouth of Beaver creek, and another set to run the boundary line between the counties of Mifflin and Huntingdon. The former have not yet had time to execute their trust; and the latter have found so much difficulty in ascertaining the point of departure intended by the act, that they have made a special report (which will be communicated for your information) suggesting that a straight line from the Water-gap in Tuscarora to the Blue Rock on Juniata, is the only course that can give satisfaction; and this they accordingly recommend to be expressly sanctioned by the legislature. It may be proper to observe, that an early decision on the subject is requisite to preserve peace and order; but, at the same time, I am happy to add, that the disturbances, which had arisen from another cause in the county of Mifflin, have entirely subsided; and I have received information, that the principal rioters, have given the best evidence of their contrition, by readily submitting to those measures, which it was thought necessary to pursue, in order to vindicate the dignity and energy of the government.

In obedience to the directions of the legislature, I entered into a contract with the commissioners of the city, by which they engaged, at a reasonable rate, to pave the foot way of the state house square, from Chesnut to Walnut street, in Fifth street; and the undertaking being executed, I have paid the consideration money by a warrant upon the treasurer, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-three pounds fifteen shillings and eleven-pence. The forms prescribed in the law, respecting an indemnity for those lots of the donation land, which have been found to lie within the jurisdiction of New York, have, likewise, been pursued; but as it is probable that many of the claimants were too remote to receive an account of the arrangement, in season to take advantage of it, (some of them being actually employed in the western army of the United States) and as, in fact, from a misconstruction of the law, none of them appeared on the proper day to draw their lots, you will, no doubt, perceive the propriety of extending the time for presenting these claims, as well as for deciding the priority in choosing an equivalent; and it will be expedient to announce your indulgence, in these respects, as soon as possible.

The commissioner for stating the claims of this state against the United States reports to me, that, although nothing has yet appeared to warrant a material change of the opinion, which was formerly expressed upon the probable result of the settlement of those claims, considerable progress has been made in arranging and stating the accounts; and, I trust, that at length all the ob-

stacles to the completion of the contract for the Lake Erie purchase are removed; the comptroller of the treasury of the United States, and the comptroller general of Pennsylvania, have concurred in stating the amount of the consideration to be one hundred and fifty-one thousand, six hundred and forty dollars and twenty-five cents, and the mode of payment to be loan-office certificates of the United States, at their specie value reduced by the national scale of depreciation; certificates of financial statements issued by the commissioners of the states, or departments; or certificates commonly called registered debt, with the interest which may be due upon them until the tenth day of June 1791. The necessary sum, in public securities of these various descriptions, is prepared at the treasury, and will be delivered as soon as the mode of conveyance (which I have referred to the consideration of the attorney-general) shall be settled. From some doubts, indeed, that have been entertained, whether there exists in any officer of the federal government, a competent authority to execute an instrument of this nature, it may eventually be necessary to call in the aid of congress; but, as the terms of the contract have received a definitive construction, it will not, I presume, occasion much delay, to designate the mere formalities of transfer.

In leading your attention, gentlemen, to those objects which are particularly interesting to the public welfare, the election of a senator, to represent the commonwealth in the senate of the United States, appears first in order and importance. During the present session of the federal legislature, the ratio of representation, in the popular branch of the government, will be fixed for the ensuing period of ten years; our commercial intercourse with foreign nations will probably be settled on a new basis; and there is great reason to expect, that a system for establishing and regulating the militia of the United States will be introduced and adopted. The jurisdiction of congress cannot, I think, be exercised upon subjects more critical in their origin, or more extensive in their operation; on which a greater diversity of opinion is likely to arise; or in the decision of which a free people ought to be more anxious to give the full expression of their feelings and their sentiments. Recollecting, therefore, the weight of one member in the small body of the senate, you will excuse me if I am solicitous, that considerations respecting the magnitude of the end should suppress every doubt and reconcile every variance respecting the forms of the proceeding; so that Pennsylvania may, at this juncture, enjoy the whole force of her legitimate influence in the councils of the Union. To you, gentlemen, no argument can be offered, which a sense of public duty, and an ardent attachment to the honour and prosperity of your country, will not spontaneously suggest: You feel, and I am confident you will act, as becomes the importance of the occasion; and, under this impression, I cheerfully discuss the subject with informing you, that, by the returns from the several districts, it appears, that Thomas Fitzsimons, Fred'k Augustus Muhlenberg, Thomas Hartley, Daniel Heister, Israel Jacobs, John Wilkes Kitters, Andrew Gregg and William Findley, are duly elected representatives of this state in the house of representatives of the United States, for the next term of two years.

If the supplement to the judiciary bill, which was particularly recommended to your consideration by the late house of representatives, should introduce an enquiry into the general state of the department, you will find, that, although the foundation is admirably laid, some additions are necessary to complete the strength and beauty of the superstructure. Besides pursuing the objects of the supplementary bill, to which I have adverted, the enlargement of the equitable powers of our courts of law seems to be expedient; not only as it would promote the ordinary administration of justice, but as the means of placing the scene of domestic litigation upon an equal footing with controversies arising between the citizens of Pennsylvania and the citizens of

other states, or foreigners, which, giving immediate jurisdiction to the federal courts, may be conducted by rules less rigid, and decided upon principles more liberal. I have, on a former occasion, observed, that the laws, respecting bankruptcy, are, likewise, defective in several points; and I cannot avoid repeating, that the want of an appeal from the mere doubt of the commissioners (which doubt is all the act requires to justify the refusal of a certificate) may hereafter be the source of extreme oppression, and apparently, indeed, militates against the constitutional right of trial by jury. Whatever may be the objections, therefore, to the introduction of a system of bankrupt laws, I am persuaded, that, when introduced, you will think it proper in this, as well as in every other respect, while you guard against fraudulent practices, to protect and countenance the honest, though unfortunate, trader. In reviewing the laws for the relief of insolvent debtors, and those which regulate attachments, many opportunities of making amendments will occur; and a provision in the act respecting juries, which shall, on the one hand, render a fairer compensation for the juror's service, and, on the other hand, impose a heavier fine on his neglect or refusal to perform it, would, in effect, diminish the burthen of this indispensable duty, by giving certainty and despatch to the business of our courts. I will only further remind you, as matter for deliberation naturally connected with the subject, that the institution of a general fee bill, and the declaration of the forms, in which actions may be brought and prosecuted against the commonwealth, will be considerably useful in discharging the various offices of government: And, while I refer you to a report from the inspectors of the prison of Philadelphia, for a pleasing proof of the salutary consequences which the reformation of the penal code has produced, I am persuaded you will pay a proper attention to the opinion that the Board has expressed, upon the expediency of abolishing what are termed the jail fees.

In the executive departments some points will likewise claim your regard. Since the establishment of the present constitution, temporary laws have been passed to transfer, in the aggregate, all the powers of the late Supreme Executive Council to the Governor of the commonwealth: but, as many of those powers could be more conveniently, and more advantageously, exercised in other offices, I should be happy, if an opportunity occurs, to see them analysed and properly distributed. For the incidental and contingent expenses of the department, I conceive that a general provision should be made, in order to meet the section of the Constitution which declares, that no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and, if a permanent authority were given to superintend the publication of the Acts of Assembly, that business would be facilitated, and the information of your proceedings with greater expedition communicated to our constituents. You will indulge me, gentlemen, in adding one wish of a more personal nature, that, as far as your convenience will permit, bills may be delivered for the consideration of the executive, some time before the day fixed for the adjournment of the legislature: For, hitherto most of the laws have been transmitted at so late a period of the session, that there was hardly time to peruse them, much less to deliberate on their contents.

The improved state of our finances, the rapid progress that has been made in the settlement and liquidation of old transactions and engagements, and the consequent decrease of business in the respective offices, must render this period favourable for reviewing and reforming the department of accounts. The present system is, indeed, defective even in its foundation; in some instances furnishing no adequate check; and, in others, producing confusion and embarrassment by the complication of its forms. Of the former kind, is that provision, by which the Treasurer is authorised to settle the accounts of the revenue officers, from whom he receives

the public money; and with the latter kind may be classed, the settlement of the accounts of the commonwealth at different places, and by different persons; and, generally speaking, all the consequences of an undigested distribution of duties between the Comptroller-General and Register-General.

As I am, persuaded, gentlemen, that this subject will soon engage your attention, I am induced to add a few hints, from the statement which the officers have presented to me, in order to facilitate your investigation. It would, I think, be a radical improvement in the department, if all the accounts which are rendered and settled were deposited in one office, and the books of entry in the other. This separation would not only add to the security of the public documents, as, in case of accidental destruction of the accounts, the books might remain; but it would likewise enable each officer, from the materials in his own possession, to collect and furnish, upon all occasions, the necessary information; and a chain of connexion often blending public transactions, each would have it in his power, without difficulty or delay, to unravel and check the accounts under examination, by comparing them with the corresponding vouchers. Several advantages, likewise, concur to justify a proposal, that books should be opened in the Register's office, in which accounts shall be kept with such of the public creditors, as may choose to give up the certificates which they at present hold, for others in all respects similar, except that the new certificates shall not be transferable, although the debts, of which they are the evidences, may still be assigned, in the same manner, and with the same effect, as the debt of the U. States. This measure would prevent the necessity of cutting up certificates to accommodate purchasers at the Land Office; it would be convenient to the individual creditor, by enabling him to divide his claim into any sums that his wants might require; rendering the property more safe from fire and other accidents; it would relieve the legislature from frequent applications for the renewal of lost certificates; and, if it had not the effect of immediately appreciating the state debt, it would, at least, render all the business respecting it more uniform and stable.

A provision for cancelling those certificates of the state debt, which, being redeemed, are deposited in the possession of the Comptroller-General are directed to be cancelled, would, I believe be useful; and it might, perhaps, with propriety, be extended to such certificates as shall in future be paid to the Receiver-General of the Land Office, allowing that officer to produce an authenticated document of the amount, which may from time to time be cancelled, as a voucher in the settlement of his accounts. In addition to these regulations, I am prompted by a desire of preserving uniformity in pecuniary transactions and statements, as well as by the greater convenience of the method which has been adopted at the Treasury of the Union, and at the several Banks, to recommend that the Legislature should prescribe a period, after which all accounts between the state and her officers shall be kept in dollars and cents.

You will receive by the Secretary, gentlemen, a copy of the joint report which the Comptroller-General, the Register-General, and the Treasurer, have made upon the state of the finances of the commonwealth; introduced by a recapitulation of the receipts and expenditures of the last year; and particular representations of the receipts and payments in the bills of credit of March 1785, in the state money and in the dollar money; together with a view of the real estate of the commonwealth; of the situation of the fund appropriated for the improvement of roads and navigable waters; and of the operation of the sinking fund, during the same period. The estimate of the productive revenues for the current year, amounts to seventy-one thousand three hundred and twenty-three pounds three shillings and eight pence; and the various demands for the public service, will require a sum of sixty-seven thousand three hun-

dred and seventy-two pounds. But, gentlemen, it will be prudent always to remember, that although the arrearages of taxes on the present, as on every former occasion, constitute a considerable item in the calculation of our resources, yet, as the extent of the exonerations, which have been sanctioned by law, has not been completely ascertained, and as the difficulty of collection naturally increases with the delay, our expectations on this ground have been, and, probably will continue to be, greatly disappointed.

The property which the state possesses in the stock of the United States, will require, and merits, particular attention. It appears from the report, to which I have just referred, that the subscription of the state debt to the funding system amounts at this time to two hundred and fifty-two thousand six hundred and ninety-seven pounds fourteen shillings and a penny; but the proportion of the assumed debt, allotted to Pennsylvania, being two million two hundred thousand dollars, she will be entitled to receive an annual surplus of interest, equal to the sum of twenty thousand nine hundred and eighty-four pounds eight shillings and five pence. This, however, is subject to a deduction for the interest that the state has engaged to pay to the subscribers in order to make up the rate of six per cent. upon their respective claims; to an allowance for that part of the state debt which was assumable, and is not subscribed; and to a charge for that part which shall be deemed not to be within the assumption. The product of the subscription which was made immediately on behalf of the commonwealth before the loan was closed, amounts in six per cent. stock to the sum of two hundred and seventy-eight thousand and forty-nine pounds eighteen shillings and four pence; in the three per cent. stock to the sum of five hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred and sixty-eight pounds fifteen shillings and two pence; and in the deferred stock to the sum of one hundred and thirty-nine thousand and twenty-four pounds nineteen shillings and a penny. But the first article being allotted to discharge the proprietary claim, affords an unappropriated balance of only forty-two thousand six hundred and twenty-seven pounds sixteen shillings and five pence; the second article, being liable to various demands, leaves a balance of four hundred and fifty-five thousand four hundred and thirty-six pounds nineteen shillings and two pence; and in the third article, after deducting the recent sales to pay the interest on the funded and depreciation debt, the state is still entitled to the sum of ninety-seven thousand nine hundred and fifty-one pounds four shillings and a penny.

The fund arising from the aggregate of these credits, has, gentlemen, been hitherto properly employed in discharging the debts of the commonwealth: but I am desirous that you should now take it into serious consideration, whether, if the public honour does not require, the public interest will permit any further diminution of the capital. The many other sources from which supplies may be advantageously drawn for the support of government, will leave even the interest disengaged for purposes of public enterprise and utility: And when we reflect, that a similar opportunity of accumulating wealth will never probably occur; or that, when this is expended, all the public wants and exigencies must be satisfied and relieved by a direct and constant pressure of taxation on the people, you will, I am persuaded, agree with me, that in future every act which trespasses upon the principal of the stock, ought to be the result of mature deliberation.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

The sentiment which I have just advanced, applies particularly to your jurisdiction in matters of finance. I am confident that you will make an ample provision, in the most eligible manner, to defray the necessary expenses of the government, and to preserve the honourable system that has been introduced for discharging our public engagements. But while you are doing this, I think it my duty to submit to your consideration, the

expediency of raising a small contribution from the estates of our constituents, in aid of the general revenues of the commonwealth. By this measure, seasonably adopted, you will prevent the inconvenience of imposing taxes upon every occasion; which must, otherwise, as I have observed, unavoidably take place, when our property in the funds of the Union shall be exhausted; and if such a contribution were expressly and exclusively applied to the support of government, the expense of the administration of public affairs, being always known and felt by the people, would excite that vigilance which is the best preservative of a free and republican constitution.

In addition to the ordinary objects of revenue, permit me to remind you, that no fund is appropriated to pay the promised interest, on that part of the funded and depreciation debt, which is assumable, but not subscribed to the loan proposed by Congress; and the faith of the state being pledged to redeem, in the course of the next year, the bills of credit, which were issued in the year 1785, you will be pleased to consider, whether, for that purpose, some special step ought not to be taken at this session, as well as for destroying the sum which is now accumulated at the treasury. I shall also be under the necessity of requesting the aid of a supplementary appropriation, to discharge the expenses which have been recently incurred for the defence of the frontiers. As the lieutenant of the county of Allegheny, however, has not yet made his return upon the subject, I am unable to furnish an accurate statement of the deficiency; but an account of the sums, that have been disbursed, will be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives.

Among the records of the General Assembly you will find a variety of papers, which point out the necessity of establishing a more effectual mode to enforce the collection of the arrearages of taxes; and there are difficulties in carrying certain assessments into effect, for the removal of which the assistance of the Legislature has already been requested. Some regulations for rendering the revenue, arising from the several kinds of licenses, more productive and more equal, seem to be necessary; and it may be proper to renew the provisions which were formerly made for disposing of the barracks in the borough of Lancaster, and to authorise further proceedings with respect to the forfeited, or unsold, part of the barrack-ground in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia. An act for the inspection of gunpowder, and some improvements in the institution of the Health Office, will be suggested, as well by the documents which have formerly been transmitted, as by those which I shall direct to be presented to you; and, you will please to observe, that the appropriation for defraying the expenses of the wardens of the port, extending no farther than October last, your interposition will again be required in behalf of the board. You will deem it proper, perhaps, during your present session, to prescribe the manner of making the enumeration of the taxable inhabitants of the state, agreeably to the fourth section of the first article of the Constitution; and the bill to authorise the sale of the public islands, having been published by order of the preceding House of Representatives, will now, I presume, be passed into a law.

The limitations of several acts of Assembly will likewise claim your attention, previous to an adjournment. The act transferring the powers of the late Supreme Executive Council to the Governor, and the act for instituting the Board of Property, will expire with the present session. The suspension of the act for the inspection of shingles, and the law to enable aliens to purchase and hold real estates within this commonwealth, will terminate on the first day of January 1792; the continuance of the provision for regulating the exportation of pot-ash, and pearl-ash, is limited to the twenty-second day of February; the necessity of obtaining a li-

cense for the exhibition of theatrical amusements, will cease on the second day of March; and the time allowed for patenting lands, which were located before the declaration of independence, will elapse on the tenth day of April in the same year.

It affords me great satisfaction, gentlemen, to be able to close these communications, in mentioning, that, upon the report of the commissioners appointed by law, which report states, that the subscriptions to the capital stock, for opening the canal between the creeks of Quittapahilla and Tulpehocken, exceeds five hundred shares, a patent of incorporation has been granted to the subscribers; and by informing you, that the union of the College of Philadelphia and the University of Pennsylvania has been effected, according to the provisions of the act of Assembly. From the great encouragement which has been given to the undertaking, the most flattering presage of success, in establishing the canal, may be drawn, and the institution of the associated seminaries of learning, upon a foundation so enlarged and so enlightened, must, under your auspices, prove an honour to the state, and a blessing to mankind.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, December 9, 1791.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

OF THE LATE MAJOR GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE.

Fashioned much to honour from his cradle,
He was a soldier, and a ripe and good one;
Exceeding wise, fair spoken, and persuading;
Lofty and sour to those that loved him not;
But to those men that sought him sweet as summer.
Heard ye him talk of Commonwealths,
You'd say it had been all in all his study;
List his discourse of war, and you would hear
A fearful battle rendered you in music.

Now to his ashes honour!—Peace be with him!
And choirs of angels sing him to his rest.

SHAKESPEARE.

General Anthony Wayne occupies a conspicuous station among the heroes and patriots of the American Revolution. That eventful epoch was calculated to call into exertion the talents and virtues of our citizens, and the page of history can offer to our view, no country in the maturity of its age, with which the infancy of our own may not be proudly compared. Never has a war been conducted with such purity of intention, such integrity of principle, as the one which separated the United States from the British Empire; and while these principles remain with us, while America continues true to herself, resting on the favour of that Providence which led her through the dangerous ordeal, she may confidently bid defiance to the arts, and to the arms of the old world.

Anthony Wayne was borne in the year 1745, in Chester County, in the State, then the Colony, of Pennsylvania. His father, who was a respectable farmer, was many years a representative for the County of Chester in the General Assembly, before the revolution. His grandfather, who was distinguished for his attachment to the principles of liberty, bore a captain's commission under King William at the battle of Boyne. Anthony Wayne succeeded his father as a representative for the County of Chester, in the year 1773; and from his first appearance in public life, distinguished himself as a firm and decided patriot. He opposed with much ability the unjust demands of the mother country, and in connexion with some gentlemen of distinguished talents, was of material service in preparing the way for the firm and decisive part which Pennsylvania took in the general contest.

In 1775 he was appointed to the command of a regiment, which his character enabled him to raise in a few weeks in his native country. In the same year he was

detached under General Thompson into Canada. In the defeat which followed, in which General Thompson was made a prisoner, Colonel Wayne, though wounded displayed great gallantry and good conduct in collecting and bringing off, the scattered and broken bodies of troops.

In the campaign of 1776 he served under General Gates at Ticonderoga, and was highly esteemed by that officer for both his bravery and skill as an engineer. At the close of that campaign he was created a Brigadier-General.

At the battle of Brandywine he behaved with his usual bravery, and for a long time opposed the progress of the enemy at Chad's Ford. In this action the inferiority of the Americans in numbers, discipline, and arms, gave them little chance of success; but the peculiar situation of the public mind was supposed to require a battle to be risked; the ground was bravely disputed, and the action was not considered as decisive. The spirits of the troops were preserved by a belief that the loss of the enemy had equalled their own. As it was the intention of the American commander in chief to hazard another action on the first favourable opportunity that should offer, General Wayne was detached with his division, to harass the enemy by every means in his power. The British troops were encamped at Tryduffin, and General Wayne was stationed about three miles in the rear of their left wing, near the Paoli tavern, and from the precautions he had taken, he considered himself secure; but about eleven o'clock, on the night of the 17th September, Major General Gray, having driven in his pickets, suddenly attacked him with fixed bayonets. Wayne, unable to withstand the superior number of his assailants, was obliged to retreat; but formed again at a small distance, having lost one hundred and fifty killed and wounded. As blame was attached, by some of the officers of the army, to General Wayne, for allowing himself to be surprised in this manner, he demanded a court martial, which, after examining the necessary evidence, declared that he had done every thing to be expected from an active, brave, and vigilant officer; and acquitted him with honour.

Shortly after was fought the battle of Germantown, in which he greatly signalized himself by his spirited manner of leading his men into action.

In all councils of war, General Wayne was distinguished for supporting the most energetic and decisive measures. In the one previous to the battle of Monmouth, he and General Cadwalader were the only officers decidedly in favour of attacking the British army. The American officers are said to have been influenced by the opinions of the Europeans. The Baron de Steuben, and Generals Lee and De Portail, whose military skill was in high estimation, had warmly opposed an engagement, as too hazardous. But General Washington, whose opinion was in favour of an engagement, made such dispositions as would be most likely to lead to it. In that action, so honourable to the American arms, General Wayne was conspicuous in the ardor of his attack. General Washington, in his letter to Congress, observes, "Were I to conclude my account of this day's transactions without expressing my obligations to the officers of the army in general, I should do injustice to their merit, and violence to my own feelings. They seemed to vie with each other in manifesting their zeal and bravery. The catalogue of those who distinguished themselves is too long to admit of particularizing individuals. I cannot, however, forbear mentioning Brigadier-General Wayne, whose good conduct and bravery, throughout the whole action deserves particular commendation."

In July 1779, the American commander in chief having conceived a design of attacking the strong post of Stony Point, committed the charge of this enterprize to General Wayne. The garrison was composed of six hundred men, principally highlanders, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Johnson. Stony Point is a consider-

able height, the base of which, on the one side, is washed by the Hudson river, and on the other is covered by a morass, over which there is but one crossing place. On the top of this hill was the fort; formidable batteries of heavy artillery were planted on it, in front of which, breast-works were advanced, and half way down, was a double row of abattis. The batteries commanded the beach and the crossing place of the morass. Several vessels of war were also in the river, whose guns commanded the foot of the hill. At noon, on the 15th of July, General Wayne marched from Sand Beach, and arrived at eight o'clock in the evening within a mile and a half of the fort, where he made the necessary disposition for the assault. After reconnoitering the situation of the enemy, at half past eleven he led his troops with unloaded muskets and fixed bayonets, and without firing a single gun, completely carried the fort, and made the garrison, amounting to five hundred and forty-three, (the rest being killed) prisoners. In the attack, while at the head of Febiger's regiment, General Wayne received a wound in the head with a musket-ball, which, in the heat of the conflict, supposing mortal, and anxious to expire in the lap of glory, he called to his aids to carry him forward and let him die in the fort. The resistance on the part of the garrison was very spirited. Out of the forlorn hope of twenty men, commanded by Lieutenant Gibbon, whose business it was to remove the abattis, seventeen were killed. For the brave, prudent and soldierlike conduct displayed in this achievement, the Congress presented to General Wayne a gold medal emblematic of the action.*

In the campaign of 1781, in which Lord Cornwallis, and a British army were obliged to surrender prisoners of war, he bore a conspicuous part. His presence of mind never failed him in the most critical situations. Of this he gave an eminent example on the James River. Having been deceived by some false information, into a belief that the British army had passed the river, leaving but the rear guard behind, he hastened to attack the latter before it should also have effected its passage; but on pushing through a morass and wood, instead of the rear guard, he found the whole British army drawn up close to him. His situation did not admit of a moment's deliberation. Conceiving the boldest to be the safest measure, he immediately led his small detachment not exceeding eight hundred men, to the charge, and after a short, but very smart and close firing, in which he lost one hundred and eighteen of his men, he succeeded in bringing off the rest, under cover of the wood. Lord Cornwallis, suspecting the attack to be a feint, in order to draw him into an ambuscade, would not permit his troops to pursue.

The enemy having made considerable head in Georgia, Wayne was despatched by General Washington to take the command of the forces in that State, and after some sanguinary engagements, succeeded in establishing security and order. For his services in that State the Legislature presented him with a valuable farm.

On the peace, which followed shortly after, he retired to private life; but in 1789 we find him a member of the Pennsylvania Convention, and of those in favour of the present Federal Constitution of the United States.

In the year 1792 he was appointed to succeed General St. Clair, who had resigned the command of the army engaged against the Indians, on our western frontier.

* Immediately after the surrender of Stony Point, General Wayne transmitted to the commander in chief the following laconic letter:—

"Stoney Point, July 16, 2
2 o'clock, P. M. 1779."

"Dear General:—The fort and garrison, with Colonel Johnson, are ours; our officers and men behaved like men determined to be free.

"Yours most sincerely,

"ANTHONY WAYNE.

"General Washington."

He had to oppose an enemy of unceasing activity, abounding in stratagems, and flushed with recent victory. His troops were composed of new levies, who with difficulty could be brought to submit to the strictness of discipline, necessary to be preserved in order to counteract the arts of their wily foe. The service was considered as extremely dangerous, and the recruiting proceeded very slowly. Two gallant armies had been cut to pieces by these savages, who had destroyed with fire and the tomahawk, the advanced settlements of the whites. On his appointment, it was supposed by many, that the military ardor, for which he had ever been eminently distinguished, would be very likely to lead him into action under unfavourable circumstances, when opposed by a foe, whose vigilance was unceasing, and whose rule it was, never to risk an action, without the greatest assurance of success. But the appointment had been made by the man, who of all others was the best judge of the requisite qualities of a commander. General Wayne had been selected for this important situation by President Washington, who entertained a distinguished regard for him; and the result showed his opinion as accurate in this, as in all other instances of his glorious life. Wayne formed an encampment at Pittsburgh, and such exemplary discipline was introduced among the new troops, that on their advance into the Indian country, they appeared like veterans. He wished to come to a general engagement with the enemy, but aware of the serious consequences that would follow a defeat, the movements of the army were conducted with consummate prudence. Parties were constantly in advance, and as well to guard against a surprise, which had been fatal to the officers who had preceded him, as to inure his troops to vigilance and toil, the station of every night was fortified. Provisions were difficult to procure, and a rapid advance into the enemy's country, must have been followed by a rapid retreat. He, properly, conceived that the security of the country and the favourable termination of the war, depended more on maintaining the ground, in a slow advance, than by making a rapid incursion into their villages, which he might be obliged instantly to abandon. At this time, the Six Nations had shown a disposition to hostilities, which the care of the President was scarcely able to prevent. And on the south, it was with difficulty that the government of Georgia restrained the turbulence of its savage neighbours. In this situation, a retreat of the American troops, would probably have been attended with the most fatal consequences to the country.

The Indians had collected in great numbers, and it was necessary not only to rout them, but to occupy the country by a chain of posts, that should, for the future, check their predatory incursions. Pursuing this regular and systematic mode of advance, the autumn of 1793 found General Wayne with his army at a post in the wilderness, called Greenville, about six miles in advance of Fort Jefferson, where he determined to encamp for the winter, in order to make the necessary arrangements for opening the campaign to effect early in the following spring. After fortifying his camp, he took possession of the ground on which the Americans had been defeated in 1791, which he fortified also, and called the work Fort Recovery. This situation of the army, menacing the Indian villages, effectually prevented any attack on the white settlements. The impossibility of procuring the necessary supplies prevented the march of the troops till the summer. On the eighth of August, the army arrived at the junction of the rivers Au Glaize and Miami of the Lakes, where they erected works for the protection of the stores. About thirty miles from this place, the British had formed a post, in the vicinity of which the Indians had assembled their whole force. On the 15th, the army again advanced down the Miami, and on the 18th arrived at the Rapids. On the following day they erected some works, for the protection of the baggage. The situation of the enemy was reconnoitered, and they were found posted in a thick wood, in the rear

of the British fort. On the 20th the army advanced to the attack. The Miami covered the right flank, and on the left were the mounted volunteers, commanded by General Todd. After marching about five miles, Major Price, who led the advance, received so heavy a fire from the Indians, who were stationed behind trees, that he was compelled to fall back. The enemy had occupied a wood in front of the British fort, which from the quantity of fallen timber, could not be entered by the horse. The legion was immediately ordered to advance with trailed arms, and rouse them from their covert; the cavalry under Captain Campbell, were directed to pass between the Indians and the river, while the volunteers, led by General Scott, made a circuit to turn their flank. So rapid, however, was the charge of the legion, that before the rest of the army could get into action, the enemy were completely routed, and driven through the woods more than two miles, and the troops halted within gun-shot of the British fort. All the Indians' houses and corn-fields were destroyed. In this decisive action, the whole loss of General Wayne's army, in killed and wounded, amounted only to one hundred and seven men. As hostilities continued on the part of the Indians, their whole country was laid waste, and forts established, which effectually prevented their return.

The success of this engagement destroyed the enemies' power; and in the following year General Wayne concluded a definitive treaty of peace with them.

A life of peril and glory was terminated in the month of December, 1796. He had shielded his country from the murderous tomahawk of the savage. He had established her boundaries. He had forced her enemies to sue for her protection. He beheld her triumphant, rich in arts, and potent in arms. What more could his patriotic spirit wish to see? He died in a hut in the wilderness, and lies buried on the shores of Lake Erie. The traveller may search almost in vain for his grave. No mausoleum points out the spot where he reposes. He who deserved a monument

aere perennius

Regalique situ pyramidum altius,
has not a humble stone to tell his countrymen, that beneath it lie whatever was mortal of a HERO and a PATRIOT.
[Port Folio, 1809.

In 1809 the remains of Gen. Wayne were taken up by his son Isaac Wayne, Esq. and entombed in St. David's church, in his native county, with military honours, and attended by a large procession of citizens. Upon this occasion, the Rev. David Jones, who had acted as chaplain to the General during the greater part of the Revolutionary and Indian wars, delivered an appropriate discourse. By direction of the Pennsylvania State Society of Cincinnati, an elegant monument was erected. It is constructed of white marble, of the most correct symmetry and beauty. The *south front* exhibits the following inscription:—

In honour of the distinguished
Military services of
Major General
ANTHONY WAYNE.
And as an affectionate tribute
of respect to his memory,
This stone was erected, by his
companions in arms,
THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE SOCIETY
OF THE CINCINNATI,
July 4th, A. D. 1809,
Thirty fourth anniversary of
The Independence of
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA;
An event which constitutes
the most

Appropriate eulogium of an American
SOLDIER AND PATRIOT.

The *north front* exhibits the following inscription:—

Major General
ANTHONY WAYNE,
Was born at Waynesborough,
in Chester county,
State of Pennsylvania,
A. D. 1745.
After a life of honour and usefulness,
He died in December, 1796,
at a military post,
On the shore of Lake Erie,
Commander in chief of the army of
THE UNITED STATES.
His military achievements
are consecrated
In the history of his country,
and in
The hearts of his countrymen.
His remains
Are here interred.

BEDFORD MEDICINAL SPRINGS.

The town of Bedford, in the neighbourhood of which these springs have their source, and from which they receive their name, is situate on the great Pennsylvania road, leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, two hundred miles from the former, and one hundred from the latter. The site of the town is healthful and beautiful beyond description. Built upon an eminence formed of limestone and siliceous, it is always clean. Almost enveloped with mountains, which pour their limpid streams into the vallies, and which are deeply shaded by forest trees, the inhabitants of this village enjoy delightful summers: never incommode by heat, they are refreshed by pure and cooling breezes, which either play on the hill, or sport in the dale.

West of the town, is Will's mountain, which begins a little north of Bedford, and runs a few degrees to the west of south. Its altitude is more than thirteen hundred feet. On the east is Dunning's mountain, which runs parallel to Will's mountain and is eleven hundred feet in height. These ranges of mountains are about one mile and a half distant from each other at their bases. The numerous fountains to which those ridges give birth, generally discharge waters remarkably pure and transparent; but not so very cold as might be expected, in so deep and narrow a valley. It is well known that the air, *cæteris paribus*, in those regions, where the forests have not been disturbed, is purer than in those, where they have been partially tamed by the hand of cultivation, an advantage which the atmosphere around these springs possesses; and for ages to come, it must continue to be richly supplied with oxygen, or vital air, from the extensive forests which cover the surrounding mountains. The summers in these regions, especially in the mornings and evenings, are cooler, than they are either east or west on the same latitude. A large volume of air along the western side of Dunning's mountain, not heated by the rays of the morning sun before ten o'clock: a similar volume along the eastern side of Will's mountain, begins to cool two hours before night: hence, the heat is never intense—cool breezes generally prevail. The mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer rarely rose, in June, 1810, above 65° at 8 o'clock, A. M.: July of the same year, was but a few degrees warmer, and in August, the mercury did not often rise to 80° before noon, in the shade.

The mountain scenery around Bedford, though picturesque, stately, and possessing much to charm the eye of the beholder, is not remarkably grand, or magnificent. One mile and a half south of the town, in a charming and romantic valley, are the mineral springs. This valley is formed by a spur of Dunning's mountain, and a ridge running nearly parallel to Will's mountain.

The spring most celebrated and improved, arises from the base of the mountain, on the south-east side of the valley. It has a north-west exposure.

In the year 1804, a mechanic of Bedford, when fishing for trout in the stream which runs near the mineral fountain, had his attention drawn by the beauty and singularity of the waters flowing from the bank, and drank freely of them. They operated as a purgative and sudorific. This man had been distressed for many years with rheumatic pains, and formidable ulcers on his legs. On the ensuing night he was much less disturbed with pains, and slept more tranquilly than usual. The unexpected relief obtained, induced him to drink of the waters daily, and bathe his legs in the running fountain. In a few weeks he was perfectly cured. The happy effect which they had on this patient, induced others labouring under this, and various chronic diseases, to visit these springs. On the summer of 1805, a great number of valetudinarians, came in carriages, and encamped in the valley, to seek, from the munificent hand of Nature, their lost health. A dense copse of shrubs, had enveloped the springs until about this time, and rendered it difficult to approach them. The inhabitants of Bedford, now began to make improvements. Upon digging away the bank, it was found, that about twenty feet from the spot where the waters first issued, they poured themselves through the fissure of a limestone rock. This limestone stratum, lies nearly parallel with the surface of the mountain, of which it forms a part; making with the horizon, an angle of about 35° ; and is covered with a mixture of clay and freestone gravel, about three feet in depth.

About fifteen perches south of this, there is another mineral spring, which discharged on the 16th of last March, six gallons of water per minute; the sensible qualities of which differ but little from those of the other. At present it rises sixty feet from the base of the mountain. It once rose twenty-five feet higher on the hill than at present. Between its original source and the bottom of the hill, there is a large bank, manifestly of secondary formation. It would seem that from the first ages of the world to the present time, this bank has been forming by deposits from the stream. It is highly probable that, at some distant period, a much larger quantity of water escaped from the mountain at this place; that, by its own deposit, the channel was partly blocked up; and that the waters which originally burst out here, found a new passage, through the fissure of the limestone rock, mentioned above. There are many hundred tons of this deposit. Its colour is greyish, and it is easily pulverized. With the stronger acids, it effervesces violently: and there is a copious evolution of fixed air. Its composition, however, has not yet been perfectly ascertained.

About forty perches north east of the principal fountain, at the base of the same mountain, is a rich sulphur spring, which, hitherto, has been covered by the waters of the creek, in the bed of which it rises. It is expected, that this spring will be improved before the ensuing summer. There are also in the same valley, copious fountains of cool and beautiful waters, which are not distinguished by any peculiarity of mineral quality.

The spring which has chiefly engaged the attention of the public, and which is more highly improved, discharged on the 16th of March last, twenty gallons of water per minute; the temperature of which by Fahrenheit is 55° . It emits no smell when issuing from the fountain; is perfectly transparent, and its taste is very soft, but agreeable to most palates. When exposed in a clear glass vessel, there is seen floating in it, a pellucid mineral substance, which, after standing a few days, is solved, so as to become invisible. It deposits in the troughs, which convey it to the baths, a large quantity of oxydized iron. A glass tumbler exposed to the water in the fountain two weeks, was found to be enveloped in a coat of oxyde of iron. The presence of iron is also detected by tincture of galls, with which it strikes

a black colour. After being heated to 212° of Fahrenheit, no change is produced in its colour by the tincture; indicating the solvent of the iron, to be sulphuric acid.

A few grains of pure vegetable alkali, added to one half pint of the water, changes it to nearly the whiteness of milk. The white particles which produce this colour, in one hour fall to the bottom; and when filtrated and dried, there remains a white powder, slightly caustic. Two ounces of alcohol added to the same quantity of the water, precipitated, in one hour, every mineral substance, which it contains. When this precipitate was filtrated and dried, there remained a grey powder, the taste of which was similar to that of an equal mixture of phosphate of soda and magnesia.—Tincture of galls added to the water, after it had been heated to the boiling point, did not, as was remarked, strike a black colour. Muriatic acid was now added, the temperature still 212° , which produced no visible change; but, upon adding a few grains of pure vegetable alkali, a violent ebullition succeeded,—white fumes arose; a highly offensive smell was emitted, and a copious precipitate immediately fell down. The unpleasant smell resembled that of sulphurated hydrogen. The precipitate was not analyzed, so as to ascertain its composition.

Three pints of the water were reduced, by slow evaporation, to a half pint: and a solution of carbonate of ammonia, which had been prepared by the exposure of pure ammonia to the action of the atmosphere, was added to the water thus reduced, which became turbid; and a solution of phosphate of soda was now presented to it, and a copious precipitate fell down, indicating magnesia.

From these few, with some other experiments, the presence of a salt of iron, by sulphuric acid of sulphur, perhaps of sulphuretted hydrogen, and the carbonates of magnesia and lime, have been detected. The sulphate of iron is in small quantity—the proportion of carbonate of lime, very small—that of carbonate of magnesia, great. Alumine is believed to be contained in them also.

During the warm season of several years past, many hundreds of people have resorted to these springs, in quest of lost health, sought in vain from the skill of the physician. From their recent discovery, little was known of the extent of their influence upon disease, except from casual observation, and the reports of their visitors, until last season; when a regular plan was adopted to ascertain, with precision, how far their effects may be depended on. It has been found by impartial observation, made with as much care as circumstances permitted, that they have a salutary effect in destroying the various species of intestinal worms in children and adults—in removing incipient consumptions of the lungs, or checking a tendency to that disease—in removing chronic obstructions and inflammations of the viscera, particularly of the liver; especially those which follow autumnal fevers, and protracted intermittents. Indeed they have been effectual, in either curing or retarding, all cases of deranged excitement of the viscera, consequent on bilious fever, remittent, or intermittent; whether in their acute or chronic states.

Dyspepsia, constipated bowels from torpid liver, incipient dropsies, calculus, diabetes, chronic nephritis, hemorrhoids, rheumatisms, cutaneous eruptions, ulcers, in which the system has been brought to sympathise, or which follow systematic disorders; partial paralysis, the obstructions and profluvia, which too often afflict females, are diseases, in which these waters have been found to possess the most salutary healing virtues. Good effects are experienced in almost all cases of debility, whatever their cause, which not unfrequently baffle the physician, and from year to year tease the patient.

At first view it may appear astonishing, that this mineral fountain should be possessed of powers sufficient to vanquish, and erect trophies over such a formidable phalanx of maladies. It is not indeed to be expected, that the waters alone can extend their influence over so

wide a scope of disease. Yet physicians know how important are the effects, and how extensive the use of laxatives, when they combine, with their usual operation, tonic virtues; and from the extent of their healing powers, they hope almost every thing. In the present case, however, much of the effect produced, is to be attributed to the pure, elastic air of the mountains, where there are no stagnant waters to emit putrid effluvia—to the very high situation of the country, which checks and counteracts the morbid effects of the sun, and gives us in the summer and autumnal months, a climate never oppressive, but always grateful to our sensations. Who is ignorant of the happy effects resulting from mere change of situation, even without an improved atmosphere? How much more salutary then must be these effects, when the change is to an atmosphere always cool and temperate—always pure—always animating! The rugged passages, over which the patient necessarily travels, whether from the east or west, to arrive at these springs, come in for their share in advancing the medicinal reputation of these waters. The good consequences of agitation on rough roads, and of the tossings on a tempestuous ocean, in such diseases as have been mentioned, physicians have long and duly appreciated. Hence, in estimating the medicinal virtues of these springs, we ascribe to them effects, which they would not produce, unaided by such potent auxiliaries.

The water, in almost all cases, operates as a laxative and diuretic—sometimes, as an emetic, and sudorific.—It uniformly strengthens the digestive organs, and sharpens the appetite. When used moderately, its usual effect is to exhilarate the spirits, and animate the countenance: taken in excess it causes languor, and stupor of the head; and from its rapid depletion, general debility. When prescribed with judgment, its successful operation can be made to extend over the two great classes of disease; those of debility, and those of strength; and hence another means of its extensive usefulness.

[Port Folio, 1811.]

✂ To Editors of papers throughout the State.

In the Register of July 26, we stated that it was very desirable to ascertain the quantity of IRON, which could be produced annually in this state, and requested the republication of some inquiries on that subject. As we have not observed, that our request has been attended to, and presuming it has not been noticed, we respectfully call the attention of Editors in the city and country to the subject. We deem it not merely one of curiosity, but of real importance, at the present period. We hope, therefore, that Editors will generally republish that paragraph, and furnish us as early as possible with a paper containing the desired information, relating to their respective neighbourhoods.

The last Miner's Journal has furnished the following information respecting the works in Schuylkill County.

"The iron works in Schuylkill county are Greenwood Furnace and Forge; the Schuylkill, Brunswick, and Pinegrove Forges; besides two new forges, which are now being built, one at Mahanoy, and the other at Swatara. Five hundred tons of bar iron may be made by these four furnaces, now in operation, annually. Greenwood works are owned by Messrs. John and Benjamin Pott, who carry them on extensively, and we believe profitably. They are the only persons engaged in the business of these works. The ore for their furnace is obtained from the neighbourhood of Pottsgrove and Reading, and is transported to the furnace on the canal. The price of bar iron is \$100 a ton at their forge. The price of pig is \$28 a ton at the furnace, of which twenty tons a week can be smelted.

MEDICAL SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Medical Graduates in the University of Pennsylvania, from 1791, (the date of the union of the College and University) to 1828, inclusive.

1791	5	1804	15	1817	73
1792	7	1805	24	1818	87
1793	10	1806	21	1819	102
1794	8	1807	31	1820	79
1795	4	1808	60	1821	66
1796	4	1809	63	1822	77
1797	15	1810	65	1823	102
1798	12	1811	65	1824	96
1799	8	1812	70	1825	111
1800	10	1813	61	1826	114
1801	10	1814	62	1817	131
1802	22	1815	44	1828	133
1803	15	1816	69		
Total.....					1950

Of whom were from—

Virginia,	632	Ohio and N. W. Territory,	9
Pennsylvania,	473	Great Britain,	7
South Carolina,	151	Connecticut,	5
Maryland,	117	Canada,	5
New Jersey,	100	New Hampshire,	4
North Carolina,	85	Alabama,	4
Georgia,	77	Rhode Island,	3
Delaware,	56	Missouri,	2
Kentucky,	35	Vermont,	1
New York,	28	Maine,	1
District of Columbia,	24	Brabant,	1
Massachusetts,	19	Swabia,	
Tennessee,	14	Uncertain,	75
West Indies,	12		
Mississippi and Louisiana,	9	Total.....	1950

Students who attended the Medical Lectures of the University in the winter of

1816 and 1817	436	1824	424
1818	465	1825	487
1819	442	1826	440
1820	530	1827	441
1821	325	1828	409
1822	357		
1823	455	Total.....	4991

Of whom were from—

Pennsylvania,	1721	Louisiana,	8
Virginia,	1371	Mississippi,	3
South Carolina,	316	Florida,	1
North Carolina,	299	Europe,	3
New Jersey,	279	West Indies,	3
Georgia,	246	Alabama,	19
Delaware,	154	District of Columbia,	30
Maryland,	154	Unknown,	9
N. E. New York and Canada,	169	Total.....	4991
Western Country,	201		

New Presbyterian Church.—The corner stone of a new Presbyterian church in Vine street near Thirteenth street was laid on Monday last. The Rev. Mr. Dashiell of the Mariner's church, and the Rev. Thomas L. Janeway officiated on the occasion.

University of Pennsylvania.—The Rev. Mr. De Lancey has been unanimously elected by the Trustees of this Institution, Provost.

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THE REGISTER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DEVOTED TO THE PRESERVATION OF EVERY KIND OF USEFUL INFORMATION RESPECTING THE STATE.

EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD, NO. 51, FILBERT STREET.

VOL. II.—NO. 8. PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 6, 1828. NO. 36.

The first Frame of Government, which was published in the last volume, being found defective on several accounts, the second frame was established and accepted in the year 1683, which continued until 1696.

THE FRAME OF THE GOVERNMENT

Of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Territories thereunto annexed in America.

To ALL PERSONS, to whom these Presents may come. *Whereas* King Charles the Second, by his Letters Patents, under the great Seal of England, bearing date the fourth day of March, in the thirty and third year of the King, for divers considerations therein mentioned, hath been graciously pleased to give and grant unto me William Penn (by the name of William Penn, Esq. Son and Heir of Sir William Penn deceased) and to my heirs and assigns forever, all that Tract of Land, or Province, called *Pennsylvania*, in America, with divers great Powers, Preeminences, Royalties, Jurisdictions, and Authorities, necessary for the well being and government thereof: *And Whereas*, the King's dearest brother, James Duke of York and Albany, &c. by his Deeds of Feoffment, under his hand and seal, duly perfected, bearing date the four and twentieth Day of August, one thousand six hundred eighty and two, did grant unto me, my Heirs and Assigns, all that Tract of Land lying and being from twelve miles Northward of New Castle upon Delaware River, in America, to Cape Henlopen, upon the said River and Bay of Delaware, Southward, together with all Royalties, Franchises, Duties, Jurisdictions, Liberties, and Privileges thereunto belonging.

Now know ye, That for the well being and good government of the said Province, and Territories thereunto annexed, and for the encouragement of all the Freemen and Planters, that may be therein concerned, in pursuance of the Rights and Powers therein mentioned, I the said William Penn have declared, granted, and confirmed, and by these Presents, for me, my Heirs and Assigns, do declare, grant, and confirm, unto all the Freemen, Planters, and Adventurers of, in, and to the said Province and Territories thereof, those Liberties, Franchises, and Properties, so far as in me lieth, to be held, enjoyed, and kept by the Freemen, Planters, and Adventurers of and in the said Province of *Pennsylvania* and Territories thereunto annexed, forever.

Imprimis.

That the Government of this Province and Territories thereof, shall from time to time, according to the Powers of the Patent, and Deeds of Feoffment aforesaid, consist of the Proprietary and Governor, and Freemen of the said Province and Territories thereof, in form of provincial Council and Assembly, which Assembly shall consist of thirty-six persons, being six out of each county, men of most note for their virtue, wisdom, and ability, by whom all laws shall be made, officers chosen, and public affairs transacted, as is hereafter limited and declared.

II.

There being three persons already chosen for every respective County of this Province and Territory thereof, to serve in the provincial Council, one of them for three years, one for two years, and one for one year, and

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one of them being to go off yearly in every County, that on the tenth day of the first month yearly, forever after, the Freemen of the said Province and Territories thereof shall meet together in the most convenient place in every County of this Province and Territory thereof, then and there to chuse 1 person qualified as aforesaid in every County, being one third of the number to serve in provincial Council, for three years, it being intended that one third of the whole provincial Council, consisting and to consist of eighteen Persons, falling off yearly, it shall be yearly supplied with such yearly elections, as aforesaid, and that one Person shall not continue in longer than three years; and in case any member shall cease before the last election during his time, that then at the next election ensuing his decease, another shall be chosen to supply his place for the remaining time he was to have served, and no longer.

III.

That after the first seven years, every one of the said third parts that goeth yearly off, shall be incapable of being chosen again for one whole year following, that is all that are capable and qualified as aforesaid, may be fitted for Government, and have a share of the care and burthen of it.

IV.

That the Provincial Council, in all cases and matters of moment, as their arguing upon bills to be passed into Laws, or Proceedings about erecting of Courts of Justice, sitting in Judgment upon Criminals impeached, and choice of officers in such manner as is herein after expressed, not less than two thirds of the whole shall make a quorum; and that the consent and approbation of two thirds of that quorum shall be had in all such cases on matters of moment: And that in all cases and matters of lesser moment; one third of the whole shall make a quorum, the majority of which shall and may always determine in such cases and causes of lesser moment.

V.

That the Governor and provincial Council shall have the Power of preparing and proposing to the Assembly hereafter mentioned, all bills which they shall see needful, and that shall at any time be past into laws within, the said Province and Territories thereof, which bills shall be published and affixed to the most noted place in every county of this Province and Territories thereof twenty days before the meeting of the Assembly, in order to passing them into laws.

VI.

That the Governor and provincial Council shall take care, that all laws, statutes, and ordinances, which shall at any time be made within the said Province and Territories, be duly and diligently executed.

VII.

That the Governor and provincial Council, shall, at all times, have the care of the peace and safety of this Province and Territories thereof; and that nothing be by any persons attempted to the subversion of this Frame of Government.

VIII.

That the Governor and provincial Council shall, at all times, settle and order the situation of all cities and market towns in every county, modelling therein all public Buildings, Streets, and Market Places; and

shall appoint all necessary Roads, and Highways in this Province and Territories thereof.

IX.

That the Governor and provincial Council shall, at all times, have power to inspect the management of the public treasury, and punish those who shall convert any part thereof to any use, than what hath been agreed upon by the Governor, provincial Council, and Assembly.

X.

That the Governor, and provincial Council, shall erect and order all public schools, and encourage and reward the authors of useful sciences and laudable inventions, in the said Province, and Territories thereof.

XI.

That *one third* of the provincial Council residing with the Governor, shall with the Governor, from time to time, have the care of the management of all public affairs, relating to the Peace, Justice, Treasury, and improvement of the Province and Territories, and to the good education of youth, and sobriety of the manners of the inhabitants therein, as aforesaid.

XII.

That the Governor or his Deputy, shall always preside in the provincial Council, and that he shall at no time therein perform any public act of State whatsoever, that shall or may relate unto the Justice, Trade, Treasury, or Safety of the Province and Territories aforesaid, but by and with the advice and consent of the provincial Council thereof.

XIII.

And to the end that all bills prepared and agreed by the Governor and provincial Council, as aforesaid, may yet have the more full concurrence of the Freemen of the Province and Territories thereof, it is declared, granted, and confirmed, that at the Time and Place in every County, for the choice of *one* person to serve in provincial Council, as aforesaid, the respective members thereof, at their said meeting, shall yearly choose out of themselves *six* persons of most note, for virtue, wisdom, and ability, to serve in Assembly, as their Representatives, who shall yearly meet on the *tenth* day of the *third* month, in the capital town or city of the said province, unless the Governor and provincial Council shall think fit to appoint another place to meet in, where during *eight* days, the several members may confer freely with one another; and if any of them see meet, with a committee of the provincial Council which shall be at that time purposely appointed, to receive, from any of them, proposals for the alteration or amendment of any of the said proposed and promulgated bills; and on the *ninth* day from their so meeting, the said Assembly, after their reading of the proposed bills, by the clerk of the provincial Council, and the occasions and motives for them being opened by the Governor or his Deputy, shall, upon the question by him put, give their affirmation or negative, which to them seemeth best, in such manner as is hereafter expressed: But not less than *two thirds* shall make a *quorum* in the passing of all bills into laws, and choice of such officers as are by them to be chosen.

XIV.

That the laws so prepared and proposed as aforesaid, that are assented to by the Assembly, shall be enrolled as laws of this Province, and Territories thereof, with this title. *By the Governor, with the assent and approbation of the Freemen in provincial council and Assembly met; and from henceforth the meetings, sessions, acts, and proceedings of the Governor, Provincial Council, and Assembly, shall be styled and called, The meeting, sessions, and proceedings, of the general Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, and the Territories thereunto belonging.*

XV.

And that the Representatives of the People in provincial Council and assembly, may in after ages bear some Proportion with the Increase and multiplying of

the People, the number of such Representatives of the People, may be from Time to Time increased and enlarged, so as at no Time the number exceed *seventy-two* for the provincial council, and *two hundred* for the assembly; the appointment and Proportion of which number, as also the laying and methodizing of the choice of such Representatives in future Time, most equally to the division of the country or number of the Inhabitants is left to the Governor and provincial Council to propose, and the assembly to resolve, so that the Order of Proportion be strictly observed, both in the choice of the council and the respective committees thereof, vizt. *one third* to go off and come in yearly.

XVI.

That from and after the Death of this present Governor, the provincial council shall, together with the succeeding Governor, erect from Time to Time, standing courts of Justice, in such Places and number, as they judge convenient for the good government of the said Province and Territories thereof, and that the Provincial council shall, on the *thirteenth* day of the *second* month then next ensuing, elect and present to the Governor or his Deputy, a double number of Persons, to serve for Judges; Treasurers, and Masters of Rolls, within the said Province and Territories, to continue so long as they shall well behave themselves in those capacities respectively; and the Freemen of the said Province, in an assembly met on the *thirteenth* day of the *third* month yearly, shall elect and then present to the Governor or his Deputy, a double number of Persons to serve for Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace and Coroners, for the year next ensuing; out of which respective elections and Presentments, the Governor or his Deputy, shall nominate and commissionate the proper number for each office, the *third* Day after the said respective Presentments; or else the *first* named in such Presentment for each office as aforesaid, shall stand and serve in that office, the time before respectively limited; and in case of Death or Default, such vacancy shall be supplied by the Governor and provincial council in manner aforesaid.

XVII.

That the assembly shall continue so long as may be needful, to impeach criminals fit to be there impeached, to pass such Bills into Laws as are proposed to them, which they shall think fit to pass into Laws; and till such time as the Governor and provincial council shall declare, That they have nothing farther to propose unto them for their assent and approbation; and that Declaration shall be a Dismiss to the Assembly for that Time; which Assembly shall be notwithstanding, capable of assembling together, upon the Summons of the Governor and provincial council, at any time during that year, if the Governor and provincial council shall see occasion for their so assembling.

XVIII.

That all the elections of Members or Representatives of the People to serve in provincial council and assembly, and all questions to be determined by both or either of them, that relate to Choice of Officers, and all or any other personal matters, shall be resolved or determined by the *Ballot*; and all things relating to the preparing and passing of Bills into Laws, shall be openly declared and resolved by the Vote.

XIX.

That at all Times when the Proprietary and Governor shall happen to be an Infant, and under the age of one and twenty years, and no Guardians or Commissioners are appointed in Writing, by the Father of the said Infant, or that such Guardian shall be deceased, that during such minority, the provincial council shall, from time to time, as they shall see meet, constitute and appoint Guardians, and commissioners not exceeding *three*, one of which shall preside as Deputy and Chief Guardian during such minority, and shall have and execute, with the consent of one of the other two, all the Power of a Governor in all public Affairs and Concerns of the

said Province and Territories thereof, according to charter; which said Guardian so appointed, shall also have the Care and Oversight of the Estate of the said Minor, and be yearly accountable and responsible for the same to the provincial council, and the provincial council to the minor, when of age, or to the next Heir, in case of the minor's Death, for the Trust before expressed.

XX.

That as often as any Days of the Month mentioned in any article of this charter, shall fall upon the *First Day* of the Week, commonly called the *Lord's Day*, the business appointed for that Day, shall be deferred until the next Day, unless in cases of emergency.

XXI.

And for the satisfaction and encouragement of all Aliens, I do give and grant that if any alien, who is or shall be Purchaser, or who doth or shall inhabit in this Province or Territories thereof, shall decessate at any time before he can well be naturalized, his Right and Interest therein, shall notwithstanding descend to his Wife and Children, or other of his Relations, be he Testate or Intestate according to the Laws of this Province and Territories thereof in such cases provided, in as free and ample manner, to all Intents and Purposes, as if the said Alien had been naturalized.

XXII.

And that the Inhabitants of this Province and Territories thereof, may be accommodated with such Food and Sustenance, as God in his Providence hath freely afforded, I do also further grant to the Inhabitants of this Province and Territories thereof, Liberty to fowl and hunt upon the lands they hold and all other Lands therein not enclosed; and to fish in all waters in the said Lands, and in all Rivers and Rivulets in and belonging to this Province and Territories thereof, with Liberty to draw his or their Fish on Shore on any man's lands, so as it be not to the Detriment or annoyance of the owner thereof, except such Lands as do lie upon inland Rivulets that are not boatable, or which are or may be hereafter erected into manors.

XXIII.

And that all the Inhabitants of this Province and Territories thereof, whether Purchasers or others, may have the last worldly Pledge of my good and kind Intentions to them and theirs, I do give, grant, and confirm to all, and every one of them, full and quiet possession of their respective Lands, to which they have any lawful or equitable claim, saving only such Rents and Services for the same as are or customarily ought to be reserved to me, my Heirs or Assigns.

XXIV.

That no Act, Law, or Ordinance, whatever, shall at any time hereafter be made or done by the Proprietary and Governor of this Province and Territories thereunto belonging, his Heirs or Assigns, or by the Freemen in provincial council or assembly, to alter, change, or diminish, the Form or Effect of this Charter, or any part or clause thereof contrary to the true intent and meaning thereof, without the Consent of the Proprietary and Governor, his Heirs or Assigns, and six Parts of seven of the said Freemen in provincial Council and Assembly met.

XXV.

And lastly, I the said *William Penn*, Proprietary and Governor of the Province of *Pennsylvania* and Territories thereunto belonging, for me, my Heirs and Assigns, have solemnly declared, granted and confirmed, and do hereby solemnly declare, grant and confirm, that neither I, nor my Heirs, nor Assigns, shall procure or do any thing or things, whereby the Liberties in this Charter contained and expressed, shall be infringed or broken: and if any Thing be procured by any Person or Persons, contrary to these Premises, it shall be held of no Force or Effect. In witness whereof, I the said *William Penn*, at *Philadelphia* in *Pennsylvania*, have unto this present charter of Liberties, set my Hand and broad seal, this

second day of the second month, in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred eighty and three, being the five and thirtieth year of the King, and the third year of my Government.

WM. PENN.

This within Charter, which we have distinctly heard read, and thankfully received, shall be by us inviolably kept; at *Philadelphia*, the second Day of the second month, one thousand six hundred eighty and three.

The members of the Provincial Council present.

William Markham
John Moll
William Haige
Christopher Taylor
John Simcock
William Clayton
Francis Whitwell

Thomas Holme
William Clark
William Biles
James Harrison
John Richardson,
Philip T. Lenman, S. Gov.
Richard Ingelo, Cl. Coun.

The Members of the Assembly present.

Casparus Harman
John Darby
Benjamin Williams
William Guest
Valentine Hollingsworth
James Boyden
Benmony Bishop
John Beazor
John Harding
Andrew Bringston
Simon Irons
John Wood
John Curtis
Daniel Brown
William Fletcher
John Kipshaven
Alexander Molestine
Robert Bracy, sr.
Thomas Bracy
William Yardly
John Hastings
Robert Wade

Thomas Hassald
John Hart
Robert Hall
Robert Bedwell
William Simsmore
Samuel Darke
Robert Lucas
James Williams
John Blunston
John Songhurst
John Hill
Nicholas Waln
Thomas Fitzwater
John Clows
Luke Watson
Joseph Phipps
Dennis Rotchford
John Brinklaire
Henry Bowman
Cornelius Verhoofe
John Southworth, Cl. of the Synod

Some of the inhabitants of Philadelphia present.

William Howel
Edmund Warner

Henry Lewis
Samuel Miles.

BRISTOL MINERAL WATERS.

The accurate analysis of whatever is received either for the purposes of pleasure or health, into the human system, at once enlarges the empire of Curiosity and of Use. To swallow huge doses of unknown substances, without any investigation of their properties, or *modus operandi*, is the characteristic of vulgar Credulity, governed by impudent Empiricism. To detect the latent qualities of the three kingdoms, to explore the secrets of medicine, and, above all, to be familiar with the magic of chemistry is the part of a philosophical patient, and a liberal scholar.

For more than a century, men, afflicted with physical or fancied sufferings, have fled from cities and crowds, and relinquished the use of alcohol or wine, for those blander bowls which the nymphs of many a mineral fountain so liberally impart. Germany has her Spâ, and England her Cheltenham; we too, even almost at our doors, have our *Bristol* and our *Bath*; and for the following elegant investigation, of the properties of the salubrious wave, domestic science is indebted to the ingenuity of Dr. James Cutbush, whose chemical abilities reflect the highest honour upon himself, and upon the city of Philadelphia, which fosters a *self-taught disciple* of Fourcroy and Lavoisier.

From the researches of this gentleman, and some of his learned predecessors, it is manifest that the mineral water of Bath, is of a character decidedly chalybeate; that it is a valiant tonic in most cases of debility; that it is a cheerer of the spirits, depressed either by Disease or Despair; and that as a powerful alterative and deobstruent, it deserves the amplest trial from many a distressed dyspeptic, and gloomy son of the spleen.

Let, therefore, the votary of midnight excess, let the pining invalid, and finally let all the lovers of nature and solitude, at this enchanting season, repair to Bath, and ruddy cheeks and radiant eyes will soon attest, as well as the philosopher, the physician, and the chemist, the healing power of pure water, pure air, and purest joys combined.

J. D.

Experiment.

1. Litmus paper was not sensibly altered.
2. Turmeric paper remain unchanged.
3. Muriate of barytes did not produce a precipitate.
4. Acetite of lead gave a white precipitate, which, on standing, was increased.
5. Nitrate of silver produced a purple colour, and on standing, afforded a precipitate more or less coloured.
6. Oxy-sulphate of silver produced a precipitate analogous to expt. 4.
7. Solution of soap remained unaltered.
8. Caustic potash gave a brown precipitate.
9. Caustic ammonia produced the same effect.
10. Carbonate of potash struck a brown colour.
11. Nitrate of mercury afforded the same result as experiment 4.
12. Lime water did not produce a white precipitate, after standing some time.
13. Oxalate of potash remained unaltered.
14. Carbonate of ammonia and phosphate of soda, added one after the other, gave no precipitate.
15. Alcohol, added to an equal quantity of the water, produced no change.
16. Alcohol of galls produced a brown colour, and, on standing, gave a black precipitate.
17. Prussiate of lime produced a blue colour.
18. Triple Prussiate of potash afforded the same result.
19. Succinate of ammonia produced a brown precipitate.
20. Muriate of lime was not sensibly affected.
21. Solution of arsenic produced a light brown appearance.
22. Nitric acid did not produce any visible effect.
23. On exposing a portion of the water to heat, in an evaporating dish, an ochrous deposition was formed.
24. By separating the product of expt. 23, and adding alcohol of galls to the filtered liquor, no change of colour ensued.
25. Sixteen ounces of the water was evaporated to dryness; the residue was collected and weighed; it amounted to 2,25 gr.; of which 75 was muriate of soda. The remainder (1,50 gr.) was oxyd of iron.
26. A piece of polished silver immersed in the water, became tarnished. This effect, however, is not apparent until after some hours.

The temperature was ascertained to be the same as other spring water.

RECAPITULATION.

The first experiment indicated the non-existence of uncombined acid. Sulphuretted hydrogen, if in sufficient quantity, and *not in combination*, will also affect the colour of litmus. The second experiment proved, that no alkali nor alkaline earth, if present, was in excess. That none of the sulphates, (salts formed with sulphuric acid) were held in solution, is inferred from expt. 3. Muriatic acid, however, was found to be present, from the production of muriate of lead. The fifth experiment indicated sulphuretted hydrogen, which existed in the state of combination, as will be hereafter noticed. It may be proper to remark, that the solutions of silver (the nitrate particularly) are precipitated by sulphuretted hydrogen, and by hydro-sulphurets; but in this case, the precipitate instead of being white, which is produced wholly by muriatic acid, is more or less of a purple or blackish colour. The precipitate in this instance is soluble in dilute nitrous acid. Extrac-tive matter has also this effect; but its presence was not detected.

The sixth experiment confirmed expt. 4th, in producing an insoluble muriate of silver.

The seventh experiment proved the non-existence of earthy salt; if it had occurred, a turbidness would have ensued, owing to a mutual decomposition of the soap (saponule of soda) and earthy salt. If a metallic salt, such as sulphate or muriate, had been present, a turbidness would have also taken place. Expts. 8, 9 and 10, showed the existence of metallic matter, which by the use of other re-agents was proved to be iron.

Experiment 11 confirmed expt. 4, by producing a submuriate of mercury. Expt. 12 proved, that no carbonic acid was present; if it had occurred, a white precipitate, soluble with effervescence in any of the acids, would have been formed.

Although none of the earths were detected by the reagents before mentioned, yet, in order to examine the water for lime and magnesia, the 13th and 14th experiments were instituted. These, however, were unsuccessful.

Alcohol produced no precipitate, which demonstrated, agreeably to the observations of Mr. Kirwan, and with the other re-agents employed, that none of the sulphates were held in solution.

Alcohol of galls indicated the presence of iron. In consequence of the peculiar colour it produced, being analogous to the phenomena which take place under similar circumstances, by which the solvent of the metal was inferred, the presence of sulphuretted hydrogen as the menstruum of the iron was proved to exist.

Experiments 17 and 18 confirmed expt. 16, by producing the prussiate of iron; the 19th expt. also confirmed this conclusion, by affording a succinate of iron.

The 20th expt. proves the non existence of uncombined alkali; the 21st the presence of sulphur, according to Westrumb; and the 22d, that the substances present were soluble in this acid.

The 23d expt. also proves, that the solvent of the iron was a volatile, and not a fixed one; for, on the application of heat, the menstruum was carried off, and the iron deposited in the form of an oxyd.

Experiment 24 also confirms this conclusion.

The 25th expt. was instituted in order to ascertain the quantity of fixed ingredients which the water contained. Accordingly, on evaporating sixteen ounces, a residue, consisting of two and a quarter grains was left; after separating the saline matter, the remaining one and a half grains was the ferruginous oxyd.

Experiment 26th proved the presence of hepatic or sulphuretted hydrogen gas.

Considering these experiments and inferences as conclusive, as far as they have gone, it would follow, that this water is a chalybeate, (which has heretofore been proved,*) that the iron is dissolved wholly, or in part, by sulphuretted hydrogen, and that it is accompanied by an alkaline muriate, the muriate of soda.

Bath, March 25th, 1811.

* See the experiments and observations of Dr. Rush, and Dr. de Normandie: the former in a treatise published in 1776, and the latter in the American Philosophical Transactions. [Port Folio.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCILS.

Tuesday Evening, Aug. 28th.

At a special meeting held this evening, the following communication was received from the city commissioners.

Gentlemen—The city commissioners respectfully inform Councils, that the appropriation for New Paving is exhausted—that an appropriation of \$16,563, the difference between the sum estimated for the paving, ordered by resolution of April 24th, appropriations will be necessary, in addition to the expense of paving Water street, from Spruce to Vine street, and for paving the following streets, &c. since ordered, for which no appropriation has been made viz:

Portland lane.

Third street from Chesnut to Walnut street.

Union street from Third to Fourth.

Swanwick street.

Strawberry street.

Two twenty feet streets between Locust and Walnut street, and Twelfth and Thirteenth streets—and one other running north and south from them.

Relief alley.

High street through Penn Square.

Lodge Alley and Hawk alley.

For the paving of which an appropriation of \$29,900 will be wanted, including the \$16,563 above mentioned. This sum is required on the presumption that all the paving ordered will be finished, of which there is from present appearances, no doubt.

They also respectfully inform Councils that an appropriation of \$2500 will be required for unpaved streets No 2, to meet the present expenditure, and to do what is indispensably necessary in the streets connected with Schuylkill Front, and to put Mulberry and Chesnut streets in order for paving next year, in compliance with a resolution of Councils passed April 9th 1828. When the estimate for unpaved streets was made, it was not contemplated to regulate Mulberry street, Chesnut street, Ashton, and Schuylkill 2d north of High, and Schuylkill 3d south of High, which was done by order of Councils; the expenses of which, as far as completed, have been charged to that appropriation.

By order of the city commissioners.

ROBERT H. SMITH, City Clerk.

Referred to committee of Ways and Means.

The following communication was received from the Board of Health.

Health Office, Philadelphia, Aug. 21st, 1828.

The Board of Health respectfully recommend to the city councils, to pave Gille's Alley, for the purpose of correcting a nuisance therein, consisting of mud, putrifying animal and vegetable matter, &c. &c. capable of engendering disease, and endangering the health of its inhabitants, and which can only be remedied by paving.

CORN'S. COMEGYS,

President of Board of Health.

R. Egglefield Griffith, Secretary.

Referred to city commissioners.

Messrs. Lowber, Troth, Read, and Hale, were appointed to prepare and report a memorial to the Legislature, praying them to invest the corporation of the city, under proper regulations, with power to require the owners of property bounding on private alleys, to have the same regulated and paved.

The following letter was received.

Kensington, Aug. 28th, 1828.

To the select and common councils of the city of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen—In accordance with a resolution of the Board of Commissioners of the Kensington District of the Northern Liberties, I have the honour herewith, to present you with a copy of the Acts incorporating the said District, with the ordinances, &c. passed by said Board.

I have the honour to remain, respectfully, your obdt. servant,

ROBERT HODGSON,

Clerk to commissioners of K. District.

On motion of Mr. Lowber, it was Resolved, That the clerk of councils be directed to present to the commissioners of Kensington, a copy of the city ordinances neatly bound and lettered.

Mr. Donaldson presented a communication from sundry citizens, owning property on Lodge Alley, running from Seventh to Eighth street, between Chesnut and Market. They state that they own 388 feet of real estate fronting on said alley, which real estate is taxed annually \$1430 78; and that they are in favour of having said alley, regulated, widened, and repaired.

Mr. Troth presented a petition from three citizens owning property fronting on said alley, remonstrating against any alteration in the existing regulation.

Phil. Gaz.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

It will be seen by the following address of the Trustees of our University, that the new arrangements in which they have been for some time engaged, are completed, with the exception of one Professorship which remains yet vacant, and which we fear will not be easily supplied by an individual so agreeable to the community as the late incumbent. To the Address, which has been already extensively circulated, we would invite the attention of our readers. We cannot but hope that the changes which have been made in the government of the Institution will be found to answer the best expectations of its friends: and that the talents and exertions of the New Faculty will insure a large share of public confidence and patronage. The individuals upon whom the Trustees have fixed their choice, are men it is presumed well qualified for their stations. Some of them have been long known as successful instructors.

It has been a matter of regret and surprise, that an institution so well endowed, and in many respects presenting great advantages for the education of young men, should have met with so small a share of patronage from the community in general: and more particularly, that in the midst of us, it should not have engaged in its support the pride and partiality of the citizens of Philadelphia. But parents and guardians, have preferred sending their sons and wards abroad; removing them far from the salutary restraints of parental authority, and exposing them to the contagion of evil example, and the corruption of their morals, as so frequently happens to youth, where they are only subject to the partial supervision which their instructors can exercise over them. In the most dangerous season of their life, they are committed to the care of strangers. At that period of opening manhood, when young men are but too prone to forget the restraints of morality; when habits and a character are forming which will in all probability be intimately connected with their future respectability and happiness, they are cast into the company of those of their own age, whose principles are as little established as their own. We know the opportunities which such a situation presents for wickedness. We have seen its demoralizing tendency in many lamentable instances: the hopes of parents and friends blasted, and the life of the individual rendered useless, which under other circumstances might have proved highly ornamental—There is, it is true a diversity of sentiment on the subject, and it may be replied, that nothing surely is more to be dreaded to the morals of the young than the temptations of a city. We believe these are not so great and importunate as they are found where youth are collected in our country colleges,—and that nothing can compensate for the want of parental inspection. In addition to what we have said, it may be observed, that the expenses attending an education at the Pennsylvania University are by no means so great as those at most other institutions, and that many parents can with more con-

venience to themselves afford to educate their children at home, than incur the additional expense of maintenance abroad. We shall therefore rejoice to see the University offering such facilities to parents as to induce them to retain their offspring in the city, and trust that parents will not withhold from that institution the necessary encouragement to enable the Trustees to persevere in every endeavour to elevate it to a very high rank among the literary institutions of our country.

The Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania having completed the arrangements for a new organization of the Department of Arts, have now the satisfaction of announcing to the public, that the Studies of the Institution will be resumed on the 15th of September, upon a more extended and efficient system. This notice, they deem it proper to accompany with some explanation, in regard to the Professors to whose care the students are hereafter to be principally committed—the nature and extent of their studies—and finally, the advantages which seem to recommend the position of the University as particularly favourable to the education of youth.

The Faculty of Arts is now composed of the following Professors.—

1. Professor of Moral Philosophy, and Provost of the University—The Rev. WILLIAM H. DELANCEY.

Assistant Professor of Moral Philosophy—The Rev. EDWARD RUTLEDGE.

2d Vice Provost, and Professor of Mathematics—Dr. ROBERT ADRAIN.

3d Professor of Languages—The Rev. Dr. SAMUEL B. WYLIE.

The Professorship of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, has not yet been filled; but the Board feel confident of obtaining the services of some distinguished instructor in those branches, in time for the commencement of the session.

Of these gentlemen, the two last have been long distinguished for their talents, and success in the instruction of youth; and the merits of the others may be well inferred, from the possession of the learning, the moral character, and the other estimable qualities, which have recommended them to the unanimous suffrages of the Trustees.

The course of education pursued in the University will be hereafter announced in detail by the Faculty, and need not now be further described, than as comprising the whole circle of instruction usual among similar Seminaries of learning in our country. Its object is to communicate a profound and critical knowledge of the classics; an extensive acquaintance with the different branches of mathematical science, natural philosophy and chemistry, combined with all the varieties of knowledge, comprehended within the sphere of moral philosophy, logic, rhetoric, metaphysics, and the evidences of Christianity.

This course of instruction will occupy four years, beginning with the lowest class, although, as in other universities, students properly qualified, will be allowed admission into the more advanced classes.

The college year is divided into two terms; the first commencing in September and ending in March; the second beginning in March and ending in July, leaving only one vacation of about six weeks in midsummer. The price of tuition is at the rate of sixty dollars a year.

Such are the means and opportunities provided by the Board of Trustees. They have the highest confidence in the eminent teachers, whom they have selected—and whose success will be greatly promoted by some collateral advantages in the position of the University, not so fully enjoyed elsewhere. Without intending to discuss the question, which will probably be always an undecided question, of the comparative benefits of private or public instruction, and without meaning to

weigh the advantages and hazards of sending youth at an early age, beyond the reach of parental control, it is sufficient to know, that there are many families, who are unwilling to relinquish to strangers, the moral, as well as the intellectual cultivation of their children, and there are, perhaps, still more, to whom the expense of sending their sons to a distance, is very burdensome. To both these classes, the University of Pennsylvania, offers great attraction. It enables them to keep their children at home, within the influence of those domestic affections, which addressing at the same time the heart and the understanding of youth, are alike among the best means, and the great ends of education; while they have access to as valuable sources of instruction, as could be reached by the sacrifice of these ties. From the nature of the relations too, which exist between the pupils and Professors, there is little room for insubordination, and still less for those acts of violence which have disturbed the peace of other Seminaries, while this institution has been entirely exempt from them. The Professor here, is the Tutor, the friend, and the companion of the studies of his pupil. The superintendence of his deportment out of the university, belongs to his parents or guardians. There is, therefore, no personal or detailed inspection, none of the sources of complaint, on the subject of personal comforts or restrictions—and the Professor, freed from all collision on these irritating topics, can exact, and will probably receive, a more willing obedience, in matters belonging exclusively to his instruction. If the absence of this personal superintendence of the Professors, secures them a greater degree of discipline in their studies, its place may be more than supplied by the domestic care of parents and guardians, and the restraints of well regulated society. In this last respect, the situation of the University is deemed singularly fortunate.

It will not be considered as the expression of mere local partiality, to say, that the general tone of morals and manners in Philadelphia is at least equal, to that of cities, of similar size elsewhere,—and that the cultivation of science and the arts—more general, perhaps, in this city, than in any other of the Union—has diffused throughout the community a taste for liberal studies,—and contributed to form the sober, pious, and regular habits, which characterize Philadelphia. These associations cannot fail to influence the flexible minds of youth, by stimulating their industry—by protecting their leisure from the seductions of dissipation—and by inspiring a respect and fondness for the pure morals, the literary tastes, and the intellectual amusements which surround them. In such a community, youth may be reared under the eye of their parents, with comparatively little danger of injury from bad example,—and even strangers may pursue their studies at but small risk from the contagion of those vicious habits usually ascribed to large cities. The same education moreover would not probably be obtained elsewhere on terms so reasonable. While the students reside with their families, the whole expense of instruction is Sixty Dollars a year,—and students from a distance may readily find accommodation in highly respectable and well ordered families on the most moderate terms. Nor is it a slight advantage, that while engaged in the appropriate studies of the University, the pupils may find ample employment for their hours of leisure, in acquiring all the ornamental parts of education, with great ease and economy, from the best masters; and in the department of modern languages, the city affords the convenience, not merely of accomplished instructors, but of that scarcely less efficient, aid—personal intercourse with respectable inhabitants of the countries where these languages prevail.

The Board of Trustees now submit their arrangements to the community, with a confident belief, that ample means of education are provided at the University; and that both the residents of the city, as well as strangers, may safely confide their children and friends

to the care of the gentlemen who conduct the institution.

WM. WHITE;

President of the Board of Trustees.

JOS. REED, Secretary.

Philadelphia, August 30, 1828.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

In 1789, "The Society for promoting the improvement of ROAD AND INLAND NAVIGATION," was formed, having in a short time about one hundred members residing in various parts of the State, whose meeting was to be held on every Monday evening during the session of the legislature, in order to suggest information, schemes and proposals for promoting internal trade manufactures and population, by facilitating every possible communication between the different parts of the state. In 1791, that Society in the following memorial presented to the legislature a comprehensive view of the various routes for canals and roads, with estimates of the expenses; which they conceived, best calculated to promote the great end for which the Society was established. It may be curious to compare their ideas, and views, and estimates with those entertained at the present day, so far as the same routes have been pursued.

To the Honourable the Senate & House of Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met:

The memorial of "The Society for promoting the improvement of roads and inland navigation,"

Respectfully Sheweth,

That your memorialists, residing in various parts of this state, with a view to contribute their best endeavors to promote the internal trade, manufactures and population of their country, by facilitating every possible communication between the different parts of the state, have lately formed themselves into a society, by the name above mentioned. And knowing that the legislature, with the laudable intention of advancing the best interests of this commonwealth, and availing themselves of the extensive information, which they have obtained of the geography and situation of the country, have now under their consideration the important subject of roads and inland navigation; we, therefore, beg leave, with all possible deference, to suggest some important considerations which have occurred to us in our enquiries into this subject.

Pennsylvania, from her situation, and extent of territory, is a respectable commonwealth in the Union. Her soil is fertile, her products various, and her rivers, by the bountiful Author of Nature, have been made to flow in every direction, as if on purpose to bear from all parts the wealth and produce of the land, in an easy, cheap and expeditious manner, to her principal mart and port in the city of Philadelphia. To combine the interests of all the parts of the state, and to cement them in a perpetual commercial and political union, by the improvement of those natural advantages, is one of the greatest works which can be submitted to legislative wisdom; and the present moment is particularly auspicious for the undertaking, and if neglected, the loss may never be retrieved.

When once our trade hath forced its way, even thro' a less advantageous channel, it is difficult to alter its course; and a little expense, judiciously and seasonably applied, may retain a stream in its channel, which with immense sums cannot be restored, if once diverted from it. Large emigrations from Europe are now directing their course to this country, and will be encouraged by every improvement we make, by means of roads and water communications with the distant parts of the state.

The constant influx of settlers from the eastern states is also a considerable object. Being stopped, for the present, by the Indian disturbances from swarming into the western territory, many of them may be encouraged to make a halt or settlement in this state, if they find good roads and communications in the different parts thereof.

It may be proper, therefore, before we proceed farther, to subjoin a general statement of the various communications and improvements of which Pennsylvania is capable in this way; so far as relates to navigation.

DELAWARE NAVIGATION

From the tide water at Trenton falls to lake Otsego, the head of the north east branch of Susquehanna.

No. I. Miles. Ch.

From Trenton falls to the mouth of Lehigh at Easton,	50	15
To Lechewacksin branch of Delaware,	94	12
Thence to Stockport on Delaware, a little below the junction of the Mohock and Popachon branches,	66	24
Portage from Stockport to Harmony, at the Great Bend,	20	00
Thence up the north east branch of Susquehanna to Otsego lake,	70	00
	300	51

No. II.

From the tide water on Delaware to Oswego on Lake Ontario.

To Harmony, at the Great Bend of Susquehanna, as above,	230	51
Down Susquehanna to the mouth of Tioga,	65	00
Up Tioga to Newtown,	18	00
Portage to Conedessago lake, which may be turned wholly into lock navigation by Newtown creek,	18	00
Down Connedessago lake,	36	00
Down Seneca or Onandago river to Oswego,	86	00
	453	51

Estimate of the expense of opening this navigation, from Trenton falls to Stockport, near the state line.

From Trenton falls to the mouth of Lehigh,	£1005
From Lehigh or Easton, to Stockport,	1243
Portage from Stockport to Harmony at £20 per mile,	400
	£2648

SUSQUEHANNA NAVIGATION,

As connected with Schuylkill on the east, and Ohio and the great lakes on the west.

No. I.

From Philadelphia, or the tide waters of Schuylkill, to Pittsburg on the Ohio.

Up Schuylkill to the mouth of the Tulpehocken,	61	00
Thence up Tulpehocken to the end of the proposed canal,	37	09
Length of the canal,	4	15
Down Quitpahilla to Swatara,	15	20
Down Swatara to Susquehanna,	23	00
Up Susquehanna to Juniata,	23	28
Up Juniata to Huntingdon,	86	12
From Huntingdon, on Juniata, to the mouth of Poplar run,	42	00
Portage to the Canoe Place on Conemaugh,	18	00
Down Conemaugh to Old Town at the mouth of Stoney Creek,	18	00

	Miles.	Ch.
Down Conemaugh and Kiskeminetas to Allegheny river,	69	00
Down Allegheny river to Pittsburg on the Ohio,	29	00
	426	04

Estimate of the expense of clearing this navigation from Philadelphia to Pittsburg.

Schuylkill from the tide water to Reading, by David Rittenhouse and others,	£1147	00
By Benjamin Rittenhouse and John Adlum,	1519	13
Clearing the Tulpehocken, by do	1419	9
The canal from Tulpehocken to Quitapahilla, 20 feet wide and 7 feet on an average,*		
The Quitapahilla and Swatara,	18900	00
Susquehanna from Swatara to Juniata,	300	00
The Juniata to Frank's Town,	2320	00
Canal or lock navigation to Poplar run (if found necessary, which probably will not be the case,)	7000	00
Portage of 18 miles to Conemaugh at £20 per mile,	360	00
Conemaugh and Kiskeminetas to Allegheny,	7150	00
Total expense from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, being four hundred and twenty-six miles,		

From Philadelphia to Presque Isle on Lake Erie, by the Juniata and Kiskeminetas, &c.

To the mouth of Kiskeminetas, by the same route as above,	597	04
Up the Allegheny to French creek,	83	43
Up French creek to Le Boeuf,	65	40
Portage from Le Boeuf to Presque Isle,	15	40
	561	47

N. B. The sum of £500 for French creek, and £400 for the portage, is all the additional expense in the navigation from Kiskeminetas to Presque Isle, or the lakes.

No. III.

From Philadelphia to Presque Isle, by the west branch of Susquehanna, Sinnemahoning and Conewango.

From Philadelphia to Swatara, as above,	140	44
Up Susquehanna to the west branch, at Sunbury,	65	00
Up the west branch to the mouth of Sinnemahoning,	106	00
Up Sinnemahoning to the Forks,	15	20
Up the north branch of Sinnemahoning,	19	40
By the portage to the head of Allegheny river,	23	00
Down Allegheny river (partly through N. York state) to the mouth of Conewango,	76	00
Up Conewango to New York line 11 miles—thence up the same through the state of N. York 17 miles to Chatauque lake,	28	00
Across Chatauque lake to its head,	17	00
Portage to Lake Erie at the mouth of Chatauque creek,	9	20
Along Lake Erie to Presque Isle,	25	00
	524	44

No. IV.

From Philadelphia to Presque Isle, by the west branch of Susquehanna, Sinnemahoning and Toby's creek.

From Philadelphia to the forks of Sinnemahoning, as before,	326	64
Up the west branch of Sinnemahoning,	24	00

* N. B. The Society have left a blank for the estimate of the canal, as they mean to enquire further whether it cannot be done cheaper upon a plan of lock navigation.

	Miles.	Ch.
Portage to Little Toby's creek,	14	00
Down Little Toby's creek to the main branch,	10	00
Down the main branch of Toby's creek to the Allegheny,	70	00
Up the Allegheny to French creek,	35	00
Up French creek and the Portage to Presque Isle,	81	00
	560	64

No. V.

From the tide waters of Susquehanna to Pittsburg.

From Thomas's near Susquehanna ferry, to the mouth of Swatara,	54	00
From the mouth of Swatara, as above, to Pittsburg,	285	40
	339	40

No. VI.

From tide waters of Potomac, at Georgetown, to Pittsburg.

From Georgetown to Williams port, at the mouth of Conococheague	98	15
From Williamsport to Fort Cumberland	93	66
From Fort Cumberland to the mouth of Savage river	30	44
Portage from mouth of Savage river on Potomac, to Dunkerbottom, on Cheat river	37	20
Down Cheat river to Monongahela	25	00
From thence to Pittsburg	102	00
	386	35

No. VII.

From Connedessago Lake to New York.

From Geneva at the outlet of the Connedessago Lake, by Seneca river to the three Rivers	62	00
To the Oneida Lake	28	00
Up the Oneida Lake to Wood creek	18	00
By Wood creek, very crooked; 25 miles but supposed longer	30	00
Portage to the Mohawk river	1	00
To the Rapid, or Falls of the Mohawk River	60	00
Portage	1	00
Down the Mohawk river to Shenectady	55	00
Portage to Albany	15	00
By Hudson's river to New York	165	00
	435	00

No. VIII.

From the middle of the Genesee Country to New York.

Down Genesee river to Lake Ontario	30	00
Along Lake Ontario to Oswego	60	00
From Oswego to the Three Rivers	24	00
From thence to New York as above	373	00
	487	00

No. IX.

From the Canadasega Lake by the Portage Tioga and Susquehanna.

To the mouth of the Swatara	260	00
Thence to Philadelphia, as above	141	00
	401	00

No. X.

From Canadasegn by Tioga and Susquehanna.

To the Great Bend	101	00
The portage to Stockport and down Delaware to tide water	230	51
To Philadelphia	34	00
	365	51

On the inspection of the map which accompanies this memorial, compared with the foregoing statement of distances and water communications, as they may be improved to connect the western waters of the Susque-

hanna, the Ohio, and the great lakes, with the port of Philadelphia, an almost unbounded prospect of future wealth and importance opens to the citizens of this commonwealth. That this subject may be better comprehended in detail, give us leave to consider it under two great heads:—

First, the *Delaware Navigation*, as stated in No. 1 and No. 2, by which the countries on the waters of the N. E. branch of the Susquehanna up to its head at lake Otsego, and all the countries lying from the mouth of Tioga to lake Ontario, may be connected with the city of Philadelphia; having only 20 miles portage from Stockport on Delaware to Harmony, at the great bend of Susquehanna, in the whole distance of 300½ miles from the tide water of Delaware to Lake Otsego, and only 18 miles more in the much larger distance of 453½ miles from the same tide waters to Oswego on Lake Ontario. The expense of this whole navigation, by the estimate annexed, is only

For the river Delaware	£2248 0 0
The portage of 20 miles	400 0 0

And the Tioga waters and portage about

But as the Tioga waters, and the communications from thence to Lake Ontario lie within the state of N. York, and it is probable that they will not be improved by that state, unless it can be done with a view to draw the trade of that country, by the Oneida Lake, Wood creek, &c. into Hudson's river; and even when that shall happen, by a happy rivalry between the cities of Philadelphia and New York, to draw the trade of those vast countries to their respective ports; a great part of it will come with more ease to the former than to the latter; and while the waters are left in their present unimproved state, every advantage is on the side of Pennsylvania, by means of the navigation down the Tioga, and then either down the Susquehanna to the mouth of the Swatara, and thence to Philadelphia by the waters of Swatara, Quitapahilla, Tulpehocken, and Schuylkill; or from the mouth of the Tioga up the Susquehanna to Great Bend, and thence by the portage to Stockport, and by the Delaware to Philadelphia. Taking Conedessago Lake, as a central place of embarkation for the settlers in the Genesee Country, the distance to the city of New York, (see No. VII.) will be 435 miles, whereof 17 miles are land carriage; and the distance to Philadelphia by the Delaware, (see No. II.) will be 331 miles; or by Swatara and Schuylkill (See No. IX.) will be 401 miles—or if the middle of the Genesee settlement, on the Genesee river, be taken as the place of beginning, the distance to New York will be 487 miles, whereof 17 miles are land carriage, (see No. VIII.) and the distance to Philadelphia 365½ miles, (see No. X.) whereof 38 miles are land carriage.

There is another route to Philadelphia from the Genesee Country by the Conasteo branch of Tioga, a fine boatable stream, with only six miles portage, viz.

	Miles.
From the middle of the Genesee settlement up the river to the portage	30
The portage to the Conasteo	6
Down the Conasteo to the painted post, at its junction with the main branch of Tioga	36
Down Tioga to Newton	18
	90

Thence to the mouth of Tioga, and either down Susquehanna to Swatara, &c. or up Susquehanna to the Great Bend—the distances as above, to Philadelphia.

Connected with the Delaware navigation, we beg leave further to add, that above Stockport, the Mohawk

* In this route to New York, there are the same portages, viz. 17 miles, as in the other from Conedessago Lake, supposing Genesee river could be made navigable; but it is doubtful whether it can be made useful in navigation, having many falls, and one of them about 60 feet.

and Poughkeepsie branches, are each navigable for boats, of fifteen tons, for more than 50 miles above their junction, and considerably higher still for rafts.

The Lehigh and Lackawaxen likewise offer themselves as very important branches of this navigation; lying in the interior parts of the state; but nothing need be added to the report of the commissioners, on this head. We proceed, therefore, to the second great and most important head, viz.

Second. The Susquehanna navigation, as it may be connected with the Schuylkill waters on the one hand, and the Ohio waters and the great lakes on the other. Here is a navigation which we may properly call our own, passing through the most inhabited and central parts of the state; in which we can have no rivals, if duly improved, and opening such numerous sources and channels of inland trade, all leading to the port of Philadelphia, as perhaps no other nation or seaport on the whole globe can boast of.

For, in the first place, if we turn our view to the immense territories connected with the Ohio and Mississippi waters, it will appear from the tables of distances, that our communication with those vast countries, (considering Fort Pitt as the port of entrance upon them) is as easy and may be rendered as cheap, as to any other port on the Atlantic tide waters. The distance from Philadelphia to the Allegheny at the mouth of Kiskeminetas, is nearly the same, as from the mouth of Monongahela to Georgetown on the Potomac, and supposing the computed distances from Pittsburg to the Dunkard Bottom, to be just, and the navigation of Cheat river on the one hand, and the Potomac at the mouth of Savage river on the other, to be at all seasons of the year, equal to the navigation of the Kiskeminetas, Conemaugh, and Juniata; yet as the portage from Dunkard Bottom to the Potomac at the mouth of the Savage river is 37½ miles, and the portage from Conemaugh to Juniata is 18 miles (may be considerably shortened by locks) there can be no doubt but that the transportation of all kinds of goods and merchandize from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, may be at a much cheaper rate than from any other seaport on the Atlantic waters.

This is not mentioned with a view to disparage the internal navigation of our sister states, more especially Maryland and Virginia. We admire their noble exertions to improve the natural advantages of their country, and desire to imitate and to emulate them. Every improvement, and every new communication with the western territories, promoted by any of the United States, by which the trade of the lakes, the Ohio and the Mississippi waters, can be drawn to our sea ports, is a benefit to the whole union. By no other methods than by opening easy communications, both by good roads, and safe water carriage, can the settlers in these vast western countries be made useful to the Atlantic states, and comfortable in their own situation. Nor can we expect by any other means than by inviting their trade, and making it their interest to be connected with us, that we can long secure such connexion.

But although a considerable part of the settlers on the Ohio waters may be accommodated by the Potomac navigation, and the state of Pennsylvania may only have a share in the trade of these waters; yet there remains to us the immense trade of the Lakes, taking Presque Isle, which is within our own state, as the great mart or place of embarkation. Here there can be no competition, in respect to the distances or the ease of water carriage, between the port of Philadelphia and any other port on the Atlantic tide waters, whichever of the three communications between Presque Isle and Philadelphia, we may choose to pursue.

Of those three communications, it is of importance to choose the best in the first instance, and not to neglect the improvement of it; nor to entertain doubts and delays, till the opportunity of receiving benefit from it be entirely lost, and the trade of those vast countries drawn into other channels.

We shall speak first of the communication with Presque Isle, by the Chadaghque lake, the Conewango river, part of Allegheny, the Sinnemahoning, Susquehanna, Swatara and Schuylkill (No. III.) which appears to be the shortest, being about five hundred and twenty-four miles and an half. The navigation of the Conewango and north branch of Sinnemahoning, according to the report of the commissioners, may be made very good, and is, on that account, as well as the shortness of the distance, preferable to that by the way of Toby's creek and the west branch of Sinnemahoning. But a considerable part of this communication lies through the state of New York, in a yet unsettled country; and although it leads, in the most direct way to Presque Isle and the great lakes, it cannot be of any great use in the main communication with the Ohio and Mississippi by the way of Pittsburg, which is the great object of present consideration.

The second route from Philadelphia to Presque Isle, by the west branch of Susquehanna, as connected with Swatara and Schuylkill, and by the Sinnemahoning and Toby's creek, being five hundred and sixty miles and a quarter (see No. IV.) passes indeed wholly through our own state; but besides what has been already mentioned concerning the waters of Toby's creek, compared with the Conewango and Chadaghque lake, this navigation could be of no farther use than the former, in respect to the main communication with Pittsburg, as the mouth of Toby's creek lies fifty miles higher on the Allegheny than the mouth of Kiskeminetas; and even with respect to Presque Isle, the navigation from Philadelphia, by the way of Juniata and Kiskeminetas, is as short as by the way of Toby's creek, the latter being five hundred and sixty miles and three quarters, as mentioned above, and the former five hundred and sixty-one miles and an half.

Third, This third communication, then, is that which embraces all present interests. It connects Philadelphia with Pittsburgh and all the Ohio waters, by the Schuylkill, the Swatara and Juniata branches of Susquehanna, and the Kiskeminetas branch of Allegheny, with the distance of five hundred and sixty-one miles and an half (No. II.) and also Philadelphia and Presque Isle, using the same waters, as above, to the mouth of Kiskeminetas, and then by the easy waters of Allegheny and French creek. In this whole communication to Pittsburg, there are only eighteen miles portage between the Juniata and Conemaugh (which may be considerably reduced as is said before) and only the addition of fifteen miles and an half more at the portage from Le Boeuf to Presque Isle, which portage is, likewise, included in both the other communications. In this statement of portages, it is supposed that the canal or lock navigation between the heads of Tulpehocken and Quitapahilla, is to be completed; but if that work should be thought too great to begin with, it will be only the addition of four miles portage, by an excellent and level road.

The navigation, by this route, we beg leave to recommend to the legislature, as one of the first and greatest works which they can undertake for the honor and advantage of their country. It is a work within their reach—a work in which not only the citizens of this state, but of the United States in general, are deeply interested. The expense, even including the canal, has been estimated, and doth not exceed the sum which would be requisite to complete a good road of fifty or sixty miles in some of the interior parts of the state, and which, after all, would only be of partial benefit, contributing but little to unite the remote parts of the same, in one easy central chain of communication, with the capital.

The improvement of roads is, however, one great part of the design of our association, and we mean to make it our endeavour to bring forward and to encourage useful plans for this purpose. Some roads, as connected with the plan of inland navigation, require the

immediate attention of the legislature. Among these are the different portages mentioned in the respective water communications stated above; and, particularly, that between Stockport on Delaware, and Harmony, at the Great Bend of Susquehanna, and between the mouth of the Poplar Run on Juniata and the Canoe Place on Conemaugh. Another most important road, as connected with the navigation scheme, will be from the highest boatable waters of Yohiogeny, near the Turkey Foot, to the junction of the Ray's town branch of Juniata and Dunning's creek near Bedford; or even to the mouth of Poplar run on the Frankstown branch. By this road, all the inhabitants of the upper parts of Washington and Fayette counties, and part of Bedford county, would have access to the great water communication by the Juniata, or to the great state road from Bedford to Philadelphia; avoiding the mountainous and circuitous course they are now obliged to pursue; and a great part of their trade, which would otherwise go to Potomac, would be thereby secured to Pennsylvania.

In this view, also, the state road, through Lancaster, Carlisle and Bedford to Pittsburg, is an object of primary consideration, and may be undertaken without delay or injury to the plan of western navigation. This commonwealth, we are happy to believe, is now, in its resources, equal to the accomplishment of all necessary improvement, both of roads and navigation.

We would beg leave, before we conclude, to point out some other roads as worthy of attention, viz:

I. The road through Reading and Sunbury, and thence to be continued by the best and most practicable route to Presque Isle, or the lands on French creek.

II. The road through Bethlehem to the northern boundary of the state, at some point between Delaware and the Great Bend of Susquehanna.

III. A road leading from Hudson's river, in the state of New York, to be continued from Stockport on Delaware, across towards the west branch of Susquehanna, between Munsey and the Great Island, and to join the road, mentioned above, as leading to French creek and Presque Isle.

But, in every view, we humbly conceive, that the laying out and improving those roads ought not to interfere with, or delay the improvement of our inland navigation. The ease and cheapness of water carriage, compared with every other, furnish sufficient arguments, on this subject, if there were none else.

The annexed comparative view, of the expenses of both, is submitted to the consideration of the legislature, as a conclusion to this memorial.

Signed on behalf, and by order of the Society,
ROBERT MORRIS, President.

Feb. 7th, 1791.

Remarks and Calculations respecting the Communications between Schuylkill and Susquehanna.

In the present year 1790, by the best estimates that can be obtained, the quantity of one hundred and fifty thousand bushels of grain has been brought down the Susquehanna, and passed through Middletown, on its way to Philadelphia market. Juniata has afforded a very considerable part of this quantity; and here it must be observed, that the lands on this river are but in an infant state of cultivation, and suppose them to be ever so well improved, the proportion they bear to the lands on the other branches of the Susquehanna is not more than one-fifth part.

In the year 1788, large quantities of wheat and flour were carried up the river for the use of the settlers in Northumberland county: since last March, about thirty thousand bushels of wheat returned down the stream to market from said county. It may also be reasonably expected, that should an easy inland communication be effected between the Susquehanna and the Schuylkill, the whole produce of Cumberland, and part of York county, would cross the Susquehanna to the Philadelphia market. From these principles it is evident, that

there will be an annual increase of the country produce that will descend the Susquehanna, although, from so short an experience, certainty in our estimates cannot be expected; but, in order to reduce the subject more to view, let the annual increase be put at one eighth, which I expect will be allowed, on all hands, to be guarded by moderation and justified by strong probability.

I said one hundred and fifty thousand bushels of grain are allowed to have passed to Middletown in the present year, which, augmented by an annual increase of one-eighth, will, in 1793, amount to two hundred and six thousand two hundred and fifty bushels, which, at two shillings and six pence per bushel, (the carriage, on the present principles, to the Philadelphia market) amounts to twenty five thousand seven hundred and eighty one pounds, five shillings; then, by adding one eighth, the annual increase, it will stand thus:—

£25,781	5	0	for the year 1793
28,125	0	0	.....1794
30,468	15	0	.....1795
32,812	10	0	.....1796
35,156	5	0	.....1797
37,500	0	0	.....1798
39,843	15	0	.....1799
42,187	10	0	.....1800

£271,875 0 0 Whole amount of carriage.
[to market.

The above mentioned quantity of grain is equal to five thousand five hundred and twenty four tons and a half; and suppose one third of the weight is carried back, in salt, liquors and other merchandize, at five shillings per hundred or five pounds per ton, there will be one thousand eight hundred and forty-two tons, with an annual increase of one hundred and sixty-seven tons. It will then stand thus:—

£9,210	0	0	for the year 1793
10,045	0	0	.....1794
10,880	0	0	.....1795
11,715	0	0	.....1796
12,550	0	0	.....1797
13,385	0	0	.....1798
14,220	0	0	.....1799
15,055	0	0	.....1800

£97,060 0 0 Whole amount of back car-
riage in eight years.

The whole amount of carriage to and from Middle town in eight years:—

To Philadelphia,	£271,875
To Middletown,	97,060
	£368,935

Suppose the quantities before mentioned to be carried by water, the wheat at one shilling and sixpence per bushel, and the back loads at three shillings per hundred or three pounds per ton, it will then stand thus:

To this Market,		From this Market,	
£15,468	15 0 for	1793	£5,426 0 0
16,875	0 0	1794	5,927 0 0
18,281	5 0	1795	6,428 0 0
19,687	10 0	1796	6,929 0 0
21,093	15 0	1797	7,430 0 0
22,500	0 0	1798	7,931 0 0
23,906	5 0	1799	8,432 0 0
25,312	10 0	1800	8,933 0 0
£163,125	0 0		£57,436 0 0

57,436 0 0

£220,561 0 0 Whole amount of carriage by water.

Carriage by land in eight years,	£368,935
do by water,	220,561

Balance, £148,374

A number of observations naturally present themselves as consequences of this water communication: First, The difference between the carriage by land and that by water, during the aforesaid period, is one hundred and forty eight thousand three hundred and seventy four pounds, which will be a clear gain to the country, and the stock now vested in horses, wagons, &c. could be employed to other useful purposes; the so general use of horses might be abated and oxen used in their stead by the farmers, whose principal reason for giving so decided a preference to horses is their being supposed better for draught on the roads: more general use of oxen would not only be attended with immediate profit to the husbandman, but would tend to increase the article of beef as an export. The lands in the old counties, below the mountains, are known to have abated in that virgin fertility which attends all new cultivation; they must now be manured. Added to this, the population is increasing very rapidly; the operation of these causes, in a few years more, will make the consumption equal to the produce in the old counties. If the staple of the port of Philadelphia is to be supported, it can be best done by conducting the streams of commerce, in the article of grain, from the Susquehanna to this city.

The late information obtained from the commissioners who have viewed the communications with the Allegheny and Lake Erie, make it highly probable, that an immense trade will one day be carried on from Philadelphia with the great lakes and fur countries, and with the settlements on the Ohio, &c. The proposed communication between Schuylkill and Susquehanna, will serve as a basis to this traffic, whether the route be by the Juniata or the other branches of the Susquehanna.

The Expense attending the transportation of two hundred and six thousand two hundred and fifty bushels of grain to market.

The above quantity of grain is equal to five thousand five hundred and twenty-four tons and an half, and, a boat to carry six tons, will be equal to nine hundred and twenty one boat loads, and each boat to pass and repass eight times, annually, it will take one hundred and fifteen boats to transport the quantity above mentioned in a season;—the expense of hands and provisions attending each load will be fifteen pounds—consequently, nine hundred and twenty-one loads will cost thirteen thousand eight hundred and fifteen pounds, and the annual increase of expenses for an additional number of boats, hands, &c. to transport the increase of produce, will be one thousand five hundred and twenty thousand pounds a year, and then it will stand thus:—

For the year 1793	£13,815 0 0
1794	15,335 0 0
1795	16,855 0 0
1796	18,375 0 0
1797	19,895 0 0
1798	21,415 0 0
1799	22,935 0 0
1800	24,455 0 0

£153,080 0 0 The whole expense of carriage, and for seventy seven additional boats, some of which will be seven-eighths worn, and so on to one eighth, allowing a boat to last eight years.

Amount of carriage by water in 8 years, £220,561
Expense attending the same, 158,080

Balance, £67,481

It is supposed, by these calculations, that the boats for the beginning of the carriage, will be taken in the estimate with the canal.

The grain consumed as horse feed will be another object of attention:—two hundred and six thousand two hundred and fifty bushels of grain, at forty five to a wagon loads are equal to four thousand five hundred and eighty three load; each team, to be ten days on the road, will eat ten bushels of rye, which is equal to forty five thousand eight hundred and thirty bushels, which, with the annual increase, will, in eight years, amount to four hundred and eighty three thousand four hundred and eighty bushels; or, annually, it will stand thus:

For 1793.....	45,840
1794.....	50,010
1795.....	54,180
1796.....	58,350
1797.....	62,520
1798.....	66,690
1799.....	70,860
1800.....	75,030
	<hr/>
	483,840 bushels.

Estimate of the Expense of clearing the river Schuylkill, from the falls to Reading, by David Rittenhouse and others, in the year 1773.

Clearing the Schuylkill from the falls to the Spring Mill, - - -	£192 0 0
Ditto to Reading, - - -	955 0 0
	<hr/>
	£1147 0 0

Estimate of the expense of clearing the Schuylkill, from the falls to Reading, by Benjamin Rittenhouse and John Adlum, in 1789.

Clearing the Schuylkill from the falls to the Spring Mill, - - -	£270 0 0
Do. to Reading, - - -	1111 10 0
Contingencies, 110 per cent. - - -	138 3 0
	<hr/>
	£1519 13 0

Estimate of the expense of clearing the Tulpehocken creek, from its mouth to the head of the same, by Benjamin Rittenhouse and John Adlum.

Clearing the Tulpehocken from its mouth to Lechner's mill, twenty-eight miles and sixteen chains up said stream, - - -	£1289 10 0
Contingent expenses, say ten per cent. - - -	129 19 0
	<hr/>

Amount of the estimate from Lechner's mill to the mouth of the creek, - - -

£1419 9 0

A canal to be cut from Lechner's mill to Loy's spring at the head of the Tulpehocken Creek, about seven miles and a half in length, suppose twenty feet wide, and, on an average, seven feet deep, the expense of common cutting at nine pence per yard, - - -

£7699 19 9

For ten locks in the above distance, - - -

2000 0 0

For temporary damages to lands, impediments to works, &c. suppose ten per cent. on the above, - - -

970 0 0

Amount of expense from Lechner's mill to the head of Tulpehocken creek - - -

£10,669 19 9

For cutting the canal from Loy's spring, the head of Tulpehocken creek, to Kucher's dam on the head of the Quitapahilla creek, four miles and sixty

perches, on an average twenty-five feet deep and thirty feet wide, the expense of common cutting nine pence per yard - - -

£23,031 4 6

The amount of the expense for clearing the Schuylkill, Tulpehocken canal, &c. to the head of the Quitapahilla N. B. This expense may be avoided by leaving a portage of about four miles, which will reduce the whole to 32,540*l*. Amount of expense on Quitapahilla and Swatara to Susquehanna, by Matlack, Macley, and Adlum, in 1790 - - -

18,900 0 0

Amount of expense from Philadelphia to Susquehanna by way of Schuylkill and Swatara - - -

£55,540 6 3

From the mouth of Swatara up the Susquehanna to the mouth of Juniata, by Galbreath, Boyd, and Huling - - -

300 0 0

Up Juniata to Water street on the Frank's Town branch of Juniata, - - -

820 0 0

Clearing the Frank's Town branch to Frank's Old Town, by Matlack, Macley, and Adlum - - -

1500 0 0

Canal from thence to Poplar Run - - -

7000 0 0

Portage to Little Conemaugh, eighteen miles, at 20*l*. per mile - - -

360 0 0

From the Canoe Place on the Little Conemaugh, down the same and Kiskiminetas to Allegheny - - -

7150 0 0

Opening French creek to Le Boeuf - - -

500 0 0

Road from Le Boeuf to Presqu' Isle - - -

400 0 0

Contingencies in Matlack's, Macley's, and Adlum's estimate - - -

3599 0 0

Amount of expense from Philadelphia to Presqu' Isle on Lake Erie, by way of Schuylkill, Swatara, Juniata, &c. - - -

£77,169 6 3

N. B. This may be reduced to 54,369*l*. by having a portage of four miles between the Tulpehocken and Quitapahilla.

Estimate of the expense for opening the navigation and communications to Presqu' Isle, on Lake Erie, from Philadelphia, by way of Schuylkill, Swatara, the west branch of Susquehanna, Sinemahoning, Conemaugh, &c.

From Philadelphia to the mouth of Swatara, by Schuylkill, &c. - - -

55,540 6 3

From Swatara to North Town at the forks of Susquehanna - - -

600 0 0

To the Canoe Place on Sinemahoning - - -

660 0 0

Portage to the Allegheny - - -

460 0 0

From the head of the Allegheny to the mouth of Chataughque creek on Lake Erie - - -

1400 0 0

Whole amount of expense to Presqu' Isle as above - - -

£158,660 6 3

N. B. The estimate may be reduced to 35,660*l*. by leaving the distance between Tulpehocken and Quitapahilla a portage.

Estimate of the expense of opening the river Delaware, from the falls, at Trenton, to Stockport, near the Pochapton branch of the same, and the portage across to Harmony on the Great Bend of Susquehanna.

From the Falls at Trenton to Easton - - -

1005 0 0

From thence to Stockport - - -

1243 0 0

Portage to the Great Bend on the north

north-east branch of Susquehanna - - -

400 0 0

Amount, £12648 0 0

DINNER TO PROFESSOR PATTERSON.

Dr. Robert M. Patterson, late of the University of Pennsylvania, being about to leave his native city, to assume the Chair of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in the University of Virginia, a number of his friends of Philadelphia, desirous that he should bear with him some signal proof of their esteem and attachment, held a meeting at the Mansion House for the purpose of devising means to fulfil their intention. In pursuance of a resolution unanimously passed, the following letter was addressed to Dr. Patterson.

SIR,—At a meeting of some of your friends held at Head's Hotel last evening, for the purpose of adopting means of manifesting, previously to your departure for Virginia, the high estimation in which they hold your talents, and the regard they feel for your amiable qualities, it was determined that a farewell dinner be tendered to you, and the undersigned were appointed a committee to carry the wishes of the meeting into effect.

Need we say with what deep—yet what mingled emotions we perform the duties assigned us—of inviting our townsman and friend to a parting interview with those of whose social circle he has so long been the delight, upon the occasion of his leaving them and the city, of which he may be justly considered an ornament and boast. But you go to receive, we will believe, the reward which talents and qualities such as you possess, ought every where to command; and, in the anticipation of your increased prosperity, and happiness and fame, although separated from us, we affectionately request you to name a day when it will suit your convenience to meet your friends, and allow them the opportunity of offering to you their parting good wishes.

JAMES N. BARKER,
N. BIDDLE,
FRANCIS GURNEY SMITH,
JOHN VAUGHAN,
WILLIAM STRICKLAND,
ISAAC HAYS,
JAMES RONALDSON.

To R. M. PATTERSON, M. D.
Philadelphia, Aug. 12, 1828.

To this Dr. Patterson replied as follows:—

Philadelphia, Aug. 13, 1828.

GENTLEMEN,

I accept with mixed feelings of sadness and pleasure, your kind invitation to a farewell dinner. As the moment approaches when I am to leave the beautiful city of my birth, to be separated from the interesting and important institutions in which we have so long acted together, and above all, to be torn from so many dear and valued friends, my heart almost fails me, and I tempted to regret the irretrievable step which I have taken. I am greatly consoled, however, by the numerous proofs of esteem and attachment which the occasion has called forth, and certainly none has gratified me more than that which your flattering invitation now presents to me.

I pray you, gentlemen, and the social party whom you represent, to be assured of my high respect and affectionate attachment.

R. M. PATTERSON,

To Messrs. Barker, N. Biddle, F. G. Smith, Vaughan, Strickland, Hays and Ronaldson.

The dinner was given at the Mansion House, on Wednesday, the 20th inst. The company, consisting of upwards of fifty gentlemen, sat down at 5 o'clock, to an entertainment provided by Mr. Head, in his best manner. The venerable and learned P. S. Duponceau presided, assisted by Mr. N. Biddle, Dr. Chapman, and Mr. James Ronaldson, as Vice Presidents. On the cloth being removed, the President stood up, and addressed the company in the following terms:—

GENTLEMEN,

I beg your permission to say a few words to you preparatory to a toast, which I shall have the honour to pro-

pose. We are met here to testify our respect and attachment to a distinguished fellow citizen, who is about to transfer his residence to another State. I rejoice to see, in this numerous assembly, the Representatives, as it were, of those learned Institutions, whose combined efforts have given lustre and reputation to our city. A very considerable, if not the greater part of those who compose this meeting, consists of members of the University of Pennsylvania, of the American Philosophical Society, of the Academies of Arts and of Natural Sciences, the Franklin Institute, and of our amiable guest's favourite child, the Musical Fund Society. It is right it should be so. The Arts and Sciences, which Professor Patterson has laboured so much and so successfully to promote, owe him the first expression of their gratitude. Those who lose much by his departure from us, are entitled to speak for the rest, and such a representation of the City of Philadelphia, may well be considered as speaking its sense and expressing its feelings.

The talents that our respected friend displayed in the University of Pennsylvania, are the cause of the loss which we are about to experience. They could not be hidden under a bushel. When the illustrious Jefferson, as the best legacy he could bequeath to his native State and to his country, established that other University, whose foundation he laid in solid marble, and whose excellent organization promises duration and success; it might have been foreseen that the men most distinguished for talents and learning throughout the United States should be industriously sought for, to assist in rearing that august edifice. Our Patterson was too much in view to escape unnoticed. He was claimed by another branch of the great national family to which he belongs. The University of Pennsylvania regret the loss of their Vice Provost, and will find it difficult to supply his place. His spirit we hope, will remain, and we may indulge the expectation that his mantle will fall on some one equally zealous for the advancement of science, and equally capable of promoting it. In the mean time the Chair of Natural Philosophy waits for its successor.

The Philosophical Society, with whom he laboured for twenty years, and who were so sensible of his value that they elected him to the office of their Vice President, at an age at which such an honour had never yet been conferred. The Academy of Natural Sciences, of which he was a most active and zealous member; the Franklin Institute, which so often has listened to the sounds of his eloquent voice; the Musical Fund Society, the delight and ornament of our City, of which he was one of the Founders, and which has prospered so much under his auspices, all will sensibly feel the void which his absence will leave in our literary and scientific circles, and his numerous friends of all descriptions, of whom but a very small part are congregated here, and to whom his social qualities and the excellence of his heart have endeared him, will long regret the loss of the pleasure which they have so often enjoyed in his agreeable and instructive society.

But a man like Patterson does not exclusively belong to a particular city, or to a particular state: he belongs to the nation at large, and in that point of view we shall receive the benefit of his talents and scientific labours. He will not forget his friends, when absent from them; nor will they forget him; and I beg leave to embody the sentiment that will constantly fill our minds in the form of the following toast, to which I think all your hearts will respond.

Our most esteemed and respected guest, Dr. ROBERT M. PATTERSON—Success to all his undertakings; and may he return home fraught with the blessings of the State of Virginia, as he departs with those of his native city!

This address was listened to with profound attention, and the health of Dr. Patterson was drunk with the warmest enthusiasm.

Dr. Patterson then arose, and in a manner the most touching, spoke to the following effect,

It is impossible for me, gentlemen, to express the varied emotions, under which I rise to address you. This is, indeed, for me, a proud and sad occasion. I cannot look upon this numerous company of my most distinguished fellow citizens, met around the social board, for the purpose of testifying to me their regard and attachment, without receiving the highest gratification—I cannot reflect on the circumstance which has called forth this public expression of your feelings, and on the parting scene which is to follow it, without being oppressed with sorrow.

The honored President of our table has shown me how much I leave, in removing from Philadelphia: In mentioning the excellent institutions with which I have been closely connected here, and which are worthily represented at this board, he has named so many ties, which have bound me to our beloved city, and which are now to be broken. My feeble but faithful exertions must now be transferred to another scene, but they shall always be devoted to the same objects. Let me hope that, with the advantages of retirement and literary leisure, they may be more successful, and may give me at length a more just title to commendations which I now owe to the partiality of friendship.

But, gentlemen, there are other and closer ties which are now to be considered. I see you here, not merely as fellow-citizens and fellow-members of the various institutions to which I have belonged, but as personal friends to whom I have been long endeared by the interchange of those kindly affections which form the test of our social intercourse. I am now to leave you. Be assured that I do so with the deepest regret; and that I shall never cease to remember you with affectionate attachment.

Permit me now, gentlemen, to offer you a parting toast.

My Native City—may she continue to advance in prosperity and honor, until she shall stand without a rival, the Queen of the Western Hemisphere.

Addresses were also made by N. Biddle, Esq. Doctors Chapman and S. Jackson, and H. D. Gilpin, Esq. for which we regret we have not room.

JUDGE PETERS.

The venerable *Judge Peters*, whose funeral took place on Saturday afternoon, was one of the most remarkable and celebrated men of our hemisphere. Few held so high a rank as a revolutionary patriot: he served in the struggle for independence, in the most important offices, in immediate association with Washington and Morris: he won distinction at the bar, and honor on the bench: he might be styled the father of agriculture in Pennsylvania; through a long course of years he studied and promoted the improvement of that primary branch of industry, with intense zeal and signal success: as a wit and companion he had no equal; the number and excellence of his *bon mots* are, we think, at least unsurpassed in the instance of any of his contemporaries. To these external merits, were added the finest domestic virtues and reputation:—the affection and reverence of his children, and the esteem and admiration of his friends, remained with him to the last;—so did his extraordinary faculties and spirits;—the body sank under the weight of fourscore and four—the mind returned to the Creator still alert and brilliant.

TRIBUTE TO HIS MEMORY.

At a meeting of the members of the Bar of Philadelphia, held at the room of the District Court of the United States, on the 23d Aug. 1828—

WILLIAM RAWLE, Esq. was called to the chair, and JOSEPH HOPKINSON appointed Secretary.

C. J. INGERSOLL addressed the meeting:

Nothing but good is to be spoken of the dead, but of the venerable Judge whom we meet to call to mind, there is more good to be told than at first thought might be supposed. To have been prominent as a member of

the Department of War in that memorable revolution which has emblazoned its humblest champions; to have been speaker of the House of Assembly of Pennsylvania, and a member of Congress of the United States, are each and all credentials of worth and distinction. To have been rewarded for these public services and others, by a commission signed by Washington, who never patronized the undeserving, is a substantive recommendation. To have been thirty-seven years a judge, without ever failing to be punctual, patient, and pains-taking, is, also, more than but few can boast of. But Judge Peters, moreover, was a man whose purity was never doubted, and whose judicial faithfulness altogether was of a high desert. With the land laws, so important to this state, he was remarkably conversant. In the sea laws, so important to the United States, he was almost the founder or revivor of a code which has not only been sanctioned throughout America, but received the remarkable acknowledgment of its unconscious adoption about the same time by the most profound Judge of the greatest maritime empire—Lord Stowell, in Great Britain.

It is a distinct merit in this system of Judge Peters, of the utmost advantage to navigation, besides being in itself a most honorable characteristic, that he uniformly vindicated and protected that humble, helpless, but useful class of mankind, the common sailors, from the oppression and extortion of their superiors, whether master, merchant, or proctor. Judge Peters was a man of considerable quickness of perception and great sagacity. His judgments have been mostly supported, even when he differed occasionally with the eminent person who for thirty years has presided on this circuit, displaying all the qualities of a great judge—Judge Washington. Let me add, that in thirty years these gentlemen never differed but in conscientious judgment—the most cordial harmony marking and strengthening their administration.

The constant cheerfulness, which never forsook Judge Peters to the last, we all remember with lively satisfaction.

I might make mention of other amiable and remarkable recommendations. The last time he held court in this room, a fortnight since, he took occasion to declare, as if with a presentiment, that it would be the last; that he felt free from envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness; bore ill-will to no person living, and had never suffered the pain of taking vengeance upon any man.—A few days after, I understand, he told one of his family that he should never hold court again; and the day before yesterday, while sitting in his chair, without a struggle, he expired on the farm where he was born and lived upwards of 84 years, the *patrias arvas* inherited from his ancestors.

After which, Mr. Ingersoll offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That while in the death of JUDGE PETERS we deplore the loss of a most venerable magistrate, yet we recollect as an alleviation, that during 37 years as Judge of this extensive and important District, his purity and integrity were never questioned; his industry, vigilance, fidelity, and punctuality never failed; no suitor was denied or delayed justice; the poor and humble were protected in their rights; wrong doers of whatever class were restrained and punished, and after a prolonged life of public usefulness and private respectability, he died at last, at peace with himself and with all mankind, a contented, cheerful, and practical Christian, full of years and honors, leaving the example and influence of such life and death to his descendants and the country as an inheritance.

Resolved, That we will wear the customary badges of mourning, collectively attend the funeral, and convey to the family of the deceased our sincere condolence on this occasion.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary cause the proceedings of this meeting to be published, and also preserved among the records of the District Court; and that a committee of condolence be appointed.

EXPERIMENTS AT SEA.

FROM THE LONDON PHILOSOPHICAL MAGAZINE, FOR JULY, 1828.

Experiments on the Pressure of the Sea at considerable Depths. By JACOB GREEN, M. D., *Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, United States, North America.*

Among the various expedients resorted to for the purpose of relieving the tedium and monotony of a sea-voyage, no one is more common during a calm, than to attach to a long line (the log) an empty bottle, well corked, and then to sink it many fathoms in the sea. In all such experiments, it is well known, that the bottles upon being drawn up, are either full or are partially filled with water. The manner in which the water gets into the bottle, is in some instances perfectly obvious, but in others very perplexing, if not wholly inexplicable. Sometimes the cork, however well secured and sealed, is driven into the bottle, and when drawn up the vessel is of course found filled with water; and in such cases, what is a little surprising, the cork is often found occupying its original position in the neck of the vessel, being forced there no doubt by the expansion of the dense sea-water on being drawn near the surface. This seems to be proved by the cork often being found in an inverted position. In the above experiment, and in some others to be mentioned presently, the bottle appears to be filled instantly, as the person who lowers the bottle down often feels a sudden increase of weight, somewhat similar to the sensation produced when a fish takes the hook on a dipsey line.

Sometimes the above experiment is varied by filling a vessel with fresh water, which, on examination, is found to be replaced by salt water; the cork remaining apparently undisturbed.

Sometimes when the previously empty bottle is only half full of water, this when poured into a tumbler effervesces like water highly charged with carbonic acid gas. This is readily explained. for when the bottle descends it is full of air, and when the water enters, it will of course absorb the air; especially when the dense water itself expands as it is drawn towards the surface.

Sometimes the experiment is performed by first corking the bottle tight, and then tying over the cork a number of layers of linen dipped in a warm mixture of tar and wax; in fact, every device seems to have been tried to prevent the entrance of the water by the cork. In many of these cases, when the bottle is drawn up from a depth of 200 or 300 fathoms, it is found filled or nearly filled with water, the cork sound, and in its first situation, and the wax and tar unbroken. Two experiments are mentioned, in which vessels with air tight glass stoppers were used. In one case, the bottle was broken, and in the other some drops of water were found in it.

How does the water find its way into the bottle? There are two opinions. One is, that it passes through the cork and all its coverings, in consequence of the vast pressure of superincumbent water, in the same manner as blocks of wood are penetrated by mercury, in the pneumatic experiment of the mercurial shower.* The other, and less popular opinion is, that the water is forced through the pores of the glass.†

The following experiment, which I made on the 7th day of May, 1828, in latitude 48—longitude 24° 34', will perhaps throw some light on the subject.

Mr. Charles Dixey, the obliging and intelligent master of the packet ship Algonquin, had a boat rowed off from the ship for me, to the distance of about half a mile,

* Communicated by the Author.

† See Perkins on Pressure, Phil. Mag. vol. lvii. p. 54. J. Deuchar's remarks on the same, ibid. vol. lvii. p. 201. Campbell's Travels, 1st series, p. 255. Silliman's Journal, vol. xiv. p. 194. Deuchar's Mem. in the Trans. of the Wernerian Soc. 1821-2, 3.

when the sea was almost perfectly calm. A hollow glass globe, hermetically sealed, which I had previously prepared in Philadelphia, was then fastened to a line, and sunk, with a heavy mass of lead, to the depth of 230 fathoms, or 1380 feet. On the same line, and 30 fathoms above the glass globe, was fastened a small bottle with an air-tight glass stopper; 50 fathoms above this, a stout glass bottle, with a long neck, was tied; a good cork was previously driven into the mouth of this bottle, which was then sealed over with pitch, and a piece of linen dipped in melted pitch was placed over this; and when cool, another piece of linen treated in the same way, was fastened over the first. Twenty fathoms above this bottle, another was attached to the line, much stouter, and corked and sealed like the first, except that it had but one covering of pitched sail-cloth. Thirty fathoms above this was a small thin bottle filled with fresh water closely corked; and twenty fathoms from this, there was a thin empty bottle, corked tight and sealed, a sail needle being passed through-and-through the cork, so as to project on either side of the neck.

Upon drawing in the line, thus furnished with its vessels, and which appeared to have sunk in a perpendicular direction, the following was the result:—

The empty bottle with the sail-needle through the cork, and which came up the first, was about half full of water, and the cork and sealing as perfect as when it first entered the sea.

The cork of the second bottle, which had been previously filled with fresh water, was loosened, and a little raised, and the water was brackish.

The third bottle, which was sealed and covered with a single piece of sail-cloth, came up empty, and in all respects as it descended.

The fourth bottle, with a long neck, and the cork of which was secured with two layers of linen, was crushed to pieces, all except that part of the neck round which the line was tied; the neck of the bottle, both above and below the place where the line was fastened, had disappeared, and the intermediate portion remained embraced by the line. This I thought a little remarkable, and perhaps may be explained by supposing that the bottle was first filled by the superincumbent pressure with dense sea-water, which expanded on being drawn up near the surface. Had the vessel been broken by external pressure, that part surrounded with the line ought to have been crushed with the rest.

The fifth bottle, which had been made for the purpose of containing French perfumery or ether, and which was therefore furnished with a long close glass stopper, came up about one-fourth filled with water.

The hollow glass globe, hermetically sealed, which was the last, and had been sunk the deepest of all, was found perfectly empty, not having suffered the smallest change. It is therefore concluded, that at the depth of 230 fathoms, the water enters glass vessels through the stoppers, and coverings which surround them, and not through the pores of the glass. What the effect of a pressure of 400 fathoms or more will have on the glass globe above mentioned, Captain Dixey has engaged to ascertain for me on his return to America if opportunity offer.

DR. JOHN MORGAN.

An account of the late Dr. John Morgan, delivered before the Trustees and Students of Medicine in the College of Philadelphia, on the 2d of November, 1789, By BENJAMIN RUSH, M. D.

GENTLEMEN,—It would be unpardonable to enter upon the duties of the chair of the late professor of the theory and practice of medicine, without paying a tribute of respect to his memory.

Dr. John Morgan, whose place I have been called upon to fill, was born in the city of Philadelphia. He discovered in early life a strong propensity for learning, and an uncommon application to books. He acquired the rudiments of his classical learning at the Rev. Dr.

Finley's academy, in Nottingham, and finished his studies in this college under the present provost, and the late Rev. Dr. Allison. In both of these seminaries, he acquired the esteem and affection of his preceptors, by his singular diligence and proficiency in his studies. In the year 1757, he was admitted to the first literary honours that were conferred by the college of Philadelphia.

During the last years of his attendance upon the college, he began the study of physic under the direction of Dr. John Redman, of this city. His conduct, as an apprentice, was such as gained him the esteem and confidence of his master, and the affections of all his patients. After he had finished his studies under Dr. Redman, he entered into the service of his country, as a surgeon and lieutenant in the provincial troops of Pennsylvania, in the last war which Britain and America carried on against the French nation. As a surgeon, in which capacity only, he acted in the army, he acquired both knowledge and reputation. He was respected by the officers, and beloved by the soldiers of the army; and so great were his diligence and humanity in attending the sick and wounded, who were the subjects of his care, that I well remember to have heard it said, that if it were possible for any man to merit heaven by his good works, Dr. Morgan would deserve it for his faithful attendance upon his patients."

In the year 1760, he left the army, and sailed for Europe, with a view of prosecuting his studies in medicine.

He attended the lectures and dissections of the late celebrated Dr. William Hunter, and afterwards spent two years in attending the lectures of the professors in Edinburgh. Here, both the Monroes, Cullen, Rutherford, Whyt, and Hope, were his masters, with each of whom he lived in the most familiar intercourse, and all of whom spoke of him with affection and respect. At the end of two years, he published an elaborate thesis upon the formation of pus, and after publicly defending it, was admitted to the honour of doctor of medicine in the university.

From Edinburgh, he went to Paris, where he spent a winter in attending the anatomical lectures and dissections of Mr. Sue. In this city, he injected a kidney in so curious and elegant a manner, that it procured his admission into the academy of surgery in Paris. While on the continent of Europe, he visited Holland and Italy. In both these countries he was introduced to the first medical and literary characters. He spent several hours in company with Voltaire at Geneva, and he had the honour of a long conference with the celebrated Morgagni at Padua, when he was in the 80th year of his age. This venerable physician, who was the light and ornament of two or three successive generations of physicians, was so pleased with the doctor, that he claimed kindred with him, from the resemblance of their names, and on the blank leaf of a copy of his works, which he presented to him, he inscribed with his own hand the following words, "*Affini suo, medico præclarissimo, Johanni Morgan, donat auctor.*" Upon the doctor's return to London, he was elected a fellow of the royal society. He was likewise admitted as a licentiate of the college of physicians in London, and a member of the college of physicians in Edinburgh.

It was during his absence from home, that he concerted with Dr. Shippen, the plan of establishing a medical school in this city. He returned to Philadelphia, in the year 1765, loaded with literary honours, and was received with open arms by his fellow citizens. They felt an interest in him, for having advanced in every part of Europe the honour of the American name. Immediately after his arrival, he was elected professor of the theory and practice of medicine, and delivered, soon afterwards, at a public commencement, his plan for connecting a medical school with the college of this city. This discourse was composed with taste and judgment,

and contained many of the true principles of liberal medical science.

In the year 1769, he had the pleasure of seeing the first fruits of his labours for the advancement of medicine. Five young gentlemen received in that year from the hands of the present provost, the first honours in medicine that ever were conferred in America.

The historian, who shall hereafter relate the progress of medical science in America, will be deficient in candour and justice, if he does not connect the name of Dr. Morgan with that auspicious era in which medicine was first taught and studied as a science in this country. But the zeal of Dr. Morgan was not confined to the advancement of medical science alone. He had an active hand in the establishment of the American philosophical society, and he undertook, in the year 1773, a voyage to Jamaica on purpose to solicit benefactions for the advancement of general literature in the college.

He possessed an uncommon capacity for acquiring knowledge. His memory was extensive and accurate; he was intimately acquainted with the Latin and Greek classics. He had read much in medicine. In all his pursuits, he was persevering and indefatigable. He was capable of friendship, and in his intercourse with his patients, discovered the most amiable and exemplary tenderness. I never knew a person who had been attended by him, that did not speak of his sympathy and attention with gratitude and respect. Such was the man who once filled the chair of the theory and practice of medicine in our college. He is now no more* His remains now sleep in the silent grave—but not so his virtuous actions. Every act of benevolence which he performed, every public-spirited enterprise which he planned, or executed, and every tear of sympathy which he shed, are faithfully recorded, and shall be preserved forever.

* He died October 15, 1789, in the 54th year of his age.

HEIGHT OF MOUNTAINS.

Wilkesbarre, Sept. 15th, 1809.

Having heard a dispute some time since, respecting the width of the river, and height of the mountains opposite the borough, I have been induced to take a mathematical measurement of them, the result of which I send you for the gratification of those whose curiosity leads them to inquiries of this kind.

The observations were taken from the bank opposite Northampton street.

	<i>Yards.</i>
Distance to the top of the mountain, south-east of the borough	4685
Perpendicular height of the same	305
Distance to the top of the mountain, north-west of the borough	5363
Perpendicular height of do.	227
Distance from the top of one mountain to the other	10103
Width of the river from the top of one bank to the other	298
Elevation of the eastern bank above low water mark	9
Average height of the mountains above low water mark	275
	Or 827 feet 3 inches.

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THE REGISTER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DEVOTED TO THE PRESERVATION OF EVERY KIND OF USEFUL INFORMATION RESPECTING THE STATE.

EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD, NO. 51, FILBERT STREET.

VOL. II.—NO. 9. PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 13, 1828. NO. 37.

REPORT ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, *Presented to the Legislature 1791.*

The committee appointed January 5th last, to examine the reports of the commissioners who have been employed in exploring the western waters, the Susquehanna, and the Delaware, &c. and to report a plan for improvement of roads and navigation by the commonwealth, made report, which was read, as follows, viz.

The committee, to whom sundry reports and petitions respecting roads and navigations were referred, beg leave to make the following report—

They have paid a close attention to the important objects submitted to them; they have carefully considered the reports of the commissioners appointed by government to explore the northern and western waters, and have the satisfaction of uniting in opinion, that the communications between the metropolis and the northern and western parts of the state are by nature formed for producing the most desirable effects, at an expense astonishingly trivial, when compared with the magnitude of the object, and extent of country which they embrace. In addition to the domestic convenience to be derived by accommodating the various parts of the state with easy and cheap carriage, your committee extend their views to very distant regions, which, by means of the western lakes, invite our minds to anticipate a boundless and beneficial trade, at a period not very remote, unless, by a faulty timidity, or illiberal parsimony, we should ingloriously leave so noble an undertaking to our more enterprising posterity. But, building on the enlarged and enlightened ideas of the citizens of Pennsylvania, your committee cheerfully bring before you the result of their deliberations.

First, They consider the river Delaware as a most important channel for introducing the trade and produce, not only of the northern parts of the state, but as being capable of forming an easy communication, by a portage of 19 miles, with the north western parts of the state of New York, and extending, by two other short portages, to Lake Ontario. This river is capable of affording a safe raft and boat navigation, from the extreme northern bounds of the state.

By the estimates given, the expense will be about,

£2500 0 0

The portage from the Delaware at Stockport, near the north line of the state, to Harmony, at the great bend of Susquehanna is 19 miles, the expense is about,

400 0 0

Descending the Delaware, we have considered the waters of Lachawac and Lehigh as claiming the public attention; but whether it will be expedient to enter on the improvement of those waters so extensively as their situations may warrant at a future day, we submit to the decision of the House: yet, as great benefit would immediately result from removing some of their obstructions, we think there may be allowed:

For the Lachawac,

200 0 0

For the Lehigh,

500 0 0

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The Schuylkill next presents itself, not merely in order as a branch of the Delaware, but as one of those great highways, which, at a future day, will bear on its waters the immense produce and trade of the western country.— This river is to be considered in a double point of view: First, as a great natural channel, tending to the metropolis from the upper waters above Reading, and thence joining a favourable country for an excellent road to the town of Harrisburgh, on the Susquehanna, by which means a ready and cheap communication may be formed. The expense of the Schuylkill to Reading is estimated at about

1500 0 0

500 0 0

The road from Reading to Harrisburgh,

Secondly, Pursuing the Schuylkill up the waters of Tulpehocken, it will be found they approach so near to the waters of the Quittapahilla, leading down the Swatara to the Susquehanna, that a canal and lock navigation force themselves into our notice. The expense of which is estimated at

18,650 0 0

From this canal down the Swatara, the expense is

250 0 0

The expense of rendering the Tulpehocken navigable up to the water of the canal is estimated at 28 miles,

11,290 0 0

Canal from head of Tulpehocken to Lechner's mill, 7 and a half miles,

9700 0 0

Having entered the Susquehanna, both at Harrisburgh and at the mouth of Swatara, a great scope of navigation presents itself. The Susquehanna, extending by its great northern branch, leads within about 12 miles of the Mohock river, in the state of New York, which communicates by a short portage with Lake Ontario. The expense of clearing the navigation of the Susquehanna to the northern boundary of the state, beyond which, to its source at Lake Osego, there is no material obstruction, is as follows:

From the mouth of Swatara to the mouth of Juniata,

300 0 0

From Juniata to West branch,

300 0 0

From West branch to Starrucca, at the Great Bend,

440 0 0

The Tioga branch being the uppermost great water leading westward from the Susquehanna, near the New York line, will very shortly open an extensive trade to the Genesee country, now settling with great rapidity, and is at present passable with large canoes nearly one hundred miles from its mouth.— This water passing through the state of New York, no money can be expended on it by Pennsylvania; but it is mentioned by your committee, as inducing a

more earnest attention to the clearing of the Susquehanna, so far as our state extends:

The western branch of the Susquehanna comes next in view, carrying with it bold and prominent marks of a most extensive and lucrative navigation, inviting us to an early participation of its advantages.

From the mouth of this river to the mouth of Sinnemahoning, the expense of clearing is estimated at

From thence up the Sinnemahoning to its north branch,

From thence up the north branch to a place called Driftwood,

From Driftwood, a portage extending northerly through a good country for roads, 23 miles to the river Allegheny, 200 miles above the mouth of Toby's creek,

From the end of this portage, down the Allegheny to Connewango,

Up the Connewango to the head of Chetaghque Lake,

Road from Chetaghque Lake to Chetaghque creek, emptying into Lake Erie,

Chetaghque creek, and the harbour at its mouth,

Making the whole expense from the main branch of Susquehanna to Lake Erie,

The western branch of the Sinnemahoning, leading, by means of a portage of 14 miles, to the head waters of Toby's creek, will open a communication with the Allegheny, about 200 miles below the place where the northern route crosses that river; but this western branch of the Sinnemahoning not having been sufficiently explored, no dependable estimate is attempted, tho' it is spoken of by the commissioners as capable of being made navigable in some seasons of the year; but it is described as being crowded with rocks.

In the report on the west branch of Susquehanna, a communication is presented by descending the Allegheny to French creek. The expense on this creek is estimated at

And the road from thence to Presque Isle, on Lake Erie,

We come next to Juniata which, extending through a settled country to Frank's town, is estimated as capable of being rendered navigable at the following expense:

From the mouth to Water street,

From Water street to Frankstown,

Road from Frankstown to Poplar run,

on or near the ground where the canal is proposed to be cut,

Road from Poplar run, 18 miles, to Little Conemaugh,

Road from forks of Little Conemaugh to mouth of Stony creek, 15 miles,

Clearing Little Conemaugh, and making towing paths,

Do. Conemaugh, from Stony Point to Richard's run,

From Richard's run through Chesnut Ridge, and towing path,

From Chesnut Ridge to Loyal Hanning,

Clearing Kiskeminetas to the second falls, inclusive,

Clearing ditto to the mouth on Allegheny, above Pittsburg,

Total expense from the mouth of Juniata to Pittsburg, £1000 0 0

From the foregoing Statement the expense of the different western routes will stand as follows:

1st. From Philadelphia to Reading, by the Schuylkill,	1500 0 0
From Reading to Harrisburg by land,	500 0 0
From Harrisburg up Susquehanna, to mouth of Juniata,	200 0 0
From Juniata to west branch of Susquehanna,	300 0 0
From mouth of west branch of Susquehanna, by the north branch of Connewango, to Chetaghque creek, on Lake Erie,	2570 0 0
	<hr/> 5070 0 0

But to Presque Isle will stand as follows:

Deduct Connewango 850L Chetaghque lake and creek, 450L.	1300 0 0
	<hr/> 3770 0 0
Add expense of French creek and road to Presque Isle,	900 0 0

Total expense to Presque Isle, by the west branch of Susquehanna,	4670 0 0
---	----------

2d. From Philadelphia to mouth of Juniata, as in the foregoing estimate,	2700 0 0
From mouth of Juniata to Pittsburg, as by the foregoing estimate,	10,010 0 0
	<hr/> 12,710 0 0

N. B. The foregoing estimates are exclusive of the canal and lock expenses on the Quitapahilla, &c. which, if included, will then stand as follows:

No. I.

From Philadelphia to Presque Isle, by way of the west branch of Susquehanna,	4720 0 0
Clearing Tulpehocken creek and canal and lock navigation, and expenses,	29,890 0 0
Total expense,	<hr/> 34,610 0 0

From Philadelphia to Chetaghque harbour, on Lake Erie,	5070 0 0
Clearing Tulpehocken creek and canal & lock navigation,	29,890 0 0

Total expense,	34,960 0 0
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No. II.

From Philadelphia to Pittsburg, by the river Juniata,	12,710 0 0
Clearing Tulpehocken creek, and canal and lock navigation of Quitapahilla,	29,890 0 0
	<hr/> 42,600 0 0

The estimate of expense on the Delaware, including the road from that river to the Susquehanna, near the New York line	2900 0 0
Waters of the Lachawac	250 0 0
Waters of the Lehigh	300 0 0

Total of the Delaware	3650 0 0
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Exclusive of the Schuylkill, which is considered as a western communication.

The total amount of the foregoing estimates is as follows:

1st. Delaware, including Lachawac and Lehigh	3650	0	0
2d. Route to Presque Isle, on Lake Erie, by way of west branch of Susquehanna	4720	0	0
3d. Route to Chetaghque Harbour, on Lake Erie, an additional sum of	350	0	0
4th. Route to Pittsburgh by way of Juniata river	12710	0	0
Deduct the expense from Philadelphia to mouth of Juniata, included in the above estimate, No. 2	2700	0	0
	<u>10,010</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total,	118,730	0	0
If the canal expenses at Tulpehocken, Quitapahilla, and Poplar run, are added, they will amount as follow:			
Tulpehocken	10990	0	0
Quitapahilla	18900	0	0
Poplar run	7000	0	0
	<u>36890</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
And the expense of clearing the Falls Wright's ferry, on Susquehanna, to Connewago, inclusive, is estimated at	5250	0	0
Total expenditures,	<u>160,870</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

To these expenses must be added a proportionate sum for superintendents, and other incidental charges, perhaps about ten per cent.

By the best information which your committee can obtain, not only from the reports submitted to them, but by conversation with several of the commissioners, we are induced to believe that the sums herein specified will produce such essential benefit to the state of Pennsylvania, as will over-balance the expense to a degree beyond all possibility of calculation. To give a faint idea of some of those benefits, your committee beg leave to introduce the following calculation of the expenses attending the transportation of produce and merchandise to and from a small part of the western country, by which it will appear, that, if the same commodities could be conveyed by the proposed navigation, there would be an actual saving of *one hundred and forty-eight thousand pounds* in the short space of eight years, exclusive of the great advantages resulting from the employment of all those extra men and cattle in the more profitable business of agriculture.

The calculations are as follow:

In the year 1790 there were 150,000 bushels of wheat brought down the Susquehanna, and passed through Middletown, for the Philadelphia market, a large proportion of which came down the Juniata. In the year 1788 considerable quantities of grain and flour went up the Susquehanna, for the use of the settlers in Northumberland; but since last March about 30,000 bushels of wheat have returned down the stream for the city. The proportion which the north-western country bears to the country which sends wheat down the Juniata may be supposed as five to one.

Therefore it may with propriety be assumed, that when the navigation of the northern and western waters of the Susquehanna is rendered more easy and safe, the annual increase of grain brought down will be very considerable.

If this increase is admitted to be only one eighth annually, which must be esteemed a very moderate computation, the total amount of wheat brought down in eight years, ending in the year 1800, will be 2,175,000 bushels, which at 2s. 6d. per bushel, the present price of carriage by land, is *two hundred and seventy-one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five pounds*. If only one-third of the weight of the wheat is supposed to be carried back in salt, liquors, and other

merchandise, and the price be 5s. per cent. the total of back freight in eight years will amount to *ninety-seven thousand and sixty pounds*, which, added to the carriage of wheat, amounts to 368935 0 0

If the navigation was completed agreeably to the proposed plan, it is presumable that grain might be carried to market at 1s. 6d. per bushel, and back loads at 3s. per cent. which would then amount, in eight years, to 220561 0 0

Balance saved to the state in 8 years, 148374 0 0

The particulars of this calculation, with an estimate of the expense of boats, &c. on which the foregoing result is founded, accompany this report.

Your committee could not overlook the uniform report of all the different commissioners on the subject of fish-dams erected on all the waters, in direct violation of the law, and which calls for efficient remedy, without which every improvement and expenditure on the navigation will be rendered abortive.

On the whole, your committee are united in their belief, that the proposed improvements are not only desirable, but are brought into view at a time when the finances of the state will warrant an immediate commencement of the business.

Your committee therefore submit the following resolutions, viz.

1st. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, authorising the Governor to contract with individuals, or with companies, for the purpose of undertaking part or parts of the work necessary for improving the roads and waters, to be specified in said bill.

2d. *Resolved*, That the following sums be appropriated for the purposes mentioned in the foregoing resolve:

For the Delaware	2500	0	0
the Lachawac	250	0	0
the Lehigh	500	0	0
the road from Delaware to Susquehanna near the Great Bend	400	0	0
	<u>3650</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
For the Schuylkill, and for the road from Reading to Harrisburg	2000	0	0
For the Susquehanna:			
From the mouth of Swatara to Juniata	300	0	0
From Juniata to West Branch	300	0	0
From W. Branch to Starucca, at the Great Bend	440	0	0
	<u>1040</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
For the West Branch of Susquehanna:			
From the mouth to Sinnemahoning	160	0	0
On the Sinnemahoning to its north branch	200	0	0
North branch of Sinnemahoning, as far as Driftwood	300	0	0
Road from Driftwood, twenty-three miles, to Allegheny river	460	0	0
Allegheny river to the Connewago	150	0	0
Connewago river and Chetaghque creek	850	0	0
Road from Chetaghque lake to Chetaghque creek	200	0	0
Chetaghque creek and harbour	250	0	0
French creek	500	0	0
Road from French Creek to Presque Isle, on lake Erie	400	0	0
	<u>3470</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

For clearing the Connewago falls, and down to Wright's ferry - - - 5250 0 0

For the Juniata, and its connecting roads and waters:

From the mouth of Juniata to Water street - - - 820 0 0

Water street to Frankstown - - - 1500 0 0

Road from Frankstown to Poplar run, at and near Frankstown, and the mouth of Stoney creek - - - 300 0 0

Road from Poplar Run to Con-

nemaugh - - - 360 0 0

Ditto from forks of Little Con-

nemaugh to mouth of Stoney

creek - - - 180 0 0

Little Connemaugh - - - 4000 0 0

Connemaugh, from Richard's

run, to Stoney point - - - 400 0 0

From Richard's run through

Chesnut Ridge - - - 2000 0 0

From Chesnut Ridge to Loyal-

Hanning - - - 400 0 0

Clearing Kiskeminetas to second falls inclusive - - - 250 0 0

Clearing Kiskeminetas to Alle-

gheny - - - 100 0 0

10310 0 0

3d. *Resolved*, That the Governor be requested to issue a proclamation, inviting proposals for undertaking the canals and locks on and near the waters of Tulpehocken and Quitapahilla, and also the canal from Frankstown to Poplar run, and report to the legislature.

4th. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed, to bring in a bill to empower the Governor to sell, from time to time, so much of the public securities of the state, as may be necessary to provide for the expenses of the roads and navigations, as contained in the second resolve.

5th. *Resolved*, That the annual sum of five thousand pounds, already appropriated by law for claims and improvements, after every annual claim is satisfied, shall hereafter be appropriated to the improvement of roads, reserving only the annual sum of pounds, for such other improvements as the legislature may from time to time direct.

6th. *Resolved*, That the Governor be authorized to appropriate the balance, hitherto unapplied, remaining of the annual sum of five thousand pounds, appropriated to roads and inland navigation, for the immediate improvements of roads within the state; and that the following sums be allotted:

For a road leading from Wilkesbarre to the Wind Gap - - - 300 0 0

For a road leading from Susquehanna, at - - - to - - - on the Delaware - - - 500 0 0

For a road leading from Harrisburg thro' the narrows, at the foot of the Blue and Peter's mountains, up to - - - 300 0 0

For a road to be explored from Frankstown, in the straightest line and over the best ground, to Pittsburg - - - 300 0 0

For a road from Bedford to Pittsburg - - - 500 0 0

For a road from Reading to Sunbury - - - 300 0 0

For a road from Bedford to Yougheagony - - - 400 0 0

For a road from mouth of Juniata to Ster-

ret's, by General Watt's and Hugh Miller's - - - 300 0 0

For a road through Long Narrows and Jack's Narrow's on Juniata - - - 300 0 0

For a road from near Catawissa, on the north branch of Susquehanna, to Minick's on Schuylkill - - - 300 0 0

For a road from Fulton's ferry on Susquehanna to Newport - - - 500 0 0

For a road from Callender's mill, over Groghan's gap, to West's mill - - - 200 0 0

For a road through the upper part of Berks county down to Schuylkill - - - 300 0 0

7th. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, for the purposes contained in the fifth and sixth resolutions.

8th. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, for the more effectual suppression of fish dams on such navigable waters within this state, as are or shall be by law declared to be highways.

Your committee have examined and considered the memorial of the Society for promoting roads and Inland Navigations, and are happy in so perfectly harmonizing with those gentlemen in their views. The memorial contains very interesting information, and your committee would recommend its being printed on the minutes. Ordered to lie on the table.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

At the General Triennial Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, held at their Hall in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the first day of September 1828,

ROBERT RALSTON, Esq. was called to preside—and JOSEPH HEMPHILL, Esq. appointed Secretary.

In conformity to the provisions of the charter an exact and particular statement of the debts which remained unpaid after the expiration of the original credit for a period of treble the term of that credit, and of the surplus of profits after deducting losses and dividends, was laid before the stockholders for their information by the President of the Bank. Mr. Biddle then presented a general view of the situation of the Institution, with an account of its progress since the last meeting of the stockholders, referring to and submitting to the meeting various documents and statements: Whereupon, on motion of Charles Chauncey, Esq. it was resolved, That the matters submitted by the President, together with the statements laid upon the table by him, be referred to a Committee. The Chairman then appointed the following gentlemen, viz.

CHARLES CHAUNCEY.
ALEXANDER HENRY,
CADWALADER EVANS.
CHARLES J. INGERSOLL,
JAMES RONALDSON,
JAMES C. FISHER.

On motion Resolved, That when this meeting adjourns, it adjourns until to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

Tuesday morning, September 2, 1828.

The Stockholders met pursuant to adjournment.

Charles Chauncey, Esq. on behalf of the Committee appointed yesterday, submitted the following report, which with the resolutions accompanying it were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published in pamphlet form and in the newspapers.

The committee appointed at the meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of the United States, on the 1st inst. report:

That in executing the duty assigned to them they have examined the books and accounts of the Bank, and will proceed to state the result of their inquiries, in regard to the distribution of the stock of the Bank—the present state of the funds—and the mode of administering them.

1. The Stock of the Bank is at present divided as follows:

Names.	Shares.
Maine,	16 511
New Hampshire	31 587
Vermont,	3 57
Massachusetts,	261 16646
Rhode Island,	45 1801
Connecticut,	73 1251
New York,	526 46638
New Jersey,	64 3084
Pennsylvania,	954 70763
Delaware,	38 1264

Maryland,	491	34262	Deduct overdrafts and	
District of Columbia,	69	3448	special deposits	368,355 50
Virginia,	247	10872		
North Carolina,	41	3115		4,680,773 71
South Carolina,	631	35495	Public officers	1,168,500 63
Georgia,	39	2216	Individuals	6,563,479 06
Ohio,	17	588		12,412,753 40
Kentucky,	26	607		
Tennessee,	5	269		\$96,728,051 01
Indiana,	1	30		
Illinois,	2	310		
Louisiana,	23	154		
Alabama,	1	10		
Foreign,	214	40412		
President, Directors, & Co.		5610		
United States of America,		70000		
	3818	350000		

2. The condition of the Bank may be best explained by the monthly statement of its affairs on the first of August last, which is as follows:

DR.

Funded debt of the United States—	
U. S. subscription of	\$7,000,000 00
5 per cts. of 1821	3,420,983 67
4½ do. 1824	1,509,985 84
4½ do. do.	5,000,000 00
	16,930,969 51
Bills discounted on	
Personal security	29,316,745 45
Do. on funded debt,	142,212 73
Do. on bank stock	1,850,380 56
	31,309,338 74
Domestic Bills of Exchange	6,013,890 15
Foreign do. do.	340,185 93
Real estate	2,292,652 11
Due from bank U. States and offices	14,654,249 61
Due from State Banks	1,883,286 03
	16,537,635 64
Due from James A. Buchanan and J. W. McCulloch	612,760 44
Due from the United States	5,267 32
Losses chargeable to contingent fund	2,228,678 21
Deficiencies	211,377 98
Banking houses, bonus and premium	1,540,806 48
Expenses	69,472 18
Cash notes Bank United States and offices	10,495,469 48
State Banks	1,458,099 73
Specie	6,593,007 35
	18,546,576 56
Mortgages, &c.	79,907 38
Pension fund office, Portsmouth	8,532 38
	8,532 38
Total,	\$96,728,051 01

CR.

Capital stock	\$34,996,269 63
Notes issued	23,541,230 19
Discount, exchange and interest	284,823 03
Dividends unclaimed	456,005 76
Profit and loss	1,518,298 61
Contingent fund	4,380,645 53
Interest	500 00
Foreign exchange	93,055 84
Due to bank and offices	15,098,524 35
State banks	1,898,979 93
	16,997,504 28
Barings, Hottinguer & Co. Hope & Co.	594,492 65
Redemption of public debt	1,452,472 09
Deposits of the treasurer of the United States	5,049,129 21

The analysis of this statement will present the following distribution of the funds of the bank, and the manner in which they are invested:	
State of the Bank August 1st, 1828.	
The capital paid in, is	\$34,996,269 63
The circulation	13,045,760 71
Deposits, public	7,301,746 43
private	6,563,479 06
	13,865,225 49
Amount due to sundry offices and state banks in current account	459,868 64
Amount due to Barings, Hottinguer & Co. &c.	594,492 65
The unclaimed dividends	456,005 76
Contingent fund	4,380,645 53
Discount, exchange and interest, received since July	378,378 87
Profit and loss	1,518,298 61
	\$69,694,945 89
Funded debt held by the bank	\$16,930,969 51
The discounts are	37,323,228 89
Buchanan's and McCulloch's debt	612,760 44
Debts chargeable as losses to the contingent fund	2,228,678 21
	40,164,667 54
Mortgages	79,907 38
Foreign bills	340,185 93
Real estate	2,292,652 11
Banking houses	1,079,926 48
Bonus, premium on loan, expenses, &c.	755,529 86
Notes of state banks on hand	1,458,099 73
Specie	6,593,007 35
	\$69,694,945 89

It further appears that the total amount of the suspended debt is \$7,109,091 47.

After the frequent and rigorous examinations of the committees of the board, by officers of the bank, and by the several offices, to ascertain the full extent of the losses, to which the bank will probably be exposed, on the whole mass of its debts and real estate, the estimate of loss, founded on the latest returns, is

\$3,192,064 43

To meet this the bank has the contingent fund of 4,380,645 53

From which are to be deducted the losses already chargeable to it 2,228,678 21

2,151,967 32

Besides these are other certain resources, amounting to 809,972 88

Making an aggregate of 2,961,940 20

And leaving a deficiency of 230,124 23

This deficiency will be provided for by 1st. The progressive increase in the value of the real

estate at Cincinnati, where there is every reason to believe that the whole estimated loss, now amounting to \$420,000, and included in the above sum of \$3,192,064 43 cents, will be fully repaired out of the property now belonging to the Bank.

2nd. By the arrears of interest, at the four western offices, which, for some years past, furnished an average annual income of 111,000 dolls.

3d. By what may yet be obtained out of the sum of 1,571,000 dollars interest on the bad and doubtful debts, and on the large mass of bad debts, which, though for greater caution considered unavailable, are in a train of final settlement, and are still yielding considerable sums.

Under a view of these circumstances, it was not deemed advisable by the board of directors, in July last, to add any thing from the surplus fund to provide for these losses, considering the funds already assigned as sufficient to repair them; in which opinion this committee entirely concur.

The surplus fund of reserved profits, accordingly stands at 1,518,298 dollars 61 cents.

From these statements it will be perceived, that within the last few years there has been a very large addition to the resources, the operations, and the profits of the Bank; and which, in the opinion of the committee, is ascribable principally to two measures of the Board of Directors, which have given an entirely new aspect to its affairs; and which are so intimately connected with the administration of the Bank, that the committee deem it proper and useful to notice them particularly.

1st. The first—the conversion of a large proportion of the Stock loans of the bank into investments of a more active character. The loans had been for the most part made to individuals, who were not able to pay, and whose stock being therefore forfeited to the Bank, became in fact a diminution of its efficient capital. This stock being sold produced a direct profit of \$71,000 per annum—the difference between the employment of the proceeds, and the highest dividends on the stock while it remained part of the capital—besides enabling the bank to multiply and extend its connexions in business, and give greater activity to its operations.

2d. But the second measure alluded to by the committee which wrought the most important change in the situation of the Bank—that which may be considered as decisive of its usefulness and prosperity—relates to the nature and extent of the circulation of its notes.—The issue and circulation of its notes by a bank is among the most natural and legitimate sources of its profits.—To the Bank of the U. S. established for the purpose of supplying and sustaining a sound currency, the inability to maintain a circulation in any degree corresponding with its capital, was therefore both injurious to its interests and fatal to its usefulness. This inability was supposed to arise from the provision in the charter—making the notes of the bank universally receivable for duties to the government—which it was presumed would oblige the bank to provide funds in many places to pay the same note, and consequently require a greater fund of specie than of notes, thus causing the bank to diminish rather than increase the amount of the sound currency. The consequence was, that the bank was apprehensive of issuing its notes freely, particularly in the southern and western states, but often felt itself obliged to resort to the issue of the notes of the State Banks. The whole amount of its own notes in circulation on the 1st of January, 1823, was \$4,589,000. At the meeting of the stockholders on the first of October 1822, this subject was presented for consideration, and it was recommended, that application should be made to Congress, for an alteration of the charter in that particular. In compliance with the wish of the stockholders, application was made to Congress and the request was declined, as it had previously been. Obligated by this refusal to rely on their own resources and their own responsibility, the Board of Directors adopted a course,

the success of which has, in the view of this committee, laid the foundation of the present prosperity of the institution. It would lead the committee beyond the proper limits of a report to state in detail the reason of this course, but the principle on which it was founded was briefly this:

That the universal receivability of the notes of the bank was of no disadvantage if the local currency of the place where the notes were issued was sound; and it was the duty of the Bank to the United States, and within its power, to make it sound. Accordingly they pursued the system of issuing freely and exclusively their own notes—of receiving generally the notes of solvent State Banks, and making frequent settlements with them, thus improving the currency by introducing the notes of the Bank of the United States, and by preventing the over issues of the State Banks. By a gradual and judicious execution of this plan the effect followed, that without private or general suffering—without causing the failure of any Bank, or any individual; and without inconvenience to the Bank of the United States, the banking operations of the country have been brought under an efficient control; and a large amount of the notes of the Bank of the United States have been gradually substituted for the depreciated or doubtful currency, which was so injurious to the southern and western states. This signal triumph over the greatest of all the difficulties of the bank, for the achievement of which a debt of lasting gratitude is due to the able officer who presides over the institution, has dissipated all the doubts entertained of its power to supply the necessary amount of notes, and has permanently fixed the basis of a wide, extended and profitable usefulness.

The means thus derived from the increase of notes and the sale of stock, were devoted to discounts and loans, particularly to that class of loans which are at once the safest and the most useful—the discount of bills of exchange. With these means the bank has been enabled to extend its operations in both foreign and domestic exchange, in such a manner as greatly to enhance the profits of its business, at the same time that it has afforded facility and security to the commercial transactions of the country. As an illustration of the progress of this branch of business—the most valuable to the bank, as being the great auxiliary of its circulation—the committee remark, that the amount of domestic exchange purchased by the bank in the year ending the 1st of July, 1828, was \$22,084,222, on which the profit was \$451,203 17; whilst the profit on the purchase of domestic exchange in 1828, was \$95,240 25, and thus it appears, that the profit on domestic exchange has increased to an amount so great, as considerably to exceed all the expenses of the bank.

To exhibit the effects of this system, the committee present a comparison between the existing state of the bank as mentioned above, and that reported by the committee of stockholders in October, 1822.

State of the Bank, August 30, 1822.

Capital paid in	\$34,992,139 63
The Circulation	5,456,891 90
Deposits—Public	3,559,792 96
Private	3,216,699 78
	<hr/> 6,776,492 74
Due to sundry Offices and Banks, and to individuals in Europe,	1,964,898 36
Unclaimed Dividends,	129,741 28
Contingent Fund to meet losses,	3,743,899 00
Disc't. Exch. and Int. since July,	388,237 01
Profit and Loss,	51,897 07
	<hr/> \$53,504,196 99

DISTRIBUTED.

Funded Debt,	\$13,020,469 27
Loans, viz:	
Personal security	22,072,405 46

Funded debt	67,928 13
Domestic bills	2,713,760 30
Debt of Smith & B.	1,357,437 23
Foreign bills	24,599 76
Bank stock	5,974,725 80
Mortgages,	8,000 00
	<hr/>
Due by banks, &c.	32,218,876 68
Real Estate,	1,650,869 73
Bonus, Premium, &c.	587,102 38
Banking Houses,	1,180,880 00
Notes of State Banks,	834,922 15
Specie	664,642 56
	<hr/>
	3,346,434 22
	<hr/>
	\$53,504,196 99

State of the Bank, August 1, 1828.

Capital paid,	34,996,269 63
The Circulation,	13,045,760 71
Deposits—Public,	7,301,746 43
Private,	6,563,479 06
	<hr/>
	13,865,225 49
Due to sundry banks and to individuals in	
Europe	1,054,361 29
Unclaimed Dividends	456,005 76
Contingent fund to meet losses	4,380,645 53
Disc't. Exch. and Interest	378,378 87
Profit and Loss	1,518,298 61
	<hr/>
	\$69,694,945 89

Funded Debt	16,930,969 51
Loans:—	
Personal security,	29,316,745 45
Funded debt	142,212 73
Domestic bills	6,913,890 15
Smith and B.	612,760 44
Foreign bills	340,185 93
Bank stock	1,850,580 56
Mortgages	79,907 38
Debts chargeable to con-	
tingent fund	2,228,678 21
	<hr/>
	40,584,760 85
Real Estate	2,292,652 11
Bonus, Premium, &c.	755,529 86
Banking Houses	1,079,926 48
Notes of State Banks	1,458,099 73
Specie	6,593,007 35
	<hr/>
	\$69,694,945 89

The preceding statements exhibit an increase in the

Capital of	4 130 00
Circulation	7,588,868 81
Deposits	7,088,732 75
Dividends unclaimed	326,264 48
Contingent Fund	536,746 53
Profit and Loss	1,466,401 54
In the investments the foregoing show an increase in the	
Funded Debt owned by the Bank, of	\$3,910,500 24
Loans	8,365,884 17
Real Estate	1,705,549 73
Banking Houses	245,004 33
Notes of State Banks	793,457 17
Specie	3,246,573 13

\$18,266,968 77

And they represent a decrease in the debt of State Banks of Bonus, &c.

\$1,650,869 73
425,350 14

2,076,219 87

Making a total increase of \$16,190,748 90

As a result, it is seen, that the net profits of the bank for the year ending on the 1st of July last, were \$823,

212 99 greater than in the year ending on the 1st of July 1822—and \$979,789 30 greater than the average of the three years preceding the 1st of July 1822. This comparison will be more striking if made between the semi-annual periods of the 1st January 1823, and the 1st July 1828, presenting an improvement in the resources of the Bank of upwards of twenty one millions of dollars, and an increase of circulation and deposits of more than sixteen millions of dollars.

This exhibition is calculated to show that the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States are deriving important advantages from the successful prosecution of a system of measures, which not only produces profit to the stockholders, but furnishes to the community a convenient, sound and highly useful currency; and the committee, at the same time that they approve the system which has been practically shown to be wise, feel it to be proper to notice and commend the activity and energy which have been exercised by the Officers of the Bank, to preserve the purity of this currency, and save the community from the evils of its being counterfeited.

The committee deem themselves justified in stating, as the general result of their examination, that the affairs of the institution are in a highly prosperous condition; conducted upon proper banking principles, in the general scheme of its administration, and in the details of its management; that after making provision for its apprehended losses, it has a surplus fund of \$1,518,000, and that every thing indicates a continuance of its present prosperity.

In conclusion, the committee submit to the consideration of the Stockholders the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this meeting has received with great satisfaction the Report of the state of the Bank, which has been made to it by the President, in conformity with the provisions of the charter, inasmuch as that Report exhibits to the Stockholders, in a clear and satisfactory manner, that the concerns of the Institution are in a secure and prosperous condition.

Resolved, That this meeting is deeply impressed with the conviction that the business of this Institution has been conducted by the President and Directors upon such sound and wise practical principles, as to ensure its prosperity; to enable it to be extensively useful to the community; to entitle it to the confidence of the nation; and to make it not only a private, but a great public benefit.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the President of the bank, for his able, faithful and devoted services in the administration of the concerns of this Institution; and that he be respectfully assured, that he has earned the gratitude and the confidence of the Stockholders.

CH. CHAUNCEY,
ALEXANDER HENRY,
CADW. EVANS,
C. J. INGERSOLL,
JAMES RONALDSON,
JAMES C. FISHER.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1828.

The meeting then adjourned sine die.

ROBERT RALSTON,
Chairman.

JOSEPH HEMPHILL, Secretary.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE NECK.

Extract from a letter of Dr. Charles Caldwell, of Philadelphia, to Dr. J. E. White, of Savannah.

Directly to the southward of the city of Philadelphia (properly so called) lies the district of Southwark; and to the southward of that again, but immediately adjoining it, a low and level tract of land, denominated the Neck. This tract which is situate between the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill, immediately above their confluence, consisted originally of marsh and natural mea-

dow, shaded, however, from the rays of the sun by a plentiful growth of forest timber and underwood. A considerable range of forest trees stood also between it and the southern extreme of the city.

On the first settlement of Philadelphia, no inconvenience was sustained by its inhabitants, from the proximity of the Neck, because its soil lay under so deep a shade, that no septic exhalations could be generated in it to contaminate the atmosphere. Nor did this humid tract of land prove productive of disease among the citizens, even after it began to be stripped of its woody covering, while the range of forest trees stood as a guard between it and the city. But when the British army had possession of Philadelphia, during the revolutionary war, this cordon of timber was cut down to serve as fuel for the troops. The consequence was precisely what ought to have been, and no doubt by many was anticipated. The septic exhalations from the half cultivated Neck now found their way to the city, particularly into the southern and nearest part of it, marking their footsteps with disease and death.

But this evil, formidable as it was for a time, was not without a remedy. Nor was it long before this remedy was applied. The increasing population of the city, with the concomitant increase of trade and commerce gave life and vigour to agriculture in all the adjacent country. This was particularly the case in the Neck, the soil and situation of which were found peculiarly favourable to the growth of grass, fruit trees, and esculent vegetables of almost every description. For many years past, this whole tract of land (now one of the most valuable in the United States) has presented a vast extent, almost unbroken of meadow and garden, under the highest cultivation. But very little superfluous moisture now prevails in it, and the process of putrefaction has scarcely an existence.

The result of this happy revolution in the agriculture of the Neck, must be sufficiently obvious to you. The tract of land, once so pestiferous, has ceased to pour forth its streams of febrile poison along our streets, and Philadelphia is now, except when visited by malignant fever, one of the healthiest cities in the world.

The mere cultivation of grass and esculent vegetables, has then, without an intervening range of trees, (for the trees have never been restored) rescued our city from the exhalations of the Neck.

American Register, 1809.

TOASTS

Given at York, in Pennsylvania, by the bearers of the flags, in the procession formed to celebrate the progress of the Federal Constitution. July 4, 1788.

Toast given by the bearer of the flag of the United States.

May our powers explore every inlet of the habitable globe—our flag ride triumphant on every ocean. May impartiality wield the sword of Justice, and Impetuosity the sword of War.

Flag of the state of Pennsylvania. The state of Pennsylvania—may she hold the federal balance, and become the arbitress of the continent.

Magistrates' Flag. May Justice with her sword protect her scales—may nothing but righteousness turn the beam, and may she write on Sophistry what convulsed Belshazzar, "thou art weighed in the balance, and art found wanting."

Farmers' Flag. Perpetual laurels to the men who have "beaten the sword of civil dissension into a ploughshare"—who have sown the seed of good government: may it spring up without tares, and may each revolving harvest witness its increase.

Masons and Bricklayers' Flag. May the component parts of the Federal edifice be squared by the plummet of impartial justice, inseparably attached by the cement of citizenship.

Clock and Watch Makers' Flag. May Virtue be the

main spring of our Government—Patriotism keep its works in order. May the popular voice wind up its chain, and may its hand point to the public good.

Bakers. May an oven "seven times heated" be the fate of him whose only objects are the "loaves and fishes."

Stocking Weavers. May he who first broached the formation of a new government, have a wreath of laurels twisted round his brow, and a garland of honorary flowers wove for his reward.

Tailors. May Fate with her shears cut the thread of that man's life, Fame dishonour him with the name of Goose, and Society baste him, who endeavours to Cabbage from his country.

Coppermiths and Founders. May we be brazed together by a love of country as by borax and spelter, and rivetted by an energetic government.

Potters. As often as the wheel of time revolves this day, let gratitude tell of the heroes, who were proven as by fire; and may a tear of remembrance fall for such as were cracked.

Rough Carpenters. May his head be divorced from his body by the broad axe of justice, who does not square his conduct by the rule of right.

House Carpenters. The new political mansion—May its apartments be commodious—may three rafters be added to the ten which already support its roof: and may its lights be great and many.

Blacksmiths. May the thirteen states be welded into one united empire, by the hammer of conciliation on the anvil of peace; and may the man who attempts to blow the coals of discord, be burned by the sparks.

Nailors. May our government be well pointed and have a good head.

Painters. The new constitution in its true colours; neither caricatured nor flattered, and may the brush of investigation correct the glare of light given by its friends, and the profusion of shade thrown on it by its enemies.

Glaziers. May the Paine remain forever uncracked, that threw light on the subject of our late war, and may the rays of truth be drawn to a focus by the glass of genius.

Saddlers. A curb bit and a traverse rein to the importation of foreign luxuries; and may the man who denies his encouragement to home manufactures be stirrupped round the world.

Hatters. May he who twangs the bow of tumult, be stripped to the pelt, then dipped in a kettle of blacking; may his head be brought to the block, and their union constitute his character.

Shoe and Bootmakers. May we wax a great and happy nation; be bound by principles of mutual regard, actuated as by one soul, and may our prosperity as a people last until the end of time.

Breeches makers and Skinners. May he be shorn against the grain, smoked and welshed, who has not brains to know that the bands of the old government were too loose.

Tobaccoists. May the leaves of antifederalism be twisted together, and fastened by thorns, or be rolled into tubes, and end in a puff.

Wagon Makers. Three more spokes to our new wheel—a federal band for its tire—a willing people for its axis—political wisdom to set it in motion; and may its progress never be retarded by the lock chain of opposition.

Saddle-tree makers. As we are chips of the same block; branches from the same tree, may we be glued together by a general efficient government.

Blue Dyers and Stampers. May Fame stamp immortality on their names who have died for our country.

Tanners and Curriers. May every limb of that man be hacked—may he be leathered through society—and have his hide completely tanned—who is mean enough to curry favour.

Weavers. For ever honoured be the names of those, who, rejecting even the thumbs of the old web, have

cut it out of the loom, and wove another to clothe the political nakedness of their country.

Tin plate workers. May the shears of liberality and extended policy cut away local prejudices, and may the late heat of political disquisition only tend to melt the cement that is to solder us together.

Scythe and Sickle Makers. May the sickle of industry be filled with heavy harvests, until Time with his scythe shall mow down empires and ages.

Butchers. As the marrow is connected with the bone, or one joint with another, so let us be united, and may no cleaver ever disjoint us.

Gunsmiths. When the implements of war are requisite to defend our country's rights, or resent her wrongs, may coolness take the sight, and courage draw the trigger.

Printers. May no government be so potent as to restrain the liberty of the press, or so impotent as not to be able to check its licentiousness.

Brewers. May he be choaked with the grains, or drowned in his ale, whose business it is to brew mischief.

Barbers. Hot curling irons and a dull razor, to the enemies of our new system, and, notwithstanding the wig they once took upon them, may they remain as they now are, in the suds.

Turners. May the anti-federalists be "turned from the evil of their ways," and be held no longer in the vice of groundless opposition.

Coopers. May the new government prove a binding hoop to the states; and never suffer them to go to staves.

Brick-makers. The materials which compose our new constitution—may they sustain the heat of party rage without a crack, and come out more perfect from the kiln of faction.

Rope Makers. May the production of our trade be the neck-cloth of him, who attempts to untwist the political rope of our union.

Mathematical Instrument Makers. The political compass—as it has been graduated by the finger of accuracy, may it prove our guide in the winds of legislation, and preserve its counterpoise, however shaken by the storms of foreign invasion or domestic broil.

Joiners. The unanimity which augurs that the hatchet shall soon be buried.

Surveyors. May the needle of the new government be magnetized by an honest love of fame, and make the applause of the people its pole—may the sights be taken by the pervading eye of genius—the courses be shaped by integrity—and may there be no variation from national honour.

Merchants. The new constitution—may it prove 100 per cent. better than the old one; may justice, mercy, and wisdom, be found in the invoice of its excellencies: and may its nett proceeds be good order at home, and respect in the councils of Europe.

Lawyers. A mild judge, a believing jury, a blundering opponent, a good cause, a handsome fee, and a federal client, to every advocate of our infant constitution.

Physicians. The political physicians, who in place of mending have made a constitution—may it retain its health and vigour, without the aid of medicine, and may the quack undergo, at the same time, the double operation of cathartic and emetic, who prescribes bleeding.

AN ACCOUNT

Of the Revolt of the Pennsylvania Line, Jan. 1, 1781.

As the public will probably expect some account of the late unhappy movements in the Pennsylvania Line, and the proceedings had thereupon, we have, from authentic documents, enabled ourselves to give the following concise narrative of that transaction.

It appears that considerable discontents had for some time taken place amongst the soldiers, on account of uncertain enlistments, deficiencies of clothing, arrearages of pay, and the depreciation of the currency; which, as

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yet, extended no farther than private complaints and murmurs. Whatever real causes of discontent, in some of these particulars, might have been occasioned by the public necessities, owing to disappointments, unavoidable in times of war and invasion, it is evident, that they were greatly exaggerated by the influence of too great a mixture of British deserters in the Pennsylvania line. It is more than probable, that this dissatisfaction would not have assumed the formidable aspect in which it afterwards appeared, had not concurrent circumstances administered the occasion.

New Year's day, being a day of customary festivity, an extra proportion of rum was served out to the soldiers. This, together with what they were able to purchase in the neighbourhood of the line, was sufficient to inflame the minds of men, already pre-disposed by a mixture of real and imaginary injuries, to break forth into outrage and disorder. As soon as night came on, the camp was observed to be in great confusion, and by eleven o'clock became quite tumultuous; the troops avowedly threw off all obedience and prepared to march. In vain did gen. Wayne, and the officers of the line, exert themselves to reduce the mutiny and restore order and discipline; the affair had gone too far to yield to their exertions, and one of the officers unhappily lost his life in the attempt.

At length the line left their camp, in a most tumultuous and disorderly manner, and marched to Princeton, where they fixed their quarters.

General Wayne, uncertain whether this mutiny arose from British influence and disaffection, or only from the grievances they so loudly complained of, thought it most prudent to get this disorderly body, if possible, organized into some regularity, in which situation the mutineers might be treated with and the truth discovered. To this he was the more encouraged as they had repeatedly and in the strongest terms denied the least tincture of disaffection, or any intentions of deserting to the enemy. He accordingly recommended it to them to choose a number of sergeants, to sit as a board and represent their grievances, so that redress might be had, if their complaints should appear to be well founded. This advice they readily attended to; a board of sergeants was accordingly formed, and the business seemed to put on a more manageable appearance.

Intelligence of this affair was soon conveyed to New York. The enemy were highly elated on the occasion, and exerted themselves to the utmost, not abating their diligence, although the rain poured down incessantly. Four or five thousand troops were immediately embarked, in order to make a descent on Jersey at South Amboy, under a full persuasion that the Pennsylvania line waited only an opportunity to join the British troops.—They were confirmed in this idea by a person from Woodbridge, who went over to Staten Island and informed, that such was the determination of the board of sergeants.

On the arrival of this news at Philadelphia, the president of the state, and a committee of Congress, attended by the Pennsylvania troop of horse, set out for Trenton.

In the mean time, some negotiations had taken place between the board of sergeants and General Wayne, but not to any effect. The general was yet in doubt as to the real designs of the mutineers; but a circumstance now occurred, which seemed to evince the fidelity of the discontented troops. A spy from New York, attended by a guide, appeared before the board of sergeants, with a paper, rolled in sheet lead, intimating that if the Pennsylvania would direct their march towards South River, a large body of British troops should be ready to receive them; and promising very large emoluments to every soldier who should thus desert his country's cause. No sooner did this emissary make his errand known, but the board of sergeants rejected the proposal with disdain, and sent the spy with his companion under guard

to General Wayne, with a reserve, however, that they should be re-delivered to the board if demanded.

President Reed having, on the 6th, advanced near Princeton, (being also fully authorised by the committee of Congress to make propositions) wrote a letter to General Wayne, in which he expressed some doubts as to the propriety of going within the piquets of the insurgents. This letter being shown to the sergeants, they immediately wrote to the president in these words:—"Your excellency need not be in the least afraid or apprehensive of any irregularities or ill treatment, that the whole line will be very happy how expedient your excellency would be, in settling the unhappy affair."

Encouraged by these circumstances, but without any great confidence in them, more especially as the board of sergeants had demanded the spies from Gen. Wayne, and at this time had them in possession, his excellency determined to venture amongst them. That he had no firm dependence on their pacific assurances, appears by a passage in a letter written to the vice president, at Philadelphia, just before he went into Princeton; wherein he says,—"I have but one life, and my country has the first claim to it. I therefore go with the cheerfulness which attends performing a necessary, though not a pleasant duty." Upon his entry into Princeton the whole line was drawn up for his reception, and every mark of military honour and respect shown him. After this interview the negotiation commenced in regular form.—During the treaty the president had the address to persuade the mutineers to advance to Trenton; for, notwithstanding all favourable appearances, he still remained jealous of their situation.

After a correspondence of some days, in which great tenaciousness was shown on the part of the malcontents, and equity with firmness on the part of his excellency, articles of agreement were finally assented to and confirmed on both sides.

The articles were as follow, viz:

Proposals made to the non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the Pennsylvania line, at Princeton, Jan. 7th, 1781.

His excellency Joseph Reed, Esq. president, and the honourable brigadier-general Potter, of the council of Pennsylvania, having heard the complaints of the soldiers, as represented by the sergeants, inform them, that they are fully authorized to redress reasonable grievances, and they have the fullest disposition to make them as easy as possible; for which end they propose.

First, That no non-commissioned officer or soldier shall be detained beyond the time for which he freely and voluntarily engaged: but where they appear to have been in any respect compelled to enter or sign, such enlistment to be deemed void, and the soldier discharged.

Secondly, To settle who are and who are not bound to stay, three persons to be appointed by the president and council,* who are to examine into the terms of enlistment; where the original enlistments cannot be found, the soldier's oath to be admitted, to prove the time and terms of enlistment, and the soldier to be discharged upon his oath of the condition of the enlistment.

Thirdly, Wherever any soldier has enlisted for three years or during the war, he is to be discharged, unless he shall appear afterwards to have re-enlisted voluntarily and freely. The gratuity of one hundred dollars given by Congress, not to be reckoned as a bounty, or any men detained in consequence of that gratuity. The commissioners to be appointed by the president and council, to adjust any difficulties which may arise on this article also.

Fourthly, The auditors to attend as soon as possible, to settle the depreciation with the soldiers, and give them certificates. Their arrearages of pay to be made up as soon as circumstances will admit.

Fifthly, A pair of shoes, overalls and shirt will be delivered to each soldier in a few days, as they are already purchased and ready to be sent forward, whenever the

line shall be settled. Those who are discharged to receive the above articles at Trenton, producing the general's discharge.

The president hopes, that no soldier of the Pennsylvania line will break his bargain, or go from the contract made with the public, and they may depend upon it, that the utmost care will be taken to furnish them with every necessary fitting for a soldier.

The president will recommend to the state to take some favourable notice of those who engaged for the war.

The commissioners will attend at Trenton, where the clothing and the stores will be immediately brought, and the regiments to be settled with in their order. A field officer of each regiment to attend during the settlement of his regiment.

Pursuant to General Wayne's orders of the 2d instant, no man to be brought to any trial or censure for what has happened on or since new year's day, but all matters to be buried in oblivion.

JOS. REED,
JAMES POTTER.

On the conclusion of the above articles the two emissaries were again delivered up; but his excellency having been informed by General Wayne, that at the time they were first brought to him, he had promised the two soldiers who conducted them fifty guineas each, as a reward for their fidelity, he determined to fulfil this engagement; and accordingly sent for those men, and offered them the promised gratuity. This, however, they declined accepting, saying, that they only obeyed the orders of their superiors the board of sergeants. The hundred guineas were then offered to the board of sergeants, who returned this remarkable answer:—"Agreeable to the information of two sergeants of our board, who waited on your excellency, that in consideration of the two spies, they informed the remainder of the board, that your excellency has been pleased to offer a sum of gold, as a compensation for our fidelity; but as it has not been for the sake, or through any expectation of receiving a reward, but for the zeal and love of our country, that we sent them immediately to General Wayne, we therefore do not consider ourselves entitled to any other reward but the love of our country, and do jointly agree, that we shall accept of no other."

The two spies were tried by a court martial on the 10th, and being duly convicted, were executed on the 11th, agreeable to their sentence, near the great road leading from Philadelphia to Trenton ferry.

However unjustifiable the conduct of the Pennsylvania line may and ought to be deemed in the first instance, it must be acknowledged, that they conducted themselves in the business, culpable as it was, with unexpected order and regularity. And their fidelity in refusing the large offers made by the enemy, in delivering up the spies, and in refusing the hundred guineas they had so justly merited, exhibits an instance of true patriotism and disinterestedness, not to be found amongst mercenary troops, who bear arms for pay and subsistence only, uninspired by their country's rights, or the justice of the cause which they have engaged to support.

In pursuance of the articles agreed to, and the plan adopted, commissioners have been appointed to settle with the discontented soldiers, man by man; their terms of enlistment carefully enquired into; their wants supplied, money advanced on account of pay, and certificates given for the remainder. The commissioners have already made a considerable progress in this business, to general satisfaction, and this disagreeable affair is likely to have a better issue than could have been expected from its first appearance.—*Penn. Packet.*

* This appointment was made afterwards by the committee of Congress, as the most proper channel of authority.

DR. RAMSAY'S ACCOUNT.

Though General Arnold's address to his countrymen produced no effect, in detaching the soldiery of America from the unproductive service of Congress, their steadiness could not be accounted for, from any melioration of their circumstances. They still remained without pay, and without such clothing as the season required. They could not be induced to enter the British service, but their complicated distresses at length broke out into deliberate mutiny. This event which had been long expected, made its first threatening appearance in the Pennsylvania line. The common soldiers enlisted in that state, were for the most part natives of Ireland, but though not bound to America by the accidental tie of birth, they were inferior to none in discipline, courage, or attachment to the cause of independence. They had been but a few months before, the most active instruments in quelling a mutiny of the Connecticut troops, and had on all occasions done their duty to admiration. An ambiguity in the terms of their enlistment, furnished a pretext for their conduct. A great part of them were enlisted for three years or during the war, the three years were expired, and the men insisted that the choice of staying or going remained with them, while the officers contended that the choice was in the state.

The mutiny was excited by the non commissioned officers and privates, in the night of the 1st of January 1781, and soon became so universal in the line of that state as to defy all opposition. The whole, except three regiments, upon a signal for the purpose, turned out under arms without their officers, and declared for a redress of grievances. The officers in vain endeavoured to quell them. Several were wounded, and a captain was killed in attempting it. General Wayne presented his pistols, as if about to fire on them; they held their bayonets to his breast and said, "we love and respect you, but if you fire you are a dead man." "We are not going to the enemy, on the contrary, if they were now to come out, you should see us fight under your orders with as much alacrity as ever; but we will be no longer amused, we are determined on obtaining what is our just due." Deaf to arguments and entreaties, they, to the number of thirteen hundred moved off in a body from Morristown, and proceeded in good order with their arms and six field pieces to Princeton. They elected temporary officers from their own body, and appointed a sergeant major, who had formerly deserted from the British army, to be their commander. Gen. Wayne forwarded provisions after them, to prevent their plundering the country for their subsistence. They invaded no man's property, farther than their immediate necessities made unavoidable. This was readily submitted to by the inhabitants, who had long been used to exactions of the same kind, levied for similar purposes by their lawful rulers. They professed that they had no object in view, but to obtain what was justly due to them, nor were their actions inconsistent with that profession.

Congress sent a committee of their body, consisting of General Sullivan, Mr. Mathews, Mr. Atlee and Dr. Witherspoon, to procure an accommodation. The revolted were resolute in refusing any terms, of which a redress of their grievances was not the foundation.—Every thing asked of their country, they might at any time after the 6th of January, have obtained from the British, by passing over into New York. This they refused. Their sufferings had exhausted their patience but not their patriotism. Sir Henry Clinton, by confidential messengers, offered to take them under the protection of the British government—to pardon all their past offences—to have the pay due them from Congress faithfully made up, without any expectation of military service in return, although it would be received if voluntarily offered. It was recommended to them to move behind the South river, and it was promised, that a detachment of British troops should be in readiness for their protection as soon as desired. In the mean time,

the troops passed over from New York to Staten Island, and the necessary arrangements were made for moving them into New Jersey, whensoever they might be wanted. The royal commander was not less disappointed than surprised to find that the faithful, though revolting soldiers, disdained his offers. The messengers of Sir Henry Clinton were seized and delivered to gen. Wayne. President Reed and General Potter were appointed, by the council of Pennsylvania, to accommodate matters with the revolted. They met them at Princeton, and agreed to dismiss all whose terms of enlistment were completed, and admitted the oath of each soldier to be evidence in his own case. A board of officers tried and condemned the British spies, and they were instantly executed. President Reed offered a purse of 100 guineas to the mutineers, as a reward of their fidelity, in delivering up the spies; but they refused to accept it, saying "That what they had done was only a duty they owed their country, and that they neither desired nor would receive any reward but the approbation of that country, for which they had so often fought and bled."

By these healing measures the revolt was completely quelled; but the complaints of the soldiers being founded in justice, were first redressed. Those whose time of service was expired obtained their discharges, and others had their arrears of pay in a great measure made up to them. A general amnesty closed the business.

BIOGRAPHY—WILLIAM BRADFORD, Esq.

[FROM THE PORT FOLIO.]

WILLIAM BRADFORD, an American lawyer of eminence, was born in Philadelphia, September 14th, 1755, and was placed early under the particular care of a very respectable and worthy clergyman a few miles from this city, from whom he received the rudiments of an education which was afterwards improved to the greatest advantage, and under the tuition of this excellent preceptor he remained, with little interruption, until he was fit to enter college. It was at this time that his father had formed a plan of keeping him at home, and of bringing him up in the insurance office which he then conducted, but so strong was the love of learning implanted in the young mind of his son, that neither persuasion, nor hopes of pecuniary advantage, could prevail with him to abandon the hopes of a liberal education, and he voluntarily offered to resign every expectation of the former from his father to obtain the advantages of the latter, by a regular course of studies. Accordingly in the spring of 1769, he was sent to Princeton, and entered the college of Nassau Hall, then under the direction of the late learned and pious Dr. John Witherspoon, where he continued with great benefit to himself till the fall of 1772, when he received the honours of the college by a degree of bachelor of arts, and in 1775 that of A. M. During his residence at this seminary he was greatly beloved by his fellow students, while he confirmed the expectations of his friends and the faculty of the college, by giving repeated evidence of genius and taste, and at the public commencement had one of the highest honours of the class conferred upon him.

He continued at Princeton till the year following, during which time an opportunity was afforded him of attending Dr. Witherspoon's excellent lectures on theology; and, from this useful teacher he received much information and general knowledge; after which he returned to the scenes of his youth, and spent several months under the instruction of his first reverend preceptor, who strove to prepare him for future usefulness by his piety, experience, and knowledge of the world.

Thus fitted for active life, after consulting his own inclinations, and the advice of his friends, he fixed on the study of the law, which he commenced under the late honourable Edward Shippen, Esq. then one of the council of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and late chief justice of this state, where he prosecuted his studies with his usual diligence and unwearied application.

In the spring of 1776 he was called upon by the peculiar circumstances of the times, to exert himself in defence of the dearest rights of human nature, and to join the standard of his country, in opposition to the oppressive exactions of Britain. When the militia were called out to form the flying camp, he was chosen major of brigade to General Roberdeau, and on the expiration of his term accepted a company in Colonel Hampton's regular troops, where he was soon promoted to the station of deputy muster master-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, in which office he continued about two years, till his want of health, being of a delicate constitution, obliged him to resign his commission and return home. He now recommenced the study of the law, and in 1779 was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, where his rising character soon introduced him into an unusual share of business, and, in August 1780, only one year after he was licensed, by the recommendations of the bar, and the particular attention of his late excellency Joseph Reed, Esq. then President of the state, he was appointed Attorney General of the state of Pennsylvania.

In 1784 he married the daughter of Elias Boudinot of New Jersey, counsellor at law, with whom he lived till his death in the exercise of every domestic virtue that could adorn human nature. On the reformation of the courts of justice under the new constitution of Pennsylvania, he was solicited to accept the honourable office of one of the judges of the Supreme Court, which, with much hesitation, he accepted, and was commissioned by his Excellency Governor Mifflin, August 22, 1791.

His indefatigable industry, unshaken integrity, and correct judgment, enabled him to give general satisfaction in this office, as well to the suitors as at the bar. Here he had determined to spend a considerable part of his life; but, on the Attorney General of the United States being promoted to the office of Secretary of State, Mr. Bradford was urged, by various public considerations, to yield to the pressure of the occasion, and accept of that office. He accordingly resigned his judge's commission, and was appointed Attorney General of the United States on the 28th day of January 1794. This office he held till his death, when he was found at his post, in the midst of great usefulness; possessing, in a high degree, the confidence of the country.

Mr. Bradford's temper was mild and amiable, his manners were genteel, unassuming, modest, and conciliating. As a public speaker, his eloquence was soft, persuasive, nervous, and convincing. He understood mankind well, and knew how to place his arguments and his reasonings in the most striking point of light. His language was pure, sententious, and pleasing; and he so managed most of his forensic disputes, as scarcely ever to displease his opponents; while he gave the utmost satisfaction to his clients. His close application to the law, and the litigation of the bar, did not prevent him altogether from indulging now and then his fondness for poetry; his taste and talents for which were above the common standard, and several pieces of his composition have been published. In 1793 he published "An Inquiry how far the punishment of death is necessary in Pennsylvania." This was written at the request of his excellency Governor Mifflin, and intended for the use of the Legislature, in the nature of a report; they having the subject at large under their consideration. This performance justly gained him great credit, and its happy effects are manifested wherever it has been read with attention, especially in the reformation of the penal codes of several states in the Union, where the interests of humanity have, at last, prevailed over ancient and inveterate prejudices.

Mr. Bradford possessed great firmness of opinion, yet was as remarkable for his modesty and caution in delivering his sentiments. With an excellent judgment, and a quick and retentive memory, he enjoyed great equanimity of temper, was serious and steady in his general conduct, and richly endowed with genius. Of amia-

ble deportment, and pleasing as well as instructing in conversation, he had the happy art of conciliating the affection and respect of all who knew him. He was a patriot on principle. He loved his country with the sincerest affection, and preferred her interests to every other consideration; and in a particular manner respected the general liberties of mankind at large, in all his actions. His charities were secret, but general; and none in distress were ever known to leave him with discontent. His friendships were few, but very sincere; and those who aided him in his first setting out in life, were never forgotten by him; and what added to all his other virtues, and gave a polish to all his actions, was his firm belief in the Christian system, produced by a thorough examination, and full conviction of its divine original, by the incomparable rules of which he regulated his whole conduct, and founded all his hopes of future bliss.*

His death was occasioned by a severe attack of the bilious fever. He died on the 23d day of August, 1795, in the 40th year of his age, and was, according to his express desire, buried by the side of his parents in the burial ground belonging to the second Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia.

* In a conversation with a friend, during a remission of his fever, a few evenings before he died, he expressed his belief in the doctrines of the gospel in very strong terms.

INTERNAL DUTIES.

By an act of 18th January, 1815, the following rates of duties were imposed on the articles enumerated, to commence on the 15th April, viz.

Upon pig iron \$1 per ton—bar 1—rolled and slit 1—nails, brads, and sprigs, not wrought, 1 cent per pound—candles of white, or part white and other wax, 5 cents per pound—do. mould, tallow, or wax, not white, or of each 3 cents—hats and caps, of leather, wool or fur; bonnets of wool or fur, if above \$2 value 8 eight per ct. ad valorem—do. of chip or wood covered with silk or other materials, or not covered, do. do.—umbrellas and parasols, above \$2 value, 8 per cent. ad valorem—paper 3 per cent.—cards 50 per cent.—saddles and bridles 6 per cent.—boots above \$5, 5 per cent.—beer &c. 6 per cent.—tobacco manufactured, 20 per cent.—leather, including therein all hides and skins, whether tanned, dressed, or otherwise made, on the original manufacture thereof, 5 per cent. ad valorem.

The duties were only laid on articles manufactured for sale, and were paid by the manufacturer. The value was regulated by the average of the market wholesale prices, as far as regarded a manufacturer who sold exclusively by wholesale,—and so in case of retail sales, by market retail prices. The act was repealed in 1816.—The following sums were collected in Pennsylvania. The total amount accruing in the United States under this act was \$951,769 84½, of which our state paid \$267,978 16½.

Statement of the amount of duties which have accrued on various goods, wares, and merchandize manufactured in Pennsylvania from 18th of April 1815, to 22d February 1816, being the period during which those duties were in force.

Iron	- - - - -	\$27,941 20
Nails, brads, and sprigs	- - - - -	31,876 87½
Candles	- - - - -	2,486 00
Hats, caps, and bonnets	- - - - -	31,416 41
Paper	- - - - -	11,139 77½
Playing and visiting cards	- - - - -	8 33
Saddles and bridles	- - - - -	17,144 03
Boots or bootes	- - - - -	10,484 18½
Beer, ale, and porter,	- - - - -	17,142 64
Tobacco, snuff and segars	- - - - -	61,097 39½
Leather	- - - - -	42,314 49½
Umbrellas and parasols	- - - - -	2,724 00½
Gold, silver and plated wares	- - - - -	12,202 91½

Total.....\$267,978 16½

A TABULAR VIEW

OF THE

AMOUNT OF INTERNAL DUTIES AND DIRECT TAXES, DERIVED FROM PENNSYLVANIA IN THE ENUMERATED YEARS.

	1795.	1796.	1797.	1798.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.
<i>Internal duties on—</i>											
Spirits and Stills -	66401 47	65494 53	117269 32	123490 98	106416 02	116070 69	91189 41				
Licenses for stills, domestic materials -									392536 23	228042 13	256409 57
Do. do. foreign									56 70		699 35
Spirits from domestic materials, at 20 cents per gall.										381484 71	271911 02
Do. do. 25 do.										38393 24	28514 17
Do. do. foreign mat. 20 do.											408 60
Sales at auction -	7120 77	12143 58	8900 66	5536 17	6552 76	8981 72	12326 64		34630 74	229764 45	160493 43
Snuff -	1003 60										
Snuff mills -	4270 00	4270 00									
Refined sugar -	18848 12	27454 77	24538 20	18919 10	16605 92	24646 83	28400 73		157 03	6127 41	33634 65
Carrriages, duty -	4370 00	3556 00	6660 82	5915 38	7705 66	7335 77	8376 57		26800 80	20076 29	17122 42
Do. number -									7848 00	8361 00	5969 00
Retailers' licenses -	6012 34	5990 00	7035 00	6965 00	6155 00	6196 21	8075 00		160939 21	133018 84	139035 75
Stamps -				52283 63	51205 70	47949 55	61177 11		83455 45	90109 18	114268 02
Goods of domestic manufac. and silver watches -										228188 88	41370 28
Household furniture, gold -											49868 20
Total amount of returns	108026 30	118908 88	160404 01	213110 26	188641 06	211180 78	209545 46			1380020 41	1122443 16
Quota of Direct Tax -				237177 00				365479 16		730958 32	
Lands, number of acres -				11959865 00							
Do. value -				72824852 60							
Do. tax on -				138289 23							
Dwelling houses, number -				51772 00							
Do. value -				29321048 33							
Do. tax on -				99111 73							
Slaves, number -				1100 00							
Do. tax on -				550 00							

The Duties on Spirits and Stills amounted in the ten years by the above Table, to \$2,284,788 14—or, per annum, \$228,478 81. In 1815, according to the above rate of duties on Spirits from domestic materials, there must have been manufactured 1,945,816 gallons, and in 1816 1,473,611. Since that period there must be an immense increase, as in this city alone there were inspected, per table in vol. I, p.182, upwards of 2,300,000 gallons.

N. B. In several of the years not designated, the amount of taxes and duties was assumed by the State, and of course not returned in detail to Congress.

[Compiled from Seybert's Statistics.]

DELAWARE AND SCHUYLKILL CANAL.

To the Committee of Citizens of the Northern Liberties, &c.

GENTLEMEN—Having made at your request the survey of a canal line from the Delaware river at Kensington, to the Schuylkill below Fair Mount—to be supplied with water, by an extension of the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal from Bristol to Kensington, according to the location made last year by Mr. Sargent, I have the honour to submit the following Report:—

In order to determine the practicability and cost of this project, I commenced my level at the bench made by Mr. Sargent on a bridge near Dyott's Glass Works at Kensington, by which I ascertained that the bottom of the Canal as located by him is 13,383 feet above high water of the river Delaware. On this level a line was run northerly about one quarter of a mile to a point upon the line of the proposed canal from Bristol to Kensington, at the intersection of Wood and West streets. At this point the canal to which my attention was directed will begin. I shall proceed to describe it by sections of half a mile each, except the last which exceeds that length by 21 chains.

Sec. No. 1. Runs along West street on or nearly a west course, crosses the Frankford road and terminates at the intersection of Master and Front streets. The ground through the whole of it is highly favourable for excavation. The average depth of cutting is 6 ft. 8 inches—amount of cub. yds. to be excavated 22,814—estimated at 9 cts. per cubic yard—cost of excavation \$2053 26.

Sec. No. 2. Commences at the intersection of Master and Front streets, and runs nearly a west course, crossing the Germantown Turnpike and Second street road to the Cohocksink Creek. The ground is favourable for excavation. The average depth of cutting is 5 ft. 8 inc. amount of cubic yards to be excavated is 18561—estimated at 9 cts. per cubic yard—cost of excavation \$1670 49.

Sec. No. 3. Commences at the Cohocksink creek, and runs a south west course, crossing the Township line and passing through Weaver's Brick yards to the intersection of Poplar lane and Ninth streets. The ground is apparently of a nature favourable for excavation. The average depth of cutting is 11 ft. 6 inches; amount of cub. yds. 52787—estimated at 14 cts. per cubic yd.—cost of excavation \$7390 18 cts. In the construction of this section an excavation of 5280 cub. yds. will be necessary in order to form the Towing path.—This is included in the total amount of yards estimated above.

Sec. No. 4. Commences at the intersection of Poplar lane and Ninth street, and runs nearly a southwest course crossing Coates' street to the Ridge road. At this point the greatest depth of cutting occurs. The ground is apparently favourable. The average depth of cutting is 23 ft. 6 inches—amount of cubic yards to be excavated 157801. Formation of the Towing path 19360 cub. yds. included in the total amount of yards—estimated at 23 cts. per cub. yd.—cost \$36294 23.

Sec. No. 5. Commences at the Ridge road and runs on a course nearly west, crossing Broad street, Schuylkill 8th, 7th and 6th, to Callowhill street. The ground is apparently of easy excavation. Average depth of cutting is 26 ft. 6 inches—amount cub. yds. to be excavated 190438. For the formation of the Towing path 22880 cub. yds.—included in the total amount of yds.—estimated at 25 cts. per cub. yard. Cost \$47609 50.

Sec. No. 6. Commences at Callowhill street, and runs nearly a west course, crossing Schuylkill 5th, 4th, 3d, 2d and Callowhill street, at its intersection with Schuylkill Front st. down Hamilton st. to the river Schuylkill at a point a short distance below the Water works. The

ground is apparently favourable. The average depth of cutting is 11 ft. 6 inches—amount of cub. yds. to be excavated 80644. For the formation of the Towing path 8052 included in the total amount of yards—estimated at 14 cts. per cub. yard—Cost \$11290 16.

In order to communicate with the Schuylkill it will be necessary to build two lift locks at a cost of \$5000 each, and a tide lock at \$7000.

The cost of the Bridges if built in a permanent manner will not be less than \$75000.

Recapitulation.

Sec. No. 1—amount of cub. yds.

	22814	cost \$2053 26
No. 2.	18561	1670 49
No 3.	52787	7390 18
No. 4.	157801	36294 23
No. 5.	190438	47609 50
No. 6.	80644	11290 16
Locks,		17000 00
Bridges,		75000 00

Total cost \$198,307 82

In making out the foregoing estimate I have gone upon the supposition that the Canal will correspond in plan and dimensions with that now constructing on the Delaware. Width of the canal at the water line 40 ft. at the bottom 25 feet—depth of water 5 feet. Towing path 12 feet in width—Berm Bank 8 feet in width.

From these estimates it appears that the whole cost of the proposed communication including the necessary Bridges will amount to \$198,307 82. I am not aware that any difficulty will occur in the execution of this work, beyond what is usually incident to deep excavations or which money and skill combined will not readily overcome. Of the supply of water from above no doubt can be entertained if the plans of the Canal Commissioners for the Delaware line, be carried into effect, and that line extended from Bristol to Kensington.

Respectfully Submitted,
EMERSON McILVAINE,
Ass't. Eng. Penn. Canal.
[U. S. Gazette.

Anecdote of General Nash.—General Nash, grievously wounded in the thigh, the bone of which was shattered by a grape-shot, was carried off the field of Germantown. A gentleman coming up began to console with his situation, and asked him how he was. "It is unmanly," said the dying hero to complain, "but it is more than human nature can bear."

MAMMOTH GRINDER.

In digging in 1809 the well at the salt works, about a mile and a half N. E. of Butler, and thirty miles from Pittsburg, *the grinder of a mammoth*, weight five pounds, and seven inches in length, was found four feet below the surface of the rock, among several fragments of bones much decayed

THE CHARTER

Of Privileges granted by William Penn, Esq. to the Inhabitants of Pennsylvania and Territories.

William Penn, proprietary and governor of the province of Pennsylvania and Territories thereunto belonging, To all to whom these Presents shall come, sendeth Greeting: Whereas, King Charles II. by his letters patents, under the great seal of England, bearing date the 4th day of March, in the year one thousand six hundred and eighty, was graciously pleased to give and grant unto me, and my heirs and assigns forever, this province of Pennsylvania, with divers great powers and jurisdictions for the well government thereof:

And whereas, the king's dearest brother, James Duke of York and Albany, &c. by his deeds of feoffment, un-

der his hand and seal duly perfected, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of August, one thousand six hundred eighty and two, did grant unto me, my heirs and assigns, all that tract of land, now called the territories of Pennsylvania, together with powers and jurisdictions for the good government thereof.

And whereas, for the encouragement of all the freemen and planters, that might be concerned in the said province and territories, and for the good government thereof, I the said William Penn, in the year one thousand six hundred eighty and three, for me, my heirs and assigns, did grant and confirm unto all the freemen, planters and adventurers therein, divers liberties, franchises and properties, as by the said grant, entitled, The Frame of the Government of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Territories thereunto belonging, in America, may appear; which charter or frame being found in some parts of it, not so suitable to the present circumstances of the inhabitants, was in the third month, in the year one thousand seven hundred, delivered up to me, by six parts of seven of the freemen of this province and territories, in general assembly met, provision being made in the said charter, for that end and purpose:

And whereas, I was then pleased to promise, that I would restore the said charter to them again, with necessary alterations, or in lieu thereof, give them another better adapted to answer the present circumstances and conditions of the said inhabitants; which they have now, by their representatives in general assembly met at Philadelphia, requested me to grant:

Know ye, therefore, that for the further well-being and good government of the said province, and territories; and in pursuance of the rights and powers before mentioned, I the said William Penn, do declare, grant and confirm, unto all the freemen, planters and adventurers, and other inhabitants in this province and territories, these following liberties, franchises and privileges, so far as in me lieth, to be held, enjoyed and kept, by the freemen, planters and adventurers, and other inhabitants of and in the said province and territories thereunto annexed, forever.

I.

Because, no people can be truly happy, though under the greatest enjoyment of civil liberties, if abridged of the freedom of their consciences, as to their religious profession and worship: and Almighty God being the only Lord of conscience, Father of Lights and Spirits; and the author as well as object of all divine knowledge, faith and worship, who only doth enlighten the minds, and persuade and convince the understandings of people, I do hereby grant and declare, that no person or persons, inhabiting in this province or territories, who shall confess and acknowledge One Almighty God, the Creator, Upholder and Ruler of the World; and profess him or themselves obliged to live quietly under the civil government, shall be in any case molested or prejudiced, in his or their person or estate, because of his or their conscientious persuasion or practice, nor be compelled to frequent or maintain any religious worship, place or ministry, contrary to his or their mind, or to do or suffer any other act or thing, contrary to their religious persuasion.

And that all persons who also profess to believe in Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the World, shall be capable (notwithstanding their other persuasions and practices in point of conscience and religion) to serve this government in any capacity, both legislatively and executively, he or they solemnly promising, when lawfully required, allegiance to the king as sovereign, and fidelity to the proprietary and governor, and taking the attests as now established by the law made at New Castle, in the year one thousand and seven hundred, entitled, An act directing the attests of several officers and ministers, as now amended and confirmed this present assembly.

II.

For the well governing of this province and territories, there shall be an assembly yearly chosen by the freemen thereof, to consist of four persons out of each county, of most note for virtue, wisdom and ability, (or of a greater number at any time, as the governor and assembly shall agree) upon the first day of October forever; and shall sit on the fourteenth day of the same month, at Philadelphia, unless the governor and council for the time being shall see cause to appoint another place within the said province or territories; which assembly shall have power to choose a speaker and other of their officers; and shall be judges of the qualifications of their own members; sit upon their own adjournments; appoint committees; prepare bills in order to pass into laws; impeach criminals, and redress grievances, and shall have all other powers and privileges of an assembly, according to the rights of the free born subjects of England, and as is usual in any of the king's dominions in America.

And if any county or counties, shall refuse or neglect to choose their respective representatives as aforesaid; or if chosen, do not meet to serve in assembly, those who are so chosen and met, shall have the full power of an assembly, in as ample manner as if all the representatives had been chosen and met, provided they are not less than two thirds of the whole number that ought to meet.

And that the qualifications of electors and elected, and all other matters and things relating to elections of representatives to serve in assemblies, though not herein particularly expressed, shall be and remain as by a law of this government, made at New Castle in the year one thousand seven hundred, entitled, An act to ascertain the number of members of assembly, and to regulate the elections.

III.

That the freemen in each respective county, at the time and place of meeting for electing their representatives to serve in assembly, may as often as there shall be occasion, choose a double number of persons to present to the governor for sheriffs and coroners, to serve for three years, if so long they behave themselves well; out of which respective elections and presentments, the governor shall nominate and commissionate one for each of the said offices, the third day after such presentment, or else the first named in such presentment, for each office as aforesaid, shall stand and serve in that office for the time before respectively limited; and in case of death or default, such vacancy shall be supplied by the governor, to serve to the end of the said term.

Provided always, That if the said freemen shall at any time neglect or decline to choose a person or persons for either or both the aforesaid officers, then and in such case, the persons that are or shall be in the respective offices of sheriffs or coroners at the time of election, shall remain therein until they shall be removed by another election as aforesaid. And that the justices of the respective countries shall or may nominate and present to the governor three persons, to serve for clerk of the peace for the said county, when there is a vacancy, one of which the governors shall commissionate within ten days after such presentment, or else the first nominated shall serve in the said office during good behaviour.

IV.

That the laws of this government shall be in this style, viz. By the Governor, with the consent and approbation of the Freemen in General Assembly met; and shall be, after confirmation by the Governor, forthwith recorded in the Roll's Office, and kept at Philadelphia, unless the Governor and Assembly shall agree to appoint another place.

V.

That all criminals shall have the same privileges of witnesses and council as their prosecutors.

VI.

That no person or persons shall or may, at any time hereafter, be obliged to answer any complaint, matter, or thing whatsoever, relating to property, before the Governor and Council, or in any other place, but in ordinary Courts of Justice, unless appeals thereunto shall be hereafter by law appointed.

VII.

That no person within this government shall be licensed by the Governor to keep an ordinary Tavern or house of public entertainment, but such who are first recommended to him, under the hands of the justices of the respective counties, signed in open court, which justices are and shall be hereby empowered to suppress and forbid any person keeping such public house as aforesaid, upon their misbehaviour, or such penalties as the law doth or shall direct; and to recommend others from time to time, as they shall see occasion.

VIII.

If any person, through temptation or melancholy shall destroy himself, his estate, real and personal shall notwithstanding descend to his wife and children, or relations, as if he had died a natural death; and if any person shall be destroyed or killed by casualty or accident, there shall be no forfeiture to the Governor by reason thereof.

And no act, law, or ordinance whatsoever, shall at any time hereafter be made or done, to alter, change, or diminish the form or effect of this Charter, or any part or clause therein contrary to the true intent and meaning thereof, without the consent of the Governor for the time being, and six parts of seven of the Assembly met.

But because the happiness of mankind depends so much upon the enjoying of liberty of their conscience as aforesaid, I do hereby solemnly declare, promise, and grant, for me, my heirs, and assigns, that the First article of this Charter relating to liberty of conscience, and every part and clause therein, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, shall be kept and remain, without any alteration, inviolably for ever.

And lastly,

I the said William Penn, Proprietary and Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Territories thereunto belonging, for myself, my heirs and assigns, have solemnly declared, granted, and confirmed, and do hereby solemnly declare, grant, and confirm, That neither I, my heirs or assigns, shall procure or do any thing or things whereby the liberties in this Charter contained and expressed, nor any part thereof, be infringed or broken. And if any thing shall be procured or done, by any person or persons, contrary to these presents, it shall be held of no force or effect.

In Witness whereof, I the said William Penn, at Philadelphia in Pennsylvania, have unto this present Charter of Liberties set my hand and broad seal, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and one, being the thirteenth year of the reign of king William the Third over England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, &c. and in the twenty-first year of my government.

And notwithstanding the closure and test of this present Charter as aforesaid, I think fit to add this following proviso thereunto, as part of the same, That is to say, That notwithstanding any clause or clauses in the above-mentioned Charter, obliging the Province and Territories to join together in legislation, I am content, and do hereby declare, that if the representatives of the Province and Territories shall not hereafter agree to join together in legislation, and that the same shall be signified unto me, or my Deputy, in open Assembly, or otherwise from under the hands and seals of the representatives for the time being, of the Province and Territories, or the major part of either of them, at any time within three years of the date hereof, that in such case, the inhabitants of each of the three counties of this province, shall not have less than eight persons to represent them in Assembly, for the Province; and the inhabitants

of the town of Philadelphia, (when the said town is incorporated) two persons to represent them in Assembly; and the inhabitants of each county in the Territories, shall as many persons to represent them in a distinct Assembly, for the Territories, as shall be by them requested as aforesaid.

Notwithstanding which separation of the Province and Territories, in respect of legislation, I do hereby promise, grant, and declare, that the inhabitants of both Province and Territories shall separately enjoy all other liberties, privileges, and benefits granted jointly to them in this Charter, any law, usage, or custom of the Government heretofore made or practised, or any law made and passed by this General Assembly, to the contrary hereof, notwithstanding.

WILLIAM PENN.

This Charter of privileges being distinctly read in Assembly, and the whole and every part thereof, being approved and agreed to by us, we do thankfully receive the same from our Proprietary and Governor, at Philadelphia, this twenty-eighth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and one.

Signed on behalf and by order of the Assembly.

Per JOSEPH GROWDON, *Speaker*.

EDWARD SHIPPEN,
PHINEAS PEMBERTON,
SAMUEL CARPENTER,
GRIFFITH OWEN,
CALEB PUSEY,
THOMAS STORY,

Proprietary and Governor's Council

STATE HOUSE BELL.

The new bell for the State House has been completed, and was placed in its proper situation in the Steeple on Thursday last the 11th instant. It was cast by Mr. J. Wilbank, of this city. The dimensions were all scientifically calculated previously to being cast—and so accurately were the calculations made, that the weight only exceeds what was intended, 75 pounds. It weighs 4275 lbs. and will cost at 45 cents per pound \$1923 75. It is probably the largest bell in the United States—but this is quite diminutive compared with the great bell in Russia, which was cast at the expense of the Empress Anne, weighing 432,000 pounds; the height of which was 19 feet—its circumference at the bottom 63 feet 11 inches—and its greatest thickness 23 inches.

The following are the dimensions of the State House bell, as received from Mr. Wilbank:

Height, including crown	5 ft. 9 in.
Diameter at bottom	5 1½
Thickest part	0 4½
Thinnest	0 1½

It has no clapper, and is designed to be struck by the hammer of the clock—and in time of fire by a hammer fixed to machinery.

Hail storm.—The inhabitants of Newbury township, York co. were visited on Monday, 1st inst. with an extremely heavy hail storm. It did considerable damage to the barns, and crushed a number of fences. The hail stones laid so deep that they might have been thrown up by the shovel full. [Harrisburg Argus.]

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GOV. MIFFLIN'S MESSAGE, 1792.

*Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.*

The flourishing condition of Pennsylvania continues to afford a subject for congratulation. As an individual state, she is happy in the accumulating blessings of her agriculture, her commerce, and her citizens; while, as a conspicuous member of the Union, she shares, in an eminent degree, the honour and credit which the national character has attained. Whether, indeed, we take a retrospective view of the contest and distress, from which we have ourselves but recently escaped; or contemplate the calamities to which the nations of Europe are at the present period exposed, the comparative happiness of America scarcely leaves the patriotic mind occasion for a wish, independent of the safety and preservation of the source from which it flows.

With a due respect to the benevolent dispensations of Providence, I think we cannot err in ascribing the prosperity of our country to the frame and operation of her political institutions. In the origin and construction of most governments, the traces of accident and force are obvious, and the principles of equality and freedom seem to be studiously resisted; but this remark serves only to enhance the value of the example which America presents, and to endear to her citizens the reflection, that the constitution of the Union (as well as the constitutions of the respective states) is the genuine offspring of reason, deliberation, and independence, formed by the wisdom, and established by the virtue, of the people.

While, however, I deliver this short, but just encomium upon the nature of our federal compact, and acknowledge, with ardour, that the voice of the people can alone give a legitimate existence to government, permit me, gentlemen, to take this public opportunity of adding a truth, equally manifest and important, that obedience to the regular exercise of constitutional authority, can alone render a free government beneficial and permanent. In granting the power to legislate, the people virtually engage, that acts of legislation shall be held sacred: the constitution, and the laws made under it, are therefore alike the evidences of the public will, though expressed by different organs; and every unauthorized opposition to either, must be considered, in effect, as a raising of the hand in contradiction to the tongue.

I am persuaded that, uniting with me in lamenting the existence of any cause which can lead to observations of this kind, you will peruse with pain a communication which the President of the United States has made, and the copy of the proclamation issued by him, in consequence of certain irregular and refractory proceedings that have taken place in particular parts of some of the states, contravening the operation of the acts of Congress, for raising a revenue upon spirits distilled within the territory of the Union. As far as it is in my power I have cheerfully endeavoured to promote the object of the measure which the President has pursued on this occasion, and indeed I shall always deem it an honourable and pleasing part of the duties of my office, to inculcate a strict and faithful attention to our federal obligations. For I am sensible, that the jurisdictions of the state, and

of the general government, though distinct, are not adverse, and that their interests, through whatever channels they may pass, must be the same. But, in making an enquiry how far the citizens of Pennsylvania have been concerned in any riotous or violent opposition, it is just to observe, that I have found the instances of outrage but few; that the offenders have generally been prosecuted; and that in every case of a prosecution, legally supported, conviction and punishment have ensued. The documents on which this information is founded, (together with the various other papers to which I may refer,) will be presented to your consideration: and while, with great satisfaction, I leave to the courts of justice, the vindication of the laws from positive insult and infraction, I implicitly rely on the aid of your example and advice, to allay the spirit of discontent, to cultivate the means of harmony, and to excite a merited confidence in the measures of the general government.

There are not wanting, gentlemen, strong and interesting motives for the suppression of domestic controversies. Since the settlement of America so powerful and so hostile a combination of the Indian tribes has not appeared, as that which now menaces the western frontiers of the United States. Whatever may have been the origin of the contest, the danger is common, and the common force of the Union is necessary to the defence. It is the duty, therefore, and doubtless the desire, of those who are engaged in the administration of the general government, to afford protection co-extensively with their jurisdiction. But still we are left to lament that Pennsylvania, from local circumstances, may occasionally become the seat of the war, and surely a tribute of sympathy is peculiarly due to such of our fellow citizens as are constantly exposed to the ravages of a barbarous enemy. The provision which, under the influence of this sentiment, was made at the last session of the General Assembly, for co-operating with the force of the Union, in protecting our western frontiers, was regarded as a salutary proof of legislative attention and liberality. Endeavouring, on my part, to give to the execution of the law a despatch and effect corresponding with the design of the Legislature, I appointed the officers of the three companies, and issued instructions for the proper enlistment, the very day on which the act was passed; and, as a sufficient number of rifles could not immediately be procured to arm the corps, I borrowed from the Secretary at War a temporary supply of muskets, to be delivered from the magazine of the United States in Pittsburgh, authorizing, at the same time, an allowance to be made to every man who should bring his own rifle into the service.

This establishment, commanded with ability and actuated with zeal, proved, I am informed, very advantageous, though, in the opinion of many of the citizens, its duration was too limited. Hence the most pressing solicitations were made, either to prevent the disbanding of the men at the expiration of the period of their enlistment, or to supply their place by a competent draft from the militia of the neighbouring counties. With the former of these propositions, I did not think myself empowered to comply; and, in complying with the latter, I expressly stipulated, that, as soon as the troops of the United States had assembled in sufficient force on

the frontiers, to answer a reasonable expectation of protection and defence, the militia should be discharged, and all military proceedings under my instructions discontinued. You will be happy to find, from the representation of several of the lieutenants, that this has already been the case; but the statements that I have directed to be presented to you, will show the necessity of making a further provision to defray the expenses incurred for those occasional militia services, which the emergencies of the country have rendered unavoidable.

Among the many important matters, that will now present themselves to your view, the act of Congress for establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States, claims an early attention, as the principal arrangements, which require the interference of the state legislature, are directed to be completed within one year after the passing of that act. In order to prevent delay, and to facilitate your labours, I have taken measures for procuring a general enrolment of the inhabitants of the commonwealth, according to the description and regulations of the first section of the law; and the Secretary will lay the returns of the proper officer before you, as soon as they are received.

For another object of a federal nature, permit me, gentlemen, again to solicit a candid, a serious, and an efficient consideration: That Pennsylvania, during two of the most interesting sessions of Congress, has been curtailed of her just share in the federal representation, and deprived of her proportionate influence in the national councils, is, certainly a reflection pregnant with mortification, as it respects the character of the state, and with apprehension, as it respects her interest. But, relying on the wisdom of the Legislature, I forbear to offer any opinion upon the controverted modes of choosing our representatives in the senatorial branch of the general government; I content myself with a repetition of my confidence, that the principles of patriotism, as well as the sense of duty operate in the discussion of the subject; and the recent opportunity which you have had, to acquire a knowledge of the sentiments and feelings of our fellow citizens, yields a perfect assurance, that your decision will, at this time, be satisfactory to them, and honourable to yourselves.

The election for members to serve the commonwealth in the representative house of Congress, for the term of two years, from the fourth day of March next; and the election for electors, to choose, on behalf of Pennsylvania, a President and Vice President of the U. States, at a meeting appointed to be held on the first Wednesday of the present month, have taken place during the recess of the Legislature; and copies of the proclamations issued on those occasions will inform you of the names of the citizens who are elected to fill the respective offices. It is proper to accompany this communication with a statement, that irregularities have occurred in both the elections, as to the time and manner of transmitting the returns. In the first case, the returns of some of the districts, not being seasonably received at the meeting of the judges of the election, were therefore excluded from the general return of the county, though separately delivered at the Executive Department: but, whatever may be the decision of the House of Representatives of Congress on this circumstance, it gives me pleasure to add, that it appears from an actual inspection of the documents, that the admission, or rejection, of the votes contained in the separate returns, cannot affect the state of the election. In the second case, a more serious difficulty arose: by the act of Assembly twelve days were allowed to the sheriffs for transmitting the returns of the election of electors, and I was enjoined, on or before the 28th of November, to notify the election to the several persons who should be duly chosen. More than twelve days having elapsed from the day of the election, and many of the returns not being received, I became apprehensive, that it would be impracticable to send the legal notice to the electors, and that if any farther delay was indulged, the

information could not be furnished, so as to enable all of them to repair to Harrisburg at the time prescribed by the act of Congress for the discharge of their duty. Under these circumstances, and with a view, if possible, to prevent the state from being deprived of the exercise of one of her most important federal rights, I consulted the Judges of the Supreme Court, the President of the first district, and the Attorney General, respecting the conduct, which the law required, or authorized, to be pursued on the occasion; and, in conformity to their opinion, I ascertained, from the returns actually received on the twenty-first day of November, the fifteen candidates who had the highest number of votes; and proclaimed and notified those persons as the electors duly chosen. I here, likewise, observe with some satisfaction, that the returns which have been delivered to me subsequent to the proclamation, would have produced no variance in the election; but I have thought it necessary to animadvert with considerable severity, on the official negligence, to which so painful an embarrassment was owing, and I am persuaded, that, as far as depends on the wisdom of the Legislature, its recurrence, at any future period, will be effectually prevented.

I announce to you, gentlemen, with peculiar pleasure, the execution of the law, which provided for the redemption and extinguishment of the state debts. As soon as overtures were made for purchasing the requisite amount of the 3 per cent. stock of the United States, belonging to Pennsylvania, at the rate stipulated by the act of Assembly, I issued the regular notification to the public creditors, and you will perceive, from a particular report of the transaction, which is prepared for your information, that the sales, for this object, have amounted to nine hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars; which, at the average price of 12 1-16 in the pound, has produced the specie sum of five hundred and ninety-three thousand two hundred and one dollars and one cent.; that the aggregate of the debts already redeemed amounts to the sum of five hundred and forty-eight thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight dollars and thirteen cents; and that there remains (allowing for certain contingencies) in the treasury, the sum of seventy-two thousand two hundred and one dollars and fifty cents, to answer the further operation of the redemption law, and such new appropriations as you shall be pleased to direct. I have found it impracticable, however, on the terms prescribed, to vest any part of this surplus in the stock of the bank of North America, according to the view and disposition of the Legislature.

Thus honourably disencumbered from the pecuniary obligations that were incurred in consequence of the late war—the honest price of our independence—I cannot conceive (as I have before suggested) any situation of political prosperity and affluence, surpassing that which the citizens of Pennsylvania are invited to enjoy. From that part of the wealth of the community, which consists in the debt of the United States, there will, notwithstanding the recent diminutions of the capital (reducing it to the estimated amount of about one hundred and sixty-seven thousand dollars in six per cents; one hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars in three per cents; and two hundred and eighteen thousand dollars in deferred stock) arise an income, which, together with the product of the ordinary and permanent revenues, will be sufficient to defray the expenses of government, and to prosecute any rational objects of public convenience. Our unliquidated demand against the Union, may, at the same time, be considered, as promising an accession of productive property; for, although nothing can be precisely ascertained in this respect, until the final settlement of all the claims of the sister states, the agent, on behalf of Pennsylvania, assures me, that our accounts bear a favourable aspect, and that he has reason to believe, that the principal charges which they exhibit, stand at present in a state of approbation. In addition to these funds, the arrearages of taxes (amounting, exclusively of the known exonerations, to

the sum of about five hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars) form a considerable, though, from the nature of the subject, a temporary resource; and the operations of the Land Office (which, since the first day of November 1791, have brought, of specie and certificates, a sum exceeding two hundred and ten thousand dollars into the Treasury) may be regarded with the most sanguine expectation of benefit and emolument.

To cherish these resources with a prudent economy, and to employ them with a judicious liberality, may now be considered as the chief purposes of the trust, which our constituents have reposed in the departments of government. An attention to the first of these, will, I believe, induce you to avoid any farther reduction of the principal of the public stock; and must suggest the expediency of making some arrangement, for rendering the unappropriated monies, that shall, from time to time, accumulate in the Treasury, productive of a reasonable profit. I recommend, likewise, to your consideration, the propriety of taking additional measures for the collection of the arrearages of taxes, which the delay of every year naturally renders more difficult and precarious; and if the amount due from the city and the respective counties, were now to be cleared from the claims to exoneration, divided into moderate sums, and made payable in convenient instalments, I think the regulation would not only alleviate the burthen to the citizens, but ensure the payment to the public.

With respect to the second point of legislative duty, to which I have particularly adverted (the judicious appropriation of the public wealth) experience justifies me in anticipating the most satisfactory conduct. The improvement of the public roads, and of our inland navigation, has been, and will, no doubt, continue to be, a leading object; and it affords me great pleasure to encourage that pursuit, by assuring you of the beneficial effects which it has already produced, under the auspices of the legislature. The execution of several of the contracts, that were formerly mentioned, is complete; and the progress in many more, is very considerable: as will appear from the reports of the agents of information, which I shall direct to be transmitted to you, during the present session. The commissioners appointed to view and lay out a road beginning at or near the Peach-bottom ferry, and running towards the navigable waters of Christiana creek; the commissioners appointed to lay out a road from Wilkesbarre to Wyalusing creek, and thence to Tioga point; and the commissioners appointed to lay out a road from Loyalsock creek to the one hundred and nine mile stone, have completed the tasks respectively assigned to them; and I expect soon to receive the surveys of the other commissioners appointed for similar purposes, agreeably to the directions of the Act of Assembly.

Since my last public communication, additional contracts have, likewise, been formed, for opening a road from Callendar's mill over Crogham's gap in the Blue mountain to West's mill; for opening and improving a road from Frankstown to Conemaugh at or near the mouth of Stony creek, and improving the navigation of the river Juniata from its mouth to Aughwick falls; for opening and improving a road through Nicholls' gap over the South mountain; for opening and improving that part of the road from Bedford to Pittsburg, that lies between M'Connehy's run and Loyalhanning creek; for opening and improving a road across the Blue mountain at Smith's gap, between the wind-gap and the Lehigh water-gap; for improving the navigation of the river Susquehanna, from Wright's ferry to the mouth of Swatara creek; for opening and improving a road beginning at the west end of High street of the city of Philadelphia, and thence extending on the direction of said street about three miles and a half, through the county of Philadelphia and township of Blockley, to the line of the county of Delaware; for improving a road from M'Callister's gap to the Burnt Cabbins and Skinner's road; for opening and improving a road from the

Lehigh water gap across the Matchunk mountain, to intersect the Nescopeck road made by Evan Owen; for improving a road in a winding ascent over Vanderen's hill in Roxbury township, in the county of Philadelphia, agreeably to the principles of a survey and report made by David Rittenhouse and Thomas Hutchins, Esquires, in pursuance of instructions given them by the General Assembly, on the twenty-sixth of September 1783; for opening and improving a road from the mouth of Juniata river to David Miller's on Juniata; for improving the road from M'Call's ferry on Susquehanna river, until it falls into the road to be laid out from Peach-bottom ferry to the nearest navigable waters of Christiana creek, in the state of Delaware; for improving a road leading from Lancaster to Harrisburg, beginning at the Bear in Donnagel township, to Swatara creek in Dauphin county; for opening and improving a road from the east side of Sideling hill to the town of Bedford; for opening and improving that part of the road from Bedford to Pittsburg, that lies between Loyalhanning creek and the nine mile run; and for opening and improving a road from Mount Rock, near Carlisle, to Rankin's ferry, on Susquehanna river.

I am informed, that the several incorporated companies for establishing a turnpike road from the city of Philadelphia to the borough of Lancaster; and for opening water communications between the rivers Susquehanna and Schuylkill, and between the rivers Schuylkill and the Delaware, have commenced their respective works, with a fair prospect of success. And I cannot leave this subject, without repeating a desire, that the improvements in our roads and rivers may be secured; by a revision of the general laws that relate to them, and the introduction of strict and permanent rules, as well for keeping them in repair, as for preventing nuisances and encroachments.

As intimately connected with the order and product of our finances, the offices of accounts, and the Land Office, will, at all times, claim the particular attention of government. Such improvements might, I think, be introduced into both these departments, as would render their transactions more convenient to the citizens, and more advantageous to the public. I shall not, however, enter into the detail, farther than to bring again to your notice the impediments in the collection of the duty on tavern licenses; and to point out the expediency of placing, on a better footing, the mode of compelling the officers, who are entrusted with public monies, to account; as it may, at present happen, that the process can only be issued by those, who are, themselves, the delinquents. With respect to marriage licenses, some legislative sanction is certainly wanting, to render them either useful, as a civil regulation, or profitable, as an instrument of revenue.

In bringing to your view the state of the public departments, my earnest desire, that the judiciary should be established upon the most eligible plan, and that every improvement, which experience may suggest, should be adopted, will, I hope, excuse my reminding you, that very injurious delays and disappointments arise in the administration of justice, within the city and county of Philadelphia, owing, among other things, to the impossibility of obtaining the constant attendance of the Associate Justices of the Common Pleas, for the inadequate compensation which the law allows. The importance and the multiplicity of the objects embraced by the jurisdiction of that court; the great body of our fellow citizens, as well as the many foreigners, affected by its decisions, and the number of sessions (including those of the Quarter sessions, of the Orphans' Court, and of the court for the discharge of insolvent debtors) which its judges must unavoidably hold; are considerations, that recommend the subject to a very serious attention, and will, no doubt, produce an effectual reform. The expediency of enlarging the equitable powers of all the courts, will, likewise, I presume, again be introduced into your deliberations; and, in consequence of the

dissolution of the court of Admiralty, which formerly existed under the authority of the state, it is now necessary to determine, in what manner the ship builders, and other persons employed in the equipment of vessels, shall proceed to obtain the benefit intended for that industrious and valuable class of citizens, by the act which subjects the vessels and furniture to the payment of their demands. The materials that have been collected, in pursuance of the law passed at the last session, will enable you, before your adjournment, to gratify our constituents, by enacting a moderate, explicit, and comprehensive table of fees; and having required from the respective sheriffs on account of the present state of the public prisons throughout the commonwealth, I shall refer their answers, together with a very accurate and liberal report from the inspectors of the prisons of Philadelphia, to your wisdom and humanity; in hopes that measures may be devised to increase the security of the community, and to meliorate the condition of the unfortunate.

As education indirectly unites with the courts of justice, in producing an habitual obedience to the authority of the laws, and in preserving the peace and order of society, it will not be improper here to express a wish, that the establishment of public schools, contemplated by the constitution, may receive a favourable attention; for, considered merely as a matter of policy, it is better to prevent than to punish offences; and the diffusion of knowledge, elevating the sentiments, and confirming the virtue of the people, is the safest, the best instrument, that government can employ.

It must be flattering to the judgment, and grateful to the humanity of the legislature, to learn, from satisfactory evidence, that the experiment in rendering the penal laws of Pennsylvania less sanguinary, has been attended with an obvious decrease of the number and atrocity of offences. I shall therefore take an early opportunity of communicating to you a statement of the facts and observations relating to the subject, which a Judge of the Supreme Court (lately the Attorney General) has made, in compliance with my request, and which, as the result of considerable experience and deliberation, merits particular regard. Such, indeed, have already been the wholesome effects of the new system, that, if, while we consider the prevention of crimes to be the sole end of punishment, we also admit, that every punishment, which is not absolutely necessary for that purpose, is an act of tyranny and cruelty, it has now become a duty to prosecute the business of reform; and I am persuaded, you will find, that, without affecting the just distribution of penalties in proportion to the respective transgressions, a mitigation of punishment may be safely, and even beneficially, extended to many, if not to all, of the offences, except high treason and murder, for which the law still denounces the forfeiture of life.

You will perceive, from documents that will be laid before you, that the constitution of the office of the wardens of the port, requires a radical revision; and that regulations are necessary to obviate the cause of certain disputes, which have recently taken place between the merchants and the pilots, respecting the pay of the latter; and the continuance of which might have proved prejudicial to the trade of Philadelphia. I am not apprised how far Congress has it in contemplation to legislate on these subjects; but lest you should deem it expedient to exercise your power over them immediately, I have procured, in aid of your enquiries, a statement of the pilotage allowed at some of the principal ports within the United States.

The Health Office becomes, also, more and more important, as our commerce extends, and the emigrations to America increase. In addition, therefore, to my former representations, I am led to observe, that inconveniences, which have been actually felt, point out the necessity of a provision to prevent, in future, the introduction of emigrants, and others, infected with any pe-

tilential disease, who, for the very purpose of evading the existing law, may be discharged within the precincts of a neighbouring state; but being, in fact, destined for Pennsylvania, immediately travel hither by land. The establishment of an hospital for invalid mariners, to be supported by a fund collected from the persons whose benefit is designed, might, it is thought, be usefully connected with the Health Office; and seems calculated to engage your attention, from motives of policy as well as of benevolence.

Enquiring into the material business directed to be performed by the laws of the last session, you will find, that the boundary line between the counties of Mifflin and Huntingdon, has, at length, been run; and, it is with pleasure I add, to the satisfaction of all the parties. The republication of the laws of the commonwealth, during the period prescribed by the Act, will, probably, be completed before your adjournment; and, according to the report of the Surveyor General, the lottery for indemnifying those claimants, whose lots fell in the tenth district of the donation lands, has been regularly drawn; but a legislative explanation will be required, to enable the land officers to carry into effect the design of the Act, in favour of such persons as have not heretofore filed their claims.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

You will receive, in the reports of the proper officers, a particular statement of the various objects that require a pecuniary provision for the ensuing year. Besides an appropriation for the computed expenses of government, (amounting to about ninety thousand dollars) there will be wanting a sum of seven thousand and thirty eight dollars and ninety six cents, to discharge the certificates issued for those debts, which have been liquidated during the recess of the legislature, but for the payment of which, no fund has hitherto been designated.

The extra expenses incurred for militia services on our western frontier, will, I am persuaded, be cheerfully defrayed; and you will find, from the account of the disbursements, and an estimate of the work that remains to be done, the necessity there is for a further grant to complete the building intended for the accommodation of the President of the United States. To these, permit me to subjoin a few matters of less moment: appropriations for making some requisite improvements in the gun powder magazine, and storing the public arms; for reimbursing the pay of supernumerary clerks, unavoidably employed by the treasurer, in expediting the subscription to the loan proposed by the U. States; for satisfying a small claim made by Corn-Planter, on account of two horses that were taken, as he alleges, by certain citizens of Pennsylvania from the Seneca nation; and for defraying the contingent expenses of the executive department.

Pursuing the judicious conduct which has heretofore been adopted, with respect to our finances, directions will, I presume, be given for destroying a considerable sum of the bills of credit of the years 1781 and 1785, that is now accumulated in the treasury; but as contributions in taxes, or purchases at the land office, are the only means, at present, provided for the final redemption of those emissions, I submit to your wisdom the expediency of ordering an actual and immediate payment; from which (you will, probably, think with me) the faith of the commonwealth will derive additional honor; the land office (except in absorbing an inconsiderable residuum of the unfunded depreciation certificates) will be free from embarrassment; and the system which shall be formed for collecting the arrearages of taxes, may be rendered more simple in its structure, and more certain in its operations.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

It will be necessary, during the present session, to provide for taking the enumeration of the taxable inhabitants of the state, agreeably to the direction of the

fourth section of the first article of the constitution; and as the law regulating bankruptcy expires on the first day of January next, that subject will likewise claim your attention. The effect of our bankrupt system has hitherto, I am assured, been greatly beneficial, as well in relieving debtors from the pressure of insupportable misfortunes, as in securing the property of persons in embarrassed circumstances, for the purpose of making an equitable distribution among their creditors. In the number of two hundred and nineteen commissions that have issued, only two instances of a prosecution for non-conformity or perjury have occurred; while (as it is represented to me) almost all the bankrupts have, since their discharge, become useful members of society; and some of them have honourably paid their pre-contracted debts. Under these circumstances, you will, probably, conceive, that the public good may be promoted by the continuance of the law; at least, till Congress has instituted some general regulation to supply its uses.

The act for transferring the powers of the late Supreme Executive Council to the present executive, and the act to regulate the exportation of potash and pearl-ash, will terminate with the present session. The suspension of a part of the law respecting the fisheries in the river Codorus, will cease on the ensuing fifth of March; and should you determine upon holding only one session during the present General Assembly, several other acts, on account of their limitation, will claim a share in your deliberations. Permit me to take this opportunity, likewise, to bring into consideration the expediency of reviving the act, which empowered the justices of the supreme court to supply defects in the titles to land, occasioned by the loss of deeds, or other casualties; and to inform you, that the maps of Pennsylvania, which have been delivered by Reading Howell, agreeably to law, are deposited in the secretary's office, to be disposed of as you shall please to direct.

From the length of the late recess of the legislature, and a desire to furnish a comprehensive view of the affairs of the commonwealth, my present communications have been rendered thus particular; but, I am happy, gentlemen, that, amidst the multiplicity of objects which are stated, there will be found ample encouragement for prosecuting, with your usual zeal, the task, which the confidence of our fellow citizens has assigned to you. As far as the executive trust extends, you may, likewise, rely on my earnest co-operation, to improve and perpetuate the reputation and happiness of our country.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, Dec. 7, 1792.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCILS.

Thursday evening, September 16th, 1828.

At a stated meeting held this evening,

Mr. Donaldson presented a petition from the President and Board of Delegates of the Fire Association, praying for the passage of an ordinance more effectually to prevent the injury done to the hose by horses and carriages passing over them in time of fires. Referred to committee on Fire Companies.

Mr. Keyser, from the Committee on Fire Companies, presented the following reports.

The Committee on Fire Companies beg leave respectfully to report to Councils, that they have examined the various Engines, Apparatus, &c. of the Fire Companies entitled to the appropriation made by Councils for their use, and have apportioned the sums according to the accompanying list, viz.

ENGINES.		HOSES.	
Assistance	\$173	Columbia	\$201
Columbia	170	Diligent	115
Delaware	173	Fame	201
Diligent	217	Good Intent	201
Good Will	170	Hope	201

Harmony	164	Neptune	201
Hibernia	166	Philadelphia	227
Hope	140	Phoenix	227
Hand-in-hand	137	Perseverance	201
Philadelphia	227	Resolution	201
Pennsylvania	227	Southwark	201
Reliance	174	Washington	201
Resolution	165		
Vigilant	174		\$2378
Washington	145		2822
	\$2622		\$5000

A certified copy of which has been handed to the Mayor, agreeably to the provisions of the Ordinance.

The committee on Fire Companies, to whom was referred the petition of the Hope Fire Engine Company, for aid to rebuild their Engine,

Report, That the principles heretofore adopted by Councils upon which aid has been extended to the Fire Engine and Hose Companies of the city, make it inexpedient to grant the prayer of the petitioners.

And they offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Linn presented the following:

The committee on the Survey of the River Schuylkill report—

That they have under the resolutions of Councils of August 14, 1828, secured the copy right of the Survey of the River Schuylkill to the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia, and that they have authorized the Wardens of the Port of Philadelphia to procure and place (at the expense of the Corporation) the Pointers and Buoys for the better navigation of said river, that they have contracted with Mr. Benjamin Tanner to engrave and furnish, within one month, 500 copies of the Survey of said River, returning draft and plate, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars. \$150 00

The expense of Pointers and Buoys 80 00

Fees at District Court to secure copy right 1 20

There will be some petty expenses, advertising, &c. 3 80

\$225 00

Making a deficit of \$35 in the appropriation which arises from the absolute necessity of placing a buoy at the mouth of the river to designate the bar. As to sinking a hulk in the false channel, the Wardens deem it not only inexpedient, but a dangerous experiment.

Mr. Lowber, from the committee to have a new digest of the ordinances prepared, reported that they had engaged Mr. Clement S. Miller to perform that task, which was now completed, and that the books were ready for delivery.

It was resolved that a copy of the digest be presented to each of the adjoining corporations, and that after each member of Council and each officer of the city is supplied with a copy, the remaining copies be placed under the care of the Library committee.

Mr. Smith presented the following:

The committee to whom was referred the petition of sundry persons residing in the lower part of the city, praying that Pine street wharf should be made a steam-boat landing:

Report, That they have had the subject referred to them under their consideration, and have endeavoured to procure a part of the wharf adjoining, to the south, for the purpose of increasing the front, but have not been successful, in consequence of a price being asked for it, which we would not recommend Councils to give.

As the season is too far advanced to commence the work, with a prospect of finishing it before winter, and there are some doubts whether the front of the street would be sufficient for the purpose of a steam boat wharf, your committee respectfully recommend that the subject may be deferred for further consideration.

The Committee was discharged.

The committee on *Sassafras Wharf*, reported a resolution directing the city commissioners again to advertise *Sassafras street wharf* for lease, for a steam boat landing or commercial purposes. Adopted.

A report was received from the Mayor, Recorder, and City Regulators, stating that it was inexpedient to make any alteration in the established regulation of *Pine and Thirteenth streets*. Approved.

The committee appointed to cause means to be taken to raise the sloop that was sunk in the Delaware, reported that several unsuccessful efforts had been made to accomplish this object. The committee hope to be able to make a final report at the next meeting.

The committee of Ways and Means, having had referred to them a communication from the city commissioners, wherein they state that the sum appropriated for new paving for the present year is exhausted, and also that the appropriation for digging down streets and carrying off stagnant water is also exhausted.

Your committee deem it proper to remind Councils, that when the appropriations for the present year were made, Councils were aware of the fact, that the sum of thirty thousand dollars then appropriated would fall far short of accomplishing the whole of the new paving then ordered to be done, (the estimated expense of which was forty-six thousand four hundred and sixty three dollars) and not knowing what other paving would be ordered to be done the present year, Councils deemed it more expedient to appropriate the sum of thirty thousand dollars as aforesaid, rather than the whole sum estimated; preferring to raise the same amount of taxes this year; and unwilling to increase them beyond the sum raised for last year: and believing our fellow citizens would be much better reconciled with this course, Councils thought it more expedient to resort to a loan to meet the demands on our Treasury which our appropriations were not adequate to supply. Since the report of the Paving Committee was made and adopted, and on which the aforesaid estimate was made, Councils have directed additional new paving to be done and which was not included in the original estimate, amounting by estimation to thirteen thousand four hundred and thirty-seven dollars, and making the whole amount of new paving for the present year, to cost fifty-nine thousand nine hundred dollars. There was appropriated for digging down unpaved streets and carrying off stagnant water for the present year, six thousand dollars, since which Councils have ordered very considerable digging of streets and opening of water courses along the *Schuykill* and elsewhere. Your committee would state a fact which is well known to Councils, as well as to our fellow citizens generally, that the improvements both permanent and temporary made within our city for the last three years, has far exceeded those of any similar period within our recollection; and therefore it is confidently hoped they have met, and will meet the approbation of those for whose benefit they have been made, as they are our only plea for having expended so much of their money.

Your committee respectfully submit to Councils the accompanying bill for the accomplishment of the objects of said communication.

AN ORDINANCE

To supply deficiencies in the appropriations of the present year, viz.

Section 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Philadelphia, in Select and Common Councils assembled, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorized to raise by loan, for the use of the city, on the best terms that he can obtain, and at a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum per annum, payable half yearly, on the first day of January and the first day of July, the sum of thirty-two thousand four hundred dollars, for which certificates of one hundred dollars each shall be issued, in the usual form; the said loan to be redeemable on the first day of January, in the year one thousand

and fifty-nine, and not before, unless with the consent of the holders of said certificates, which shall be transferable in like manner with other certificates of city debt; and any premium which may be obtained on said loan shall be placed to the credit of the Sinking Fund.

Sect. 2. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, that of the sums to be raised, twenty-nine thousand nine hundred dollars be placed to the credit of Appropriation No. 1, for New Paving of the present year, two thousand five hundred dollars to Appropriation No. 2, for repaving unpaved streets, and carrying off stagnant water.

A bill reported by the committee was passed, fixing the regulation at the corner of Broad and Market streets, agreeably to the following report:

Report of the Mayor, Aldermen, and City Regulators on the subject:

To the Select & Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia.

The undersigned, Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and City Regulators,

Respectfully represent,

That in fixing the regulation of ascents and descents in High and Broad streets, through Penn square, a small alteration in the established regulation of High street from Thirteenth to Juniper; of Juniper, from Olive to Filbert, and of Filbert street from Thirteenth to Broad street, appeared to be indispensably necessary, as the same is described and set forth in the plan accompanying this report, by which alterations the inconvenience of gutters crossing High and Broad streets within the above limits will be wholly avoided, and the public convenience greatly increased, without any injury to private property. All which is respectfully submitted.

The following petition was received from the Fire Association.

To the Select & Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia.

The Memorial of the Subscribers, by direction and on behalf of the Delegates to the Fire Association of Philadelphia,

Respectfully sheweth,

That the practice of Waggon, Carriages, Drays, Carts, and other Vehicles, in passing over the Hose, belonging to the different Fire Institutions, in time of actual service, has been attended with serious injury to the Hose and Screws; and much expense for repairs.

The Delegates of the Association, sensible, that every disposition existed in the Corporations of the City and Districts, to afford protection to the Fire Department, in the preservation of their property from injury, during the time it is devoted to the service of the Public: instructed the President and Secretary of the Board, to present a Memorial to your Corporation, soliciting the passage of an Ordinance, for the effectual prevention of injuries, of the character complained of.

Trusting to your wisdom, for the early passage of such laws, as will remedy the grievance, we remain, respectfully, your friends,

RICHARD PRICE,

President of the Board of Delegates, to the Fire Association.

W. R. MAXFIELD, Secretary.

Phil. Gaz.

CLIMATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The following very interesting essay on the climate of this state, was first published in 1789, and afterwards improved in 1805. It contains a collection of facts—which will always be valuable in any future attempts to ascertain the changes which are continually occurring in this climate, from various causes. Since this essay was written, it is supposed some changes have already taken place, which it is our intention at some future period to notice, when we are better furnished with facts,

and with which facts we will be glad to be supplied by any gentleman possessing them.

Account of the climate of Pennsylvania, and its influence upon the human body. From medical enquiries and observations. By Benjamin Rush, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania.

The state of Pennsylvania lies between $39^{\circ} 43' 25''$ and 42° north latitude, including, of course, $2^{\circ} 16' 35''$ equal to 157 miles, from its southern to its northern boundary. The western extremity of the state is in the longitude of $5^{\circ} 23' 40''$, and the eastern, in that of $27'$ from the meridian of Philadelphia, comprehending, in a due west course, 311 miles, exclusive of the territory lately purchased by Pennsylvania from the United States of which, as yet, no accurate surveys have been obtained. The state is bounded on the south by part of the state of Delaware, by the whole state of Maryland, and by Virginia to her western extremity. The last named state, the territory lately ceded to Connecticut, and Lake Erie, (part of which is included in Pennsylvania) form the western and north western boundaries of the state. Part of the state of New York, and the territory lately ceded to Pennsylvania, with a part of Lake Erie, compose the northern, and another part of New York, with a large extent of New Jersey (separated from Pennsylvania by the river Delaware) compose the eastern boundaries of the state. The lands, which form these boundaries (except a part of the states of Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey) are in a state of nature. A large tract of the western, and north eastern parts of Pennsylvania, is nearly in the same uncultivated situation.

The state of Pennsylvania is intersected and diversified by numerous rivers and mountains. To describe, or even to enumerate them all, would far exceed the limits I have proposed to this account of our climate. It will be sufficient only to remark, that one of these rivers, viz: the Susquehanna, begins at the northern boundary of the state, twelve miles from the river Delaware, and winding several hundred miles through a variegated country, enters the state of Maryland on the southern line, fifty-eight miles westward of Philadelphia; that each of these rivers is supplied by numerous streams of various sizes; that tides flow in parts of two of them, viz. in the Delaware and Schuylkill; that the tides rise and fall alternately in wet and dry weather; and that they descend with great rapidity, over prominent beds of rocks in many places, until they empty themselves into the bays of Delaware and Chesapeake on the east, and into the Ohio on the western parts of the state:

The mountains form a considerable part of the state of Pennsylvania. Many of them appear to be reserved, as perpetual marks of the original empire of nature in this country. The Allegheny, which crosses the state about two hundred miles from Philadelphia, in a north, inclining to an east course, is the most considerable and extensive of these mountains. It is called by the Indians, the backbone of the continent. Its height, in different places, is supposed to be about one thousand three hundred feet from the adjacent plains.

The soil of Pennsylvania is diversified, by its vicinity to mountains and rivers. The vallies and bottoms consist of a black mould, which extends from a foot to four feet in depth. But, in general, a deep clay forms the surface of the earth. Immense beds of limestone lie beneath this clay, in many parts of the state. This account of the soil of Pennsylvania is confined wholly to the lands on the east side of the Allegheny mountain. The soil, on the west side of this mountain, shall be described in another place.

The city of Philadelphia lies in the latitude of $39^{\circ} 57'$, in longitude $75^{\circ} 8'$ from Greenwich, and fifty five miles west from the Atlantic ocean.

It is situated about four miles due north from the conflux of the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill. The buildings, which consist chiefly of brick, extend nearly three

miles, north and south, along the Delaware, and above half a mile, due west, towards the Schuylkill, to which river the limits of the city extend; the whole including a distance of two miles from the Delaware. The land near the rivers, between the city and the conflux of the rivers, is, in general, low, moist, and subject to be overflowed. The greatest part of it is meadow ground.—The land to the northward and westward, in the vicinity of the city, is high, and, in general, well cultivated.—Before the year 1778, the ground between the present improvements of the city, and the river Schuylkill, was covered with woods. These, together with large tracts of wood to the northward of the city, were cut down during the winter that the British army had possession of Philadelphia. I shall hereafter mention the influence, which the cutting down of these woods, and the subsequent cultivation of the grounds in the neighbourhood of the city, have had upon the health of its inhabitants.

The mean height of the ground, upon which the city stands, is about forty feet above the river Delaware.—One of the longest and most populous streets in the city, rises only a few feet above the river. The air is much purer at the north, than at the south end of the city; hence the lamps exhibit a fainter flame in its southern than in its northern parts.

The tide of the Delaware seldom rises more than six feet. It flows four miles an hour. The width of the river, near the city, is about a mile.

The city, with the adjoining districts of Southwark and the Northern Liberties, contains between forty and fifty thousand inhabitants.

From the accounts which have been handed down to us by our ancestors, there is reason to believe, that the climate of Pennsylvania has undergone a material change. Thunder and lightning are less frequent: the cold of our winters, and the heat of our summers, are less uniform, than they were forty or fifty years ago. Nor is this all: the springs are much colder, and the autumns more temperate, than formerly, inasmuch that cattle are not housed so soon, by one month, as they were in former years. Within the last eight years, there have been exceptions to part of these observations. The winter of the year 1779-80, was uniformly and uncommonly cold. The river Delaware was frozen near three months, during this winter; and public roads, for waggons and sleighs, connected the city of Philadelphia, in many places, with the Jersey shore. The thickness of the ice in the river, near the city, was from sixteen to nineteen inches, and the depth of the frost in the ground was from four to five feet, according to the exposure of the ground and the quality of the soil. This extraordinary depth of the frost in the earth, compared with its depth in more northern and colder countries, is occasioned by the long delay of snow, which leaves the earth without a covering, during the last autumnal and the first winter months. Many plants were destroyed by the intensity of the cold, during that winter. The ears of horned cattle, and the feet of hogs exposed to the air, were frost bitten; squirrels perished in their holes, and partridges were often found dead in the neighbourhood of farm houses. In January, the mercury stood for several hours at 5° below 0, in Fahrenheit's thermometer; and during the whole of this month, (except on one day) it never rose, in the city of Philadelphia, to the freezing point.

The cold, in the winter of the year 1783-4, was as intense, but not so steady as it was in the winter that has been described. It differed from it materially in one particular, viz. there was a thaw in the month of January, which opened all our rivers for a few days.

The summer which succeeded the winter of 1779-80, was uniformly warm. The mercury in the thermometer during this summer, stood on one day, the 15th of August, at 95° and fluctuated between 93° and 80° for many weeks. The thermometer, in every reference, that

has been, or shall be made to it, stood in the shade in the open air.

I know, it has been said by many old people, that the winters in Pennsylvania are less cold, and the summers less warm, than they were forty or fifty years ago. The want of thermometrical observations, before and during those years, renders it difficult to decide this question. Perhaps the difference of clothing and sensation between youth and old age, in winter and summer, may have laid the foundation of this opinion. I suspect, the mean temperature of the air in Pennsylvania has not altered; but that the principal change in our climate consists in the heat and cold being less confined, than formerly, to their natural seasons. I adopt the opinion of Dr. Williamson*, respecting the diminution of the cold in the southern, being occasioned by the cultivation of the northern parts of Europe; but no such cultivation has taken place in the countries, which lie to the north west of Pennsylvania; nor do the partial and imperfect improvements, which have been made in the north west parts of the state, appear to be sufficient to lessen the cold, even in the city of Philadelphia. I have been able to collect no facts, which dispose me to believe, that the winters were colder before the year 1740, than they have been since. In the memorable winter of 1739-40, the Delaware was crossed on the ice in sleighs, on the 5th of March, old style, and did not open till the 13th of the same month. The ground was covered, during this winter, with a deep snow; and the rays of the sun were constantly obscured by a mist, which hung in the upper regions of the air. In the winter of 1779-80, the river was navigable on the 4th of March; the depth of the snow was moderate, and the gloominess of the cold was sometimes suspended, for a few days, by a cheerful sun. From these facts, it is probable, the winter of 1739-40, was colder than the winter of 1779-80.

The winter of 1804-5, exhibited so many peculiarities that it deserves a place in the history of the climate of Pennsylvania. The navigation of the Delaware was obstructed on the 18th December. The weather partook of every disagreeable and distressing property of every cold climate on the globe. These were intense cold, deep snows, hail, sleet, high winds and heavy rains. They generally occurred in succession, but sometimes most of them took place in the course of four and twenty hours. A serene and star light evening, often preceded a tempestuous day. The mercury stood for many days, in Philadelphia, at 4° and 6° above 0 in Fahrenheit's thermometer. The medium depth of the snow was too feet, but from its fall being accompanied with high winds, its height, in many places, was three and four feet, particularly in roads, which it rendered so impassable, as to interrupt business and social intercourse, in many parts of the state. From the great depth of the snow, the ground was so much protected from the cold, that the frost extended but six inches below the surface. The newspapers daily furnished distressing accounts of persons perishing with the cold by land and water, and of shipwrecks on every part of the coast of the United States. Poultry were found dead or with frozen feet in their coops in many places.

This intense cold was not confined to Pennsylvania. In Norfolk, Va. the mercury stood at 18° above 0 on the 22d January. At Lexington, Ky. it stood at 0 on the 21st of the same month.

In Lower Canada, the snow was 7 feet in depth, which is three feet deeper than in common years—and such was the quantity of ice collected in the northern seas, that a ship was destroyed and several vessels injured by large masses of it floating between the 41 and 42 deg. of north latitude.

Great fears were entertained of an inundation in Pennsylvania, from a sudden thaw of the immense quantities of snow and ice that had accumulated during the winter, in every part of the state; but happily they both

dissolved away so gradually, as scarcely to injure a bridge or a road. On the 28th of February, the Delaware was navigable, and on the 2d of March no ice was to be seen in it.

Having premised these general remarks, I proceed to observe, that there are seldom more than twenty or thirty days, in summer or winter, in Pennsylvania, in which the mercury rises above 80° in the former, or fall below 30° in the latter season. Some old people have remarked, that the number of extremely cold and warm days, in successive summers and winters bears an exact proportion to each other. This was strictly true in the years 1787 and 1788.

The warmest part of the day in summer is at 2 o'clock in ordinary, and three in the afternoon, in extremely warm weather. From these hours, the heat gradually diminishes till the ensuing morning. The coldest part of the four and twenty hours is at the break of day. There are seldom more than three or four nights in a summer, in which the heat of the air is nearly the same as in the preceding day.

After the hottest days, the evenings are generally agreeable and often delightful. The higher the mercury rises in the day time, the lower it falls the succeeding night. The mercury from 80° generally falls to 66; while it descends, when at 60° only to 56°. This disproportion between the temperature of the day and night, in summer, is always greatest in the month of August. The dews, at this time, are heavy, in proportion to the coolness of the evening. They are sometimes so considerable, as to wet the clothes; and there are instances, in which marsh meadows, and even creeks which have been dry during the summer, have been supplied with their usual water, from no other sources than the dews which have fallen in this month, or in the first weeks of September.

There is another circumstance connected with the one just mentioned, which contributes very much to mitigate the heat of summer; and that is, it seldom continues more than two or three days, without being succeeded by showers of rain, accompanied sometimes by thunder and lightning, and afterwards by a north-west wind, which produces a coolness of the air, that is highly invigorating and agreeable.

The warmest weather is generally in the month of July. But intensely warm days are often felt in May, June, August and September. In the table of the weather for the year 1787, there is an exception to the first of these remarks. It shows that the mean heat of August was greater by a few degrees than that of July.

The transitions from heat to cold are often very sudden, and sometimes to very distant degrees. After a day in which the mercury has stood at 88° and even 90°, it falls in the course of a single night to the 65th, and even to the 60th degree, insomuch that fires have been found necessary the ensuing morning, especially if the change in the temperature of the air has been accompanied by rain and a south-east wind. In a summer month in the year 1775, the mercury was observed to fall 20° in an hour and a half. There are few summers in which fires are not agreeable during some parts of them. My ingenious friend Mr. David Rittenhouse, whose talent for accurate observation extends alike to all subjects, informed me, that he had never passed a summer during his residence in the country, without discovering frost in every month of the year, except July.

The weather is equally variable in Pennsylvania during the greatest part of the winter. The mercury fell from 37° to 4½° below 0, in four and twenty hours, between the fourth and fifth of February 1788. In this season nature seems to play at cross-purposes; heavy falls of snow are often succeeded by a great thaw which frequently in a short time leaves no vestige of the snow, the rivers Delaware, Schuylkill, and Susquehanna, have sometimes been frozen, so as to bear horses and carriages of all kinds, and thawed so as to be passable in boats, two or three times in the course of the same win-

* American Philosophical Transactions, vol. II.

ter. The ice is formed for the most part in a gradual manner, and seldom till it has been previously chilled by a fall of snow. Sometimes its production is more sudden. On the 31st of December 1784, the Delaware was completely frozen over between ten o'clock at night and eight the next morning, so as to bear the weight of a man. An unusual vapour like a fog was seen to rise from the water, in its passage from a fluid to a solid state.

This account of the variableness of the weather in winter, does not apply to every part of Pennsylvania. There is a line, about the 41st of the state, beyond which the winters are steady and regular, inasmuch that the earth there is seldom without a covering of snow during the three winter months. In this line the climate of Pennsylvania forms a union with the climate of the eastern and northern states.

The time in which frost and ice begin to show themselves in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, is generally about the latter end of October or the beginning of November. But the intense cold seldom sets in till about the 20th or 25th of December: hence the common saying, 'as the day lengthens, the cold strengthens.' The coldest weather is commonly in January. The navigation of the river Delaware, after being frozen, is seldom practicable for large vessels, before the first week in March.

As in summer there are often days in which fires are agreeable, so there are sometimes days in winter in which they are disagreeable. Vegetation has been observed in all the winter months. Garlic was tasted in butter in January 1781. The leaves of the willow, the blossom of the peach tree, and the flowers of the dandelion and the crocus were all seen in February 1779; and I well recollect, about thirty two years ago, to have seen an apple orchard in full bloom, and small apples on many of the trees, in the month of December.

A cold day in winter is often succeeded by a moderate evening. The coldest part of the four and twenty hours is generally at the break of day.

In the most intense cold which has been recorded in Philadelphia, within the last twenty years, the mercury stood at 5° below 0. But it appears from the accounts published by Messrs. Mason and Dixon, in the 58th volume of the transactions of the Royal Society of London, that the mercury stood at 22° below 0 on the 2d of January 1767, at Brandywine, about thirty miles to the westward of Philadelphia. They inform us, that on the first of the same month the mercury stood at 20°, and on the day before at 7° below 0. I have to lament that I am not able to procure any record of the temperature of the air in the same year in Philadelphia. From the variety in the height, and quality of the soil, and from the difference in the currents of winds, and the quantities of rain and snow which fall in different parts of the state, it is very probable this excessive cold may not have extended thirty miles from the place where it was perceived.

The greatest degree of heat upon record in Philadelphia, is 95°.

The standard temperature of the air in the city of Philadelphia, is 52½°, which is the temperature of our deepest wells, as also the mean heat of our common spring water.

The spring in Pennsylvania is generally less pleasant, than in many other countries. In March, the weather is stormy, variable, and cold. In April, and sometimes in the beginning of May, it is moist, and accompanied by a degree of cold which has been called rawness, and which, from its disagreeable effects upon the temper, has been called the sirocco of this country. From the variable nature of the weather in the spring, vegetation advances very differently in different years. The colder the spring, the more favourable it proves to the fruits of the earth. The hopes of the farmer from his fruit trees, in a warm spring, are often blasted by a frost in April and May. A fall of snow is remembered with re-

gret, by many of them, on the night between the third and fourth of May, in the year 1774. Also on the morning of the 8th May, 1803. Such was its quantity on the latter day, that it broke down the limbs of many poplar trees. This effect was ascribed to its not being accompanied with any wind. The colder the winter, the greater delay we observe in the return of the ensuing spring.

Sometimes the weather, during the spring months, is cloudy and damp, attended occasionally with a gentle fall of rain, resembling the spray from a cataract of water. A day of this species of weather is called, from its resemblance to a damp day in Great Britain, "an English day." This damp weather seldom continues more than three or four days. The month of May, 1786, will long be remembered, for having furnished a very uncommon instance of the absence of the sun for fourteen days, and of constant damp or rainy weather.

The month of June is the only month in the year which resembles a spring month in the southern countries of Europe. The weather is then generally temperate, the sky is serene, and the verdure of the country is universal and delightful.

The autumn is the most agreeable season of the year in Pennsylvania. The cool evenings and mornings, which generally begin about the first week in September, are succeeded by a moderate temperature of the air during the day. This species of weather continues with an increase of cold scarcely perceptible, till the middle of October, when the autumn is closed by rain, which sometimes falls in such quantities as to produce destructive freshes in the rivers and creeks, and sometimes descends in gentle showers, which continue with occasional interruptions by a few fair days, for two or three weeks. These rains are the harbingers of the winter, and the Indians have long ago taught the inhabitants of Pennsylvania, that the degrees of cold during the winter, are in proportion to the quantity of rain which falls during the autumn.†

From this account of the temperature of the air in Pennsylvania, it is evident that there are seldom more than four months in which the weather is agreeable without a fire.

In winter, the winds generally come from the north west in fair, and from the north east in wet weather. The north west winds are uncommonly dry as well as cold. It is in consequence of the violent action of these winds that trees have uniformly a thicker and more compact bark on their northern, than on the southern exposures. Even brick houses are affected by the force and dryness of these north west winds; hence it is much more difficult to demolish the northern than the southern walls of an old brick house. This fact was communicated to me by an eminent bricklayer in the city of Philadelphia.

† I cannot help agreeing with Mr. Kirwan in one of his remarks upon the science of meteorology in the preface to his estimate of the temperature of different latitudes. "This science, (says he) if brought to perfection, would enable us at least to foresee those changes in the weather, which we could not prevent. Great as is the distance between such knowledge, and our own present attainments, we have no reason to think it above the level of the powers of the human mind. The motions of the planets must have appeared as perplexed and intricate to those who first contemplated them; yet by persevering industry, they are now known to the utmost precision. The present is (as the great Leibnitz expresses it) in every case pregnant with the future, and the connexion must be found by long and attentive observation."

The influence which the perfection of this science must have upon health, agriculture, navigation and commerce, is too obvious to be mentioned.

The winds in fair weather in the spring, and in warm weather in the summer, blow from the south west and from west north west. The raw air before mentioned, comes from the north east. The south west winds likewise usually bring with them those showers of rain in the spring and summer, which refresh the earth. They moreover moderate the heat of the weather, provided they are succeeded by a north west wind. Now and then showers of rain come from the west north west.

There is a common fact connected with the account of the usual winds in Pennsylvania, which it may not be improper to mention in this place. While the clouds are seen flying from the south west, the scud, as it is called, or a light vapour, is seen at the same time flying below the clouds from the north east.

The moisture of the air is much greater than formerly, occasioned probably by the exhalations, which in former years fell in the form of snow, now descending in the form of rain. The depth of the snow is sometimes between two and three feet, but in general it seldom exceeds between six and nine inches.

Hail frequently descends with snow in winter. Once in four or five years large and heavy showers of hail fall in the spring and summer. They generally run in narrow veins (as they are called) of thirty or forty miles in length, and two or three miles in breadth. The heaviest shower of hail that is remembered in Philadelphia, did not extend in breadth more than half a mile north and south. Some of the stones weighed half an ounce. The windows of many houses were broken by them.—This shower fell in May 1783.

From sudden changes in the air, rain and snow often fall together, forming what is commonly called sleet.

In the uncultivated parts of the state, the snow sometimes lies on the ground till the first week in April. The backwardness of the spring has been ascribed to the passage of the air over the undissolved beds of snow and ice which usually remain, after the winter months are past, on the north west grounds and waters of the state, and of the adjacent country.

The dissolution of the ice and snow in the spring, is sometimes so sudden as to swell the creeks and rivers in every part of the state to such a degree, as not only to lay waste the hopes of the husbandman from the produce of his lands, but in some instances to sweep his barns, stables, and even his dwelling house into their currents.* The wind, during a general thaw, comes from the south west or south east.

* The following account of the thaw of the river Susquehanna, in the spring of 1784, was published by the author in the *Columbian Magazine* for November, 1786. It may serve to illustrate a fact related formerly in the history of the winters in Pennsylvania, as well as to exhibit an extraordinary instance of the destructive effects of a sudden thaw.

"The winter of 1783-4, was uncommonly cold, inso-much that the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer stood several times at 5° below 0. The snows were frequent; and, in many places, from two to three feet deep, during the greatest part of the winter. All the rivers in Pennsylvania were frozen, so as to bear waggons and sleds with immense weights. In the month of January a thaw came on suddenly, which opened our rivers so as to set the ice a-driving, to use the phrase of the country. In the course of one night, during the thaw, the wind shifted suddenly to the north west, and the weather became intensely cold. The ice, which had floated the day before, was suddenly obstructed; and in the river Susquehanna, the obstructions were formed in those places where the water was most shallow, or where it had been accustomed to fall. This river is several hundred miles in length, and from half a mile to a mile and a half in breadth, and winds through a hilly, and in many places a fertile and highly cultivated country. It has as yet a most difficult communication with our bays and the sea, occasioned by the number and height of

BATTLE OF TRENTON.

Extract from a History of the American Revolution, from the Pennsylvania Journal, of 1781.

"The affairs of America now wore a serious aspect. New York, with several posts in the neighbourhood, and a considerable part of New Jersey, were in possession of the enemy. The American army had lost during the campaign near five thousand men by captivity and the sword; and the few remaining regular troops, amounting only to 2000 men, were upon the eve of being disbanded; for as yet the enlistments were for the short term of only one year. General Howe had cantoned his troops in several villages on the Delaware, in New Jersey. His strongest post was at Trenton. It consisted of 1200 Hessians under the command of Col. Roll. General Washington occupied the heights on the Pennsylvania side of the river, in full view of the enemy. A few cannon shot were now and then exchanged across the river, but without doing much execution on either side. The two armies lay in these positions for several weeks. In the mean while the spirit of liberty, inflamed by the recital of the ravages committed in New Jersey by the British army, began to revive in every part of the continent. Fifteen hundred associators, for as yet most of the states were without militia laws, marched from the city of Philadelphia to reinforce the expiring army of Gen. Washington. This body of men consisted chiefly of citizens of the first rank and character in the state. They had been accustomed to live in all the softness that is peculiar to the inhabitants of large cities.

the falls which occur near the mouth of the river. The ice in many places, especially where there were falls, formed a kind of dam, of a most stupendous height.—About the middle of March, our weather moderated, and a thaw became general. The effects of it were remarkable in all our rivers; but in none so much as in the river I have mentioned. I shall therefore endeavor in a few words to describe them. Unfortunately the dams of ice did not give way all at once, nor those which lay nearest to the mouth of the river, first. While the upper dams were set afloat by the warm weather, the lower ones, which were the largest, and in which, of course, the ice was most impacted, remained fixed. In consequence of this, the river rose in a few hours, in many places, above thirty feet; rolling upon its surface large lumps of ice, from ten to forty cubic feet in size. The effects of this sudden inundation were terrible.—Whole farms were laid under water. Barns—stables—horses—cattle—fences—mills of every kind, and in one instance, a large stone house, forty by thirty feet, were carried down the stream. Large trees were torn up by the roots—several small islands covered with woods, were swept away, and not a vestige of them was left behind. On the barns which preserved their shape, in some instances, for many miles were to be seen living fowls; and, in one dwelling, a candle was seen to burn for some time, after it was swept from its foundation.—Where the shore was level, the lumps of ice, and the ruins of houses and farms, were thrown a quarter of a mile from the ordinary height of the river. In some instances, farms were ruined by the mould being swept from them by the cakes of ice, or by depositions of sand; while others were enriched by large depositions of mud. The damage, upon the whole, done to the state of Pennsylvania by this fresh, was very great. In most places it happened in the day time, or the consequence must have been fatal to many thousands.

"I know of but one use that can be derived from recording the history of this inundation. In case of similar obstructions of rivers, from causes such as have been described, the terrible effects of their being set in motion by means of a general thaw, may in part be obviated, by removing such things out of the course of the water and ice, as are within our power; particularly cattle, hay, grain, fences, and farming utensils of all kinds."

But neither the hardships of a military life, nor the severity of the winter-checked their ardor in the cause of their country. The wealthy merchant and the journeyman tradesman, were seen marching side by side, and often exchanged the contents of their canteens with each other.* This body of troops was stationed at Bristol under the command of General Cadwalader. On the evening of the 25th of December, General Washington marched from his quarters with his little army of regular troops to M'Konkie's ferry with the design of surprising the enemy's post at Trenton. He had previously given orders to General Ewing, who commanded a small body of the militia of the Flying camp, to cross the Delaware below Trenton, so as to cut off the retreat of the enemy towards Bordentown. He had likewise advised General Cadwalader of his intended enterprise, and recommended it to him at the same time to cross the river at Dunk's ferry, three miles below Bristol, in order to surprise the enemy's post at Mount Holly. Unfortunately the extreme coldness of the night increased the ice in the river to that degree that it was impossible for the militia to cross it either in boats or on foot. After struggling with the season, till near day-light, they reluctantly abandoned the shores of the Delaware and returned to their quarters. General Washington, from the peculiar nature of that part of the river to which he directed his march, met with fewer obstacles from the ice, and happily crossed the river about day light. He immediately divided his little army, and marched them through two roads towards Trenton. The distance was six miles. About eight o'clock an attack was made on the picket guard of the enemy. It was commanded by a youth of eighteen, who fell in his retreat to the main body. At half an hour after eight o'clock the town was nearly surrounded, and all the avenues to it were seized, except the one which was left for General Ewing to occupy. An accident here had like to have deprived the American army of the object of their enterprise. The commanding officer of one of the divisions sent word to General Washington just before they reached the town, that his ammunition had been wetted by a shower of rain that had fallen in the morning, and desired to know what he must do. The Commander-in-Chief with the coolness and intrepidity that are natural to him in action, sent him word to "advance with fixed bayonets." This laconic answer inspired the division with the firmness and courage of their leader. The whole body now moved onwards in sight of the enemy. An awful silence reigned through every platoon. Each soldier stepped as if he carried the liberty of his country upon his single musket. The moment was a critical one. The attack was begun with artillery under the command of Colonel afterwards General Knox. The infantry supported the artillery with spirit and firmness. It was now the tears and prayers of the sons and daughters of liberty found acceptance in the sight of heaven. The enemy were thrown into confusion in every quarter. One regiment attempted to form in an orchard, but were soon forced to fall back upon their main body. A company of them took sanctuary in a stone house which they defended with a field piece judiciously posted in the entry of the house. Captain, afterwards Colonel Washington, (a relation of the General's) was ordered to dislodge them. He advanced with a field piece, but finding his men exposed to a close and steady fire—he suddenly leaped from them, and rushing into the house seized the officer by the collar who had the command of the gun, and claimed him as his prisoner. His men followed him, and the whole company were immediately made prisoners of war. The captain received a ball in his hand in entering the house. In the

* It is remarkable that out of these fifteen hundred citizens of Philadelphia, there died with sickness only one man during a six weeks tour of duty. Few veteran troops perhaps ever endured more from cold, hunger, watching, and fatigue, than this corps of city militia.

mean while victory declared itself every where in favour of the American arms, and General Washington received the submission of the main body of the enemy by means of a flag. The joy of the American troops can more easily be conceived than described. This was the first important advantage they had gained over the enemy in the course of the campaign, and its consequences were at once foreseen upon the affairs of America. Great praise was given to the behaviour of both officers and soldiers by General Washington, after the battle, in his letter to Congress. The Philadelphia light horse distinguished themselves upon this occasion, by their bravery and attention to duty. They were the more admired for their conduct, as it was the first time they had ever been in action.* The loss of the enemy amounted to near one hundred in killed and wounded; among the former was their commander, Colonel Roll—Above one thousand prisoners were taken, together with six field pieces, and a considerable quantity of camp furniture, of all kinds. Private baggage was immediately rendered sacred by a general order. About one hundred of the enemy escaped by the lower road to Bordentown. The American army had several privates and only one officer wounded. After having refreshed themselves, and rested a few hours in Trenton, they returned with their prisoners and other trophies of victory to the Pennsylvania side of the river by the same way they came, with the loss of only three men, who perished with the cold in re-crossing the river, an event not to be wondered at, when we consider that many of them were half naked, and most of them bare-footed."

"Both the friends and enemies of America dwell upon the events of the winter of 1776-7, as forming a kind of crisis in the affairs of this country. It has been said on the one side, that the indolence and avarice of General Howe, and on the other side, that the river Delaware by checking his march to Philadelphia, proved the means of protracting the war, and finally of establishing the independence of America. But I cannot admit this idea. I confess that a panic had seized the inhabitants of several of the states. But the people of New England shared no part of it. The spirit of New York was high, in consequence of the retreat of General Burgoyne from Ticonderoga. The back counties of Pennsylvania inhabited by a race of hardy republicans, were put in motion by the spirited harangues of General Mifflin; who was sent among them for that purpose by the Congress. Volunteers daily crowded to the American standard from Delaware, Maryland, and the most remote parts of Virginia. Even the upper counties of New Jersey still held their arms in their hands. A body of six hundred choice spirits assembled at Morristown, under the command of Colonel Ford, a militia officer, and effectually checked the progress of the enemy in that part of the state. Added to this, the Congress was composed of men of the first rank for abilities and fortune in the country, and possessed in the highest degree the confidence and even the affections of the people. The paper money continued to circulate with very little depreciation. No associations were formed any where to as-

* An anecdote is mentioned of Samuel Morris, Esq. the captain of the troop of horse in this action, which though it discovers his inexperience of war, does singular honour to his humanity. In advancing towards the town he came up to the Hessian lieutenant who commanded the picket guard. He lay mortally wounded, and weltering in his blood, in the great road. The captain was touched with the sight, and called to Gen. Greene to know if nothing could be done for him. The general bid him push on, and take no notice of him. The captain was as much agitated with the order, as he was affected with the scene before him, and it was not till after the fortunate events of the morning were over, that he was convinced that his sympathy for a bleeding enemy was ill timed.

sist the enemy, and not a defection was heard of to them except of Joseph Galloway and a few others, who were driven rather by fear, from the rising spirit of their countrymen, than allured by the power or progress of the British arms. Had General Howe taken Philadelphia in December 1776, I believe it would have precipitated his destruction. We are to distinguish in the political as well as in the natural body between the strength of a constitution being *exhausted*, and only *oppressed*. America experienced only a fainty fit. Her resources were still unimpaired. Her manners were still simple; and her virtue truly republican. It is true, the brilliant affair of Trenton had an amazing effect upon the counsels and arms of America, as well as upon the spirits of the people; but similar exertions were produced by the unfortunate catastrophe of Charleston in the year 1780. I cannot believe that the liberties and independence of the United States have ever been in danger from the power of Britain. The contrary opinion is degrading to the understandings of the friends and leaders of the Revolution, and justifies all the prejudices and fears of the disaffected. A republic can only be conquered by itself."

ACT OF SETTLEMENT MADE AT CHESTER, 1682.

Whereas, William Penn, Proprietary and Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania & Territories thereunto belonging, hath out of his great kindness and goodness to the inhabitants thereof, been favourably pleased to give and grant unto them a charter of liberties & privileges, dated the twenty fifth day of the second month, one thousand six hundred and eighty two: by which charter it is said, the government shall consist of the governor and freemen of the said province, in the form of a provincial council and general assembly; and that the provincial council shall consist of seventy two members, to be chosen by the freemen; and that the general assembly may, the first year, consist of the whole body of the freeholders, and ever after of an elected number, not exceeding two hundred persons, without the consent of the provincial council and general assembly: and such assembly to sit yearly on the twentieth day of the third month, as in the first, second, third, sixth, fourteenth and sixteenth articles of the charter, reference being thereunto had, doth more at large appear.

And forasmuch as this charter was the first of those probationary laws, that were agreed to and made by and between the proprietary, and governor, and freemen in England, that were purchasers in this province, which said laws, in the whole and in every part thereof were to be submitted to the explanation and confirmation of the first provincial council and general assembly that was to be held in this province, as by the title and first law of the said agreement doth plainly appear.

And whereas, the proprietary and governor hath, according to that charter, issued out writs to the respective sheriffs of the six counties of this province, to summon the freemen thereof, to choose in each county twelve persons of most note for their sobriety, wisdom, and integrity, to serve in provincial council: and also to inform the freemen that they might come, for this time, in their own persons, to make up a general assembly according to charter. And that the said respective sheriffs by their returns, have plainly declared, that the fewness of the people, their inability in estate, and unskilfulness in matters of government, will not permit them to serve in so large a council and assembly, as by the charter is expressed; and therefore do desire, that the members now chosen to be their deputies and representatives, may serve both for provincial council and general assembly; that is to say, three out of each county for the provincial council, and the remaining nine for the general assembly, according to act, as fully and amply as if the said provincial council and general assembly had consisted of the said numbers of members mentioned

in the charter of liberties, upon consideration of the premises; and that the proprietary and governor may testify his great willingness to comply with that which may be most easy and pleasing, he is willing that it be enacted:

And be it enacted, by the proprietary and governor, by and with the unanimous advice and consent of the freemen of this province, and territories thereunto belonging, in provincial council and general assembly met, that the numbers desired by the inhabitants in their several petitions, and expressed to be their desires by the sheriffs returns to the proprietary and governor, to serve as the provincial council and general assembly, be allowed and taken, to all intents and purposes, to be the provincial council and general assembly of this province: and that the quorum shall be proportionably settled, according to the method expressed in the fifth article; that is to say, two thirds to make a quorum in extraordinary cases, and one third in ordinary cases, as is provided in the said fifth article: which said provincial council and general assembly, so already chosen, are and shall be held and reputed the legal provincial council and general assembly of the province and territories thereof, for this present year, and that from and after the expiration of this present year, the provincial council shall consist of three persons out of each county, as aforesaid; and the Assembly shall consist of six persons out of each county, which said provincial council and general assembly may be hereafter enlarged, as the governor and provincial council and assembly shall see cause, so as the said number do not, at any time, exceed the limitations expressed in the third and sixteenth article of the charter, any thing in this act, or any other act, charter, or law, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

And because the freemen of this province and territories thereof are deeply sensible of the kind and good intentions of the proprietary and governor in this charter, and of the singular benefit that redounds to them thereby, and are desirous that it may in all things best answer the design of the public good, the freemen of the said provincial council and general assembly met, having unanimously requested some variations, explanations and additions, in and to the said charter, he the proprietary and governor, hath therefore yielded that it be enacted.

And it is hereby enacted, That the time for the meeting of the Freemen of this province and territories thereof, to choose their delegates to represent and serve them in Provincial Council and General Assembly, shall be yearly hereafter, on the tenth day of the first month, which members so chosen for the provincial council, shall make their appearance and give their attendance, in provincial council, within twenty days after their election, and the said members elected to serve in general assembly, shall yearly meet and assemble on the tenth day of the said third month, to the end and purposes declared in the charter, and in such place as is limited in the said charter, unless the governor and provincial council shall, at any time, see cause to the contrary.

And whereas it is expressed in the said Charter, That the governor and provincial council shall prepare and propose to the general assembly all bills which they shall think fit to pass into laws, within the said province: Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the governor and provincial council shall have the power of preparing and proposing to the general assembly, all bills that they shall jointly assent to and think fit to have passed into laws, in the said province and territories thereof, that are not inconsistent with, but according to the powers granted by the king's letters patents to the Proprietary and Governor aforesaid: which bills shall be published in the most noted towns and places in the said province and territories thereof, twenty days before the meeting of the general assembly aforesaid.

And for the better decision and determination of all matters and questions upon elections of representatives

and debates in provincial council, and general assembly, It is hereby declared and enacted, &c. That all questions upon elections of representatives, and debates in provincial council and general assembly, in personal matters, shall be decided by the ballot; and all questions about preparing and enacting laws, shall be determined by the vote.

And that so united an interest may have an united term, and style to be expressed by, It is hereby declared and enacted, That the general assembly shall be henceforth termed or called *The Assembly*; and the meeting of the governor, provincial council, and assembly, and their acts and proceedings, shall be styled and called *The meetings, sessions, acts or proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, and the Territories thereunto belonging*. And that the freemen of this Province and the Territories thereof may not on their part, seem unmindful or ungrateful to their proprietary and governor, for the testimony he hath been pleased to give of his great good will towards them and theirs, nor be wanting of that duty they owe to him and themselves, they have prayed leave hereby to declare their most hearty acceptance of the said charter, and their humble acknowledgments for the same, solemnly promising, that they will inviolably observe and keep the same, except as is herein excepted, and will neither directly nor indirectly contrive, propose, enact, or do any thing or things whatsoever, by virtue of the power thereby granted unto them, that shall or may redound to the prejudice or disadvantage of the proprietary and governor, his heirs and successors, in their just rights, properties, and privileges, granted to him and them by the king's letters patents, and deeds of release and feoffment made to him by James, Duke of York and Albany, &c. and whom they desire may be hereby acknowledged and recognized the true and rightful proprietaries and governors of the province of Pennsylvania and territories annexed according to the king's letters patents and deeds of release and feoffment from James, Duke of York and Albany, unto the said proprietary and governor, his heirs and successors, any thing in this act or any other act, grant, charter, or law, to the contrary of these things herein and hereby explained, altered, limited, promised, declared, and enacted, in any wise, notwithstanding.

Address read at a numerous Meeting of the Merchants in Philadelphia on the 25th of April, 1768.

Written by Mr. Dickinson, Author of the Farmer's Letters.

Gentlemen, Friends, and Fellow Citizens,

You are called together to give your Advice and Opinion, what answer shall be returned to our Brethren of Boston and New-York, who desire to know, whether we will unite with them, in stopping the Importation of Goods from Great Britain; until certain Acts of Parliament are repealed, which are thought to be injurious to our Rights, as Freemen and British Subjects.

Before you come to any Resolution, it may be necessary to explain the Matter more fully.

When our forefathers came into this country, they considered themselves as freemen, and that their coming and settling these colonies did not divest them of any of the rights inherent in freemen; that, therefore, what they possessed, and what they or their posterity should acquire, was and would be so much their own, that no power on earth could lawfully, or of right, deprive them of it without their consent. The governments, which they, with the consent of the crown, established in the respective colonies, they considered as political governments, "where (as Mr. Locke expresses it) Men have property in their own disposal." And therefore (according to the conclusion drawn by the same author in another place) "No taxes ought or could be raised on their property without their consent given by themselves or their deputies," or chosen representatives.

As they were members of one great Empire, united under one head or crown, they tacitly acquiesced in the superintending authority of the parliament of Great Britain, and admitted a power in it, to make regulations to preserve the connexion of the whole entire. Though under colour of this, sundry regulations were made that bore hard on the colonies; yet, with filial respect and regard for Great Britain their mother Country, the colonies submitted to them.

It will be sufficient here just to enumerate some of the most grievous.

1. The law against making steel, or erecting steel furnaces, though there are not above five or six persons in England engaged in that branch of business, who are so far from being able to supply what is wanted, that great quantities of steel are yearly imported from Germany.

2. Against plating and slitting mills and tilt hammers; though iron is the produce of our country, and from our manner of building, planting, and living, we are under a necessity of using vast quantities of nails and plated iron, as hoes, stove pipes, plates, &c. all which are loaded with double freight, commissions, &c.

3. The restraint laid on hatters, and the prohibition of exporting hats.

4. The prohibition of carrying wool or any kind of woollen goods manufactured here, from one colony to another. A single fleece of wool or a dozen of home-made hose carried from one colony to another is not only forfeited, but subjects the vessel, if conveyed by water, or the waggon and horses, if carried by land, to a seizure, and the owner to a heavy fine.

5. Though the Spaniards may cut and carry logwood directly to what market they please, yet the Americans cannot send to any foreign market, even what the demand in England cannot take off, without first carrying it to some British port, and there landing and re-shipping it at a great expense and loss of time.

6. Obliging us to carry Portugal and Spanish wines, fruit, &c. to England, there to unload, pay a heavy duty and re-ship it, thus subjecting us to a great expense, and our vessels to an unnecessary voyage of 1000 miles in a dangerous sea.

7. Imposing a duty on Madeira wines, which, if re-shipped to England, are subjected to the payment of the full duties there without any drawback for what was paid here.

8. The emptying their jails upon us and making the colonies a receptacle for their rogues and villains; an insult and indignity not to be thought of, much less borne without indignation and resentment.

Not to mention the restrictions attempted in the fisheries, the duties laid on foreign sugar, molasses, &c. I will just mention the necessity they have laid us under of supplying ourselves wholly from Great Britain with European and East India goods, at an advance of 20, and as to some articles even of 40 per cent. higher than we might be supplied with them from other places.

But as if all these were not enough, a party has lately arisen in England, who, under colour of the superintending authority of parliament, are labouring to erect a new sovereignty over the colonies, with power inconsistent with liberty or freedom.

The first exertion of this power was displayed in the odious stamp act. As the authors and promoters of this act were sensible of the opposition it must necessarily meet with, from men, who had the least spark of liberty remaining, they accompanied it with a bill still more odious, wherein they attempted to empower officers to quarter soldiers in private houses, with a view, no doubt, to dragoon us into a compliance with the former act.

By the interposition of the American agents, and of the London merchants who traded to the colonies, this clause was dropt, but the act was carried, wherein the assemblies of the respective colonies were ordered, at the expense of the several provinces, to furnish the troops with a number of articles, some of them never

allowed in Britain. Besides, a power is therein granted to every officer, upon obtaining a warrant from any justice, (which warrant the justice is thereby empowered and ordered to grant, without any previous oath) to break into any house by day or by night, under pretence (these are the words of the act) of searching for deserters.

By the spirited opposition of the colonies, the first act was repealed; but the latter continued; which, in its spirit, differs nothing from the other. For thereby the liberty of the colonies is invaded, and their property disposed of without their consent, no less than by the stamp act. It was rather the more dangerous of the two, as the appearance of the constitution was preserved while the spirit of it was destroyed, and thus a tyranny introduced under the forms of liberty. The assemblies were not at liberty to refuse their assent, but were to be forced to a literal compliance with the act. Thus, because the assembly of New York hesitated to comply, their legislative power was immediately suspended by another act of parliament.

That the repeal of the stamp act might not invalidate the claims of sovereignty now set up, an act was passed, asserting the power of parliament to bind us with their laws in every respect whatever. And to ascertain the extent of this power, in the very next session they proceeded to a direct taxation; and in the very words in which they dispose of their own property, they gave and granted that of the colonists, imposing duties on paper, glass, &c. imported into America, to be paid by the colonists for the purpose of raising a revenue.

This revenue, when raised, they ordered to be disposed of in such a manner as to render our assemblies or legislative bodies altogether useless, and to make governors, and judges, who hold their commissions during pleasure, and the whole executive powers of government, nay, the defence of the country, independent of the people, as has been fully explained in the Farmer's Letters.

Thus with a consistency of conduct having divested us of property, they are proceeding to erect over us a despotic government, and to rule us as slaves. For "a despotic power, says Mr. Locke, is over such as have no property at all." If, indeed, to be subject in our lives and property to the arbitrary will of others, whom we have never chosen, nor ever entrusted with such a power, be not slavery, I wish any person would tell me what slavery is.

Such then being the state of the case, you are now, my fellow citizens, to deliberate, not, whether you will tamely submit to this system of government. That I am sure your love of freedom and regard for yourselves and your posterity, will never suffer you to think of; but by what means you may defend your rights and liberties, and obtain a repeal of these acts.

In England, when the prerogative has been strained too high, or the people oppressed by the executive power, the parliament, who are the guardians, and protectors of the people's liberties, always petition for redress of grievances, and enforce their petitions, by withholding supplies until they are granted.

Our assembly, I am told, has applied for relief from these Acts of Parliament. But having nothing left to give, they could not enforce their application by withholding any thing.

It is, however, in our power, in a peaceable and constitutional way, to add weights to the remonstrance and petition of our representatives, by stopping the importation of goods from Britain, until we obtain relief and redress by a repeal of these unconstitutional acts.

But this, it may be said, is subjecting ourselves to present loss and inconvenience.

I would beg leave to ask, whether any people in any age or country ever defended and preserved their liberty from the encroachments of power, without suffering present inconveniences. The Roman people suffered themselves to be defeated by their enemies, rather than

submit to the tyranny of the nobles. And even in the midst of war, the parliament of England has denied to grant supplies, until their grievances were redressed; well knowing that no present loss, suffering or inconvenience, could equal that of tyranny or the loss of public liberty. To cite an example, which our own country furnishes; you all remember that in the height of the late terrible Indian war, our assembly and that of Maryland chose rather to let the country suffer great inconvenience, than immediately grant supplies on terms injurious to the public privilege and to justice.

As then we cannot enjoy liberty without property, both in our lives and estates; as we can have no property in that which another may of right take and dispose of as he pleases, without our consent; and as the late acts of parliament assert this right to be in them, we cannot enjoy freedom until this claim is given up, and until acts made in consequence of it be repealed.—For, so long as these acts continue, and the claim is kept up, our property is at their disposal, and our lives at their mercy.

To conclude, as liberty is the great and only security of property; as the security of property is the chief spur to industry, (it being vain to acquire what we have not a prospect to enjoy;) and as the stopping the importation of goods is the only probable means of preserving to us and our posterity this liberty and security, I hope, my brethren, there is not a man among us, who will not cheerfully join in the measure proposed, and, with our brethren of Boston and New York, freely forego a present advantage, nay, even submit to a present inconvenience for the sake of liberty, on which our happiness, lives, and properties depend. Let us never forget that our strength depends on our union, and our liberty on our strength.

"United we conquer—Divided we die."

[Am. Gazette.]

REVOLT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE.

The following documents are copied from the originals, among *du Simitiere's MSS.* in the Philadelphia Library. They are interesting as exhibiting many circumstances not contained in the account we lately published, and as showing the reasons and extent of the defection, and the progressive steps which were taken by the state officers, under their difficult and delicate situation, to restore order among the soldiers.

Copy of General Wayne's propositions the day after the meeting.

"Mount Kemble, 2d January, 1781.

"Agreeable to the proposition of a very great proportion of the worthy soldiery last evening, General Wayne hereby desires the non-commissioned officers and privates, to appoint one man from each regiment, to represent their grievances to the General—who on the sacred honour of a gentleman and a soldier, does hereby solemnly promise, to exert every power to obtain an immediate redress of those grievances: And he further plights that *honour*, that no man shall receive the least injury, on account of the part they have taken on the occasion. And that the persons of those who may be appointed to settle the affair, shall be held sacred and inviolate,

The General hopes soon to return to camp with all his brother soldiers, who took a little tour last evening.

(Signed) ANTHONY WAYNE, Brig. Gen.

A Copy—W. STEWART, Col.

In pursuance of the within order, a sergeant from each regiment met General Wayne, Colonels Butler and Stewart, and mentioned the following grievances, viz.

1. Many men continued in the service, after the expiration of the enlistments.
2. The arrearages of pay, and the depreciation not

yet made up. And the soldiers suffering every privation for want of money and clothing.

3. That it is very hurtful to the feelings of the soldiery to be prevented from disposing of their depreciation certificates as they please, without consulting any person on the occasion.

It is agreed on the part of the General and Colonels, that one disinterested sergeant or private from each regiment shall, with the commanding officer of the corps, when an enlistment is disputed, determine on the case.

A sergeant from each regiment to be appointed to carry an address to Congress, backed by the General and Field Officers. This was followed by the proposals from the sergeants to General Wayne, which with his answer is gone already forward.

Propositions January 4, 1781, delivered to Gen. Wayne. Proposals from the Committee of Sergeants, now representing the Pennsylvania Line Artillery, &c. Rec'd. at Maidenhead, January 6, 1781, by me.

Article 1.

That all and such men as were enlisted in the year '76 or '77, and received the bounty of 20 dollars, shall be without any delay discharged; and all arrears of pay, and depreciation of pay, be paid to the said men, without any fraud, clothing included.

Article 2.

Such men as were enlisted since the year '77, and received the 120 dollars bounty, or any more additions, shall be entitled to their discharge at the expiration of three years from the said enlistment, and their full depreciation of pay, and all arrears of clothing.

Article 3.

That all such men as belong to the different regiments as are enlisted of late for the war, that they receive the remainder part of their bounty and pay, and all arrears of clothing. That they shall return to their respective corps, and do their duty as formerly, and no aspersion be cast, and no grievances to be repeated to the said men.

Article 4.

Those soldiers that are enlisted and receive their discharge and all arrearages of pay and clothing, shall not be compelled to stay by any former officers commanding any longer time than what is agreeable to their own pleasure and disposition—of those that do remain for a small term as volunteers, that they shall be at their own disposal and pleasure.

Article 5.

As we now depend and rely upon you, Gen. Wayne, for to represent and repeat our grievances, we do agree in conjunction from this date, January 4, in six days for to complete and settle every such demand as the above five articles mention.

Article 6.

That the whole line are actually agreed and determined to support these above articles in every particular.

[Signed in conjunction.]

General Wayne having maturely considered the foregoing proposals and articles presented to him by the sergeants in behalf of themselves, the artillery and privates of the Pennsylvania line, thinks proper to return the following answer.

That all such non-commissioned officers and soldiers as are justly entitled to their discharges shall be immediately settled with, their accounts properly adjusted, and certificates for their pay and arrearages of pay and clothing given them agreeable to the resolution of Congress, and the late act of the Honourable Assembly of Pennsylvania, for making up the depreciation, and be discharged the service of the United States. That all such non-commissioned officers and privates belonging to the respective regiments, artillery or infantry, as are not entitled to their discharge, shall be also settled with, and certificates given them for their pay, depreciation, and clothing, in like manner as those before mentioned, which certificates are to be redeemable at a

short period as the nature of the case admits; to be paid in hard cash, or an equivalent in continental money of these states, and be immediately furnished with comfortable warm clothing, they returning to their duty as worthy, faithful soldiers. These propositions are founded in principles of justice and honour, between the United States and the soldiery, which is all that reasonable men can expect, or that a General can promise consistent with his station and duty, and the mutual benefit of their country, and the line which he has had so long the honour of commanding. If the soldiers are determined not to let reason and justice govern on this occasion, he has only to lament the total and unfortunate situation to which they will reduce themselves and their country.

(Signed)

ANT'Y. WAYNE,

Commanding Pennsylvania Line.

Princeton, January 4, '81.

General Wayne then received the following note:

Sir—We would be glad you would inform us who those men are that you mean, that are entitled to their discharges. As we jointly think that you don't deem the men enlisted with the bounty of twenty dollars to be entitled to their discharges; therefore sir, be punctual what you say, and do as we reasonably think our due.

(Signed Committee.)

WM. BEARNELL, Serjt.

To which General Wayne returned the following answer.

Princeton, January 4, 1781.

The question asked me by the Committee of Sergeants is one of such important consequence, and on which so great a variety of opinions are given, and your not choosing to leave it to the decision of a committee of yourselves and the colonel of the regiment, where any dispute might arise, (agreeably to the propositions of yesterday,) I cannot think myself fully empowered to decide upon the occasion, but will immediately send off an express to the Governor and Council of the state of Pennsylvania, and desire a committee of that body to meet the line at Trenton or elsewhere, who with myself and Colonels Butler and Stewart, will give you a full and explicit answer.

General Wayne afterwards received the undermentioned note.

Sir—As we know are upon a principle of honour, justice, and wright, we are now so well situated to receive any gentlemen of rank at this post, as if we were to march any further, and therefore I would not have you think that we cannot settle these matters by such a formidable body of men, as we are, therefore should be glad you would be explicit in your expresses or otherwise we must take some measures that will procure our own happiness.

To the above note General Wayne, Colonels Butler and Stewart, would not reply.

Copies—W. STEWART, Col.

PRINCETON, 4th Jan. 1781.

Dear Sir:—The unhappy defection of our line you must have been made acquainted with by General Potter and Colonel Johnston. Colonel Charles Stewart will present you with some propositions on the part of the troops together with our answer. He will also be able to give you an idea of our situation and their temper.

Enclosed are copies of a very serious question and our reply. You will, therefore, please to appoint one or more of the council to meet us at this place with all possible despatch, and with full powers to them and us to treat on this subject and inform us what prospects you have of furnishing an immediate supply of clothing and cash which will be indispensably necessary to ensure success.

We shall not attempt to express our feelings on this unfortunate occasion. Your own will be the best criterion to judge them by. We have yet some glimmering

of hope from the enclosed copy of a letter giving intelligence of the enemy's intended manœuvres, as the troops assured us they will act with desperation against them. Whether this be their sentiments or not, a few hours will probably determine. Be that as it may, and should the worst events take place, we trust that we shall produce a conviction to the world that we deserved a better fate.

We have the honor to be with sincere esteem your Excellency's most obedient humble servants,

ANTH'Y. WAYNE,
RICHARD BUTLER,
WALTER STEWART.

—
PRINCETON, Jan. 4, 1781.

Dear Sir:—I joined Gen. Wayne this day in order to give any assistance that may be in my power, as the enemy will in all probability come out, if the line act as they say they will, I shall then be of some service.—Should your Excellency think it would be my duty to join my regiment or stay to see the end of this affair, pray let me know by the bearer.

I have the honor to be,

Dear Sir, your ob't. servant,

STEPHEN MOYLAN.

His Excellency, the
President of the State.

I think my presence at Lancaster may well be dispensed with.

—
TRENTON, Jan. 4, 1781, 5 o'clock.

Sir:—The Marquis and myself with several other officers, arrived at this place about three o'clock. The mutineers, consisting nearly of the whole Pennsylvania line and the regiment of artillery, are at Princeton, where they arrived last night, and this day has been spent in negotiation betwixt them and Gen. Wayne, Col. Richard Butler, and Col. Stewart, and I have the honour to enclose you a copy of the terms proposed by them, with Gen. Wayne's answer. These are the only officers they allow to have any communication with them, or to pass within their posts; which are, I am told, well chosen, and the guards very regularly mounted, and a committee of sergeants manages their business. You will see how extravagant their proposals are, and Gen. Wayne has gone as far as he well could do in compliance with them. They have as yet done very little injury to the inhabitants, and profess that they do not mean any, but they begin to talk of their neighborhood to New York, which makes it justly feared that there are amongst them some emissaries of the enemy. This circumstance induces Governor Livingston to think that it would be prudent in case they persist, to suffer them to pass the Delaware, as it then would be out of their power to go to the enemy, and if force should be necessary, a part of the militia of this state might be thrown over to co-operate with those of Pennsylvania in their reduction. No definitive resolution is however taken upon that head, but it is necessary your excellency should be apprized that it is in contemplation, that the proper measures may be concerted in case of necessity.

We propose to go to Maidenhead to night, to be able to get to them early to-morrow before they have opportunity to intoxicate themselves, and your excellency shall have the earliest notice of what may happen or of any thing that may occur to night that comes to our knowledge.

I have the honour to be,

Sir, your most obedient,

Humble servant,

AR. ST. CLAIR.

The Chief Justice of this state, and some members of the Legislature, went up to-day to expostulate with

them, but were not permitted. An express is this moment arrived, that they have refused General Wayne's terms, and propose to march to-morrow.

His Excellency Joseph Reed, Esq.

President of the state of Pennsylvania.

—
Bristol, January 5, 1781.

Dear Sir:—I was met here by the light horse returning—as they brought me only a verbal message, Mr. Donaldson will be able to give it you with more exactness than I can at second hand. They left Princeton at 4 o'clock this afternoon; the mutineers seem undetermined, and I hope are beginning to divide, as their board of officers or sergeants is large, and of course there will be a variety of sentiment. They behave well to the people of the country, and hitherto have committed no excesses. They permitted General St. Clair and the Marquis to come among them, but afterwards ordered them to leave the place at a short warning. They say they will march against the enemy under the command of Genl. Wayne, Cols. Butler and Stewart, but will not have their other officers; this is a bad symptom. I met a serjeant and one or two others on the road, who gave out that they are going to town to prevent the bad report of their abusing people, &c. Col. Nicola should be directed to have an eye on these fellows as they come into town, lest they infest the invalids, and spread bad reports among the militia, but by no means to use them ill, least it have a bad effect on their fellows in Jersey. If the enemy advance, I shall endeavour to draw them this way, rather chusing to take the chance of any bad consequences here than going to the enemy. If they take their officers back generally, I shall think they mean fairly. If they do not, I do not think their professions ought to be regarded. I send inclosed a letter from Mr. Stewart. I think it will be best to send provisions on, but not to unlade it out of the shallop without orders. In the mean time, let the clothing be forwarded, and the money prepared. At all events I fear we must make some douceurs in some way or another.—I write this in a hurry, and shall write again to-morrow from Trenton—they altered their plans this morning.—The sergeants use every effort to keep at Princeton by way of keeping together.

I am, in haste, dear sir,

Your obedient, humble servant,

JOS. REED.

[Direction lost.]

—
Trenton, Friday afternoon, January 5, 1781.

Sir:—I wrote you by express last night, it was likely when I left Princeton yesterday, that the troops of the Pennsylvania Line would be here to-day—this afternoon am told they will not come from Princeton before their business be settled—Am told General St. Clair and the Marquis are rode towards Brunswick on hearing the British are landed at Elizabeth—I fear this is true, yet am not certain—Mr. Donaldson can tell you perhaps more of it. At this rate we shall soon want beef; your militia, and those of Jersey must be fed, and so must those tumultuous troops. I beg if in your power you would order on some cattle.

I am your most obedient servant,

CHAS. STEWART.

His Excellency Governor Reed, Philada.

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CLIMATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Account of the Climate of Pennsylvania, and its influence on the human body. By Benjamin Rush, M. D.

Concluded from page 154.

The air, when dry in Pennsylvania, has a peculiar elasticity, which renders the heat and cold less insupportable, than the same degrees of both are in moister countries. It is in those cases only, when summer showers are not succeeded by northwest winds, that the heat of the air becomes oppressive and distressing, from being combined with moisture.

From tradition, as well as living observation, it is evident, that the waters in many of the creeks in Pennsylvania have diminished considerably within these last fifty years. Hence many mills, erected upon large and deep streams of water, now stand idle in dry weather: and many creeks, once navigable in large boats, are now impassable, even in canoes. This diminution of the waters has been ascribed to the application of a part of them to the purpose of making meadows.

The mean elevation of the barometer in Philadelphia, is about thirty inches. The variations in the barometer are very inconsiderable, in the greatest changes of the weather, which occur in the city of Philadelphia. During the violent and destructive storm, which blew from the south west on the 11th of November, 1788, it suddenly fell from 30 to 29 3-10. Mr. Rittenhouse informs me, that long and faithful observations have satisfied him, that the alterations in the height of the mercury, in the barometer, do not precede, but always succeed changes in the weather. It falls from the south and south west, and rises with the north and north west winds.

The quantity of water, which falls in rain and snow, one year with another, amounts to from 24 to 36 inches. But to complete the account of variable qualities in the climate, it will be necessary to add, that our summers and autumns are sometimes marked by a deficiency, or by an excessive quantity of rain. The summer and autumn of 1782 were uncommonly dry. Nearly two months elapsed without a single shower of rain. There were only two showers in the whole months of Sept. and October. In consequence of this dry weather, there was no second crop of hay. The Indian corn failed of its increase in many places, and was cut down for food for cattle. Trees newly planted, died. The pasture fields not only lost their verdure, but threw up small clouds of dust, when agitated by the feet of men, or beasts. Cattle in some instances were driven many miles to be watered, every morning and evening.* The earth became so inflammable in some places, as to burn above a foot below its surface. A complete consumption of the turf, by an accidental fire, kindled in the adjoining state of N. Jersey, spread terror and distress through a large tract of country. Crabs, which never forsake salt or brackish water, were caught more than a mile above the city of Philadelphia, in the river Delaware, which is sixty miles above the places in which they are usually found. Springs of water and large creeks were dried up in many parts of the state. Rocks appeared

in the river Schuylkill, which had never been observed before, by the oldest persons then alive. On one of them were cut the figures 1701. The atmosphere, during part of this dry weather, was often filled, especially in the mornings, with a thin mist,* which, while it deceived with the expectation of rain, served the valuable purpose of abating the heat of the sun. I am sorry that I am not able to furnish the mean heat of each of the summer months. My notes of the weather enable me to add nothing further upon this subject, than that the summer was "uncommonly cool."

The summer of the year 1788 afforded a remarkable instance of excess in the quantity of rain, which sometimes falls in Pennsylvania. Thirteen days are marked with rain in July in the records of the weather kept at Springmill. There fell, on the 18th and 19th of August, seven inches of rain in the city of Philadelphia.—The wheat suffered greatly by the constant rains of July, in the eastern and middle parts of the state. So unproductive a harvest in grain, from wet weather, had not been known, it is said, in the course of the last seventy years. The heat of the air, during these summer months, was very moderate. Its mean temperature at Springmill was 67.8 in June, 74.7 in July, and only 70.6 in August.

It is some consolation to a citizen of Pennsylvania, in recording facts, which seem to militate against our climate, to reflect, that the difference of the weather in different parts of the state, at the same season, is happily accommodated to promote an increase of the same objects of agriculture: and hence a deficiency of crops has never been known in any one year throughout the whole state.

The aurora borealis and meteors are seen occasionally in Pennsylvania. In the present imperfect state of our knowledge of their influence upon the human body, it would be foreign to the design of this history of our climate to describe them.

Storms and hurricanes are not unknown in Pennsylvania. They occur once in four or five years; but they are most frequent and destructive in the autumn. They are generally accompanied by rain. Trees are torn up by the roots; and the rivers and creeks are sometimes swelled so suddenly, as to do considerable damage to the adjoining farms. The wind, during these storms, generally blows from the south east and south west. In the storms, which occurred in September 1769, and in the same month of the year 1785, the wind veered round contrary to its usual course, and blew from the north.

After what has been said, the character of the climate of Pennsylvania may be summed up in a few words.—There are no two successive years alike. Even the same successive seasons and months differ from each other every year. Perhaps there is but one steady trait in the character of our climate, and that is, it is uniformly variable.

To furnish the reader with a succinct view of the weather in Pennsylvania, that includes all the articles that have been mentioned, I shall here subjoin a table

* It was remarked, during this dry weather, that the sheep were uncommonly fat, and their flesh well tasted, while all the other domestic animals languished from the want of grass and water.

* A similar mist was observed in France by Dr. Franklin, in the summer of 1782. The winter, which succeeded it, was uncommonly cold in France, as well as in Pennsylvania.

containing the result of meteorological observations made for one year, near the river Schuylkill, in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, by an ingenious French gentleman,* who divides his time between rural employments and useful philosophical pursuits. This table is extracted from the Columbian Magazine for February, 1788. The height of Springmill above the city of Philadelphia, is supposed to be about 70 feet.

It is worthy of notice, how near the mean heat of the year, and of the month of April, in two successive years, are to each other in the same place. The mean heat of April, 1787, was $54^{\circ} 3$, that of April, 1788, was $52^{\circ} 2$. By the table of the mean heat of each month in the year, it appears that the mean heat of 1787 was $53^{\circ} 5$ at Springmill.

The following accounts of the climates of Pekin and Madrid, which lie within a few minutes of the same latitude as Philadelphia, may serve to show how much climates are altered by local and relative circumstances. The account of the temperature of the air at Pekin, will serve further to show, that with all the advantages of the highest degrees of cultivation, which have taken place in China, the winters are colder, and the summers warmer there than in Pennsylvania, principally from a cause which will probably operate upon the winters of Pennsylvania for many centuries to come, viz. the vicinity of an uncultivated north west country.

"Pekin, lat. $39^{\circ} 54$, long. $116^{\circ} 29$ W.

"By five years observations, its annual mean temperature was found to be $55^{\circ} 5$.

January	$20^{\circ} 75$	May	72°
February	32	June	$83, 75$
March	48	July	$84 8$
April	59	August	83

* Mr. Legeaux.

September 63
October 52

November 41
December 27

"The temperature of the Atlantic, under this parallel, is 62° : but the standard of this part of the globe is the North Pacific, which is here 4 or 5 degrees colder than the Atlantic. The yellow sea is the nearest to Pekin, being about 200 miles distant from it: but it is itself cooled by the mountainous country of Corea, which interposes between it and the ocean, for a considerable part of its extent. Besides, all the northern parts of China (in which Pekin lies) must be cooled by the vicinity of the mountains of Chinese Tartary, among which the cold is said to be excessive.

"The greatest cold usually experienced during this period, was 5° , the greatest heat, 98° : On the 25th of July 1778, the heat arose to 108° and 110° : a N. E. or N. W. wind produces the greatest cold; a S. or S. W. or S. E. the greatest heat."

"Madrid lat. $40^{\circ} 25'$ long. $3^{\circ} 20'$ E.

"The usual heat in summer is said to be from 75 to 85° ; even at night it seldom falls below 70° ; the mean height of the barometer is 26.96. It seems to be about 1900 feet above the level of the sea.†

The above accounts are extracted from Mr. Kirwan's useful and elaborate estimate of the temperature of different latitudes.

The history, which has been given, of the climate of Pennsylvania, is confined chiefly to the country on the east side of the Allegheny mountain. On the west side of this mountain the climate differs materially from that of the south eastern parts of the state, in the temperature of the air, in the effects of the winds upon the weather, and in the quantity of rain and snow, which

* "6 Mem. Scav. Etrang. p. 528."

† Mem. Par. 1777, p. 146.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

MADE AT SPRING MILL, THIRTEEN MILES N. N. W. OF PHILADELPHIA.

RESULT OF THE YEAR 1787.

MONTH.	THERMOMETER.		BAROMETER.		Prevailing Wind.	DAYS.				Quantity of Rain & Snow in pts. 1-16	WEATHER.
	of Farenheit mean degree, D. 1-10 °		Mean height in pts. 1-10			Of aur. bor.	Of Rain.	Of Thunder.	Of Tempest.		
Jan.	35	1	29	9 9	Variable, still.	7	1	4	3	10 10	Fair, still, cold, and snow.
Feb.	33	8	29	9 9	N. E.	3	3	3	23	7 3	Fair, overcast.
March	45	1	29	9 7	W.	6	3	2	2	4 2	Fair, windy.
April	54	3	29	9 6	Still, S. W.	3	2	1	21	2 13	Fair, and very dry.
May	61	2	29	9 2	Still, W. S. W.	14	6	2	24	11 4	Foggy, cold and wet.
June	70	7	29	8 2	W. N. W.	9	1	1	1	10 4	Very fair and growing weather.
July	72	2	29	9 10	W. WSW. vari.	1	5	2	3	1 11	Fair and overcast.
Aug.	74	5	29	10 6	W.	11	4	1	15	2 3	Very fair and cloudy.
Sep.	64	7	29	10 4	W. N. W.	6	1	1	12	7 8	Fair weather.
Oct.	51	1	29	11 9	W. N. W. vari.	1	4	1	7	7 10	Foggy, fair and dry weather.
Nov.	45	1	29	11 1	Still, variable.	1	5	1	2	6 10	Very fair.
Dec.	34	0	29	7 7	W. N. W.	1	1	1	9		Very fair and very dry.

SUMMER.	10 Feb. greatest D. of cold. 5.		8 Mar. greatest elevation. 30 10		W. N. W.	473	12	11	932	8 14	TEMPERATURE Of the Year 1787. Very fair, dry, abundant in every thing and healthy.
	3 July greatest D. of heat. 96 1		2 Feb. least elevation. 29								
	Variation. 91 1		Variation. 1 10								
	Temperature. 53 5		Mean elevation 29 9 9								

falls every year. The winter seldom breaks up on the mountains before the 25th of March. A fall of snow was once perceived upon it, which measured an inch and an half, on the 11th day of June. The trees, which grow upon it, are small; and Indian corn is with difficulty brought to maturity even at the foot of the east side of it. The south west winds, on the west side of the mountain, are accompanied by cold and rain. The soil is rich, consisting in many places of near a foot of black mould. The roads in this country are muddy in winter; but seldom dusty in summer. The arrangement of the strata of the earth on the west side, differs materially from their arrangement on the east side of the mountain. "The country," says Mr. Rittenhouse, in a letter to a friend in Philadelphia, "when viewed from the western ridge of the Allegheny, appears to be one vast, extended plain. All the various strata of stone seem to lie undisturbed in the situation in which they were first formed, and the layers of stone, sand, clay, and coal, are nearly horizontal."

The temperature of the air, on the west, is seldom so hot, or so cold, as on the east side of the mountain. By comparing the state of a thermometer, examined by Dr. Bedford at Pittsburg, 284 miles from Philadelphia, it appears, that the weather was not so cold within 12 degrees in that town, as it was in Philadelphia, on the 5th of February, 1788.

To show the difference between the weather at Springmill and in Pittsburg, I shall here subjoin an account of it, in both places, the first taken by Mr. Legeaux, and the other by Dr. Bedford. This account is unfortunately confined only to the first fifteen days in April 1788; but it affords a good specimen of the differences of the weather, on the two sides of the mountain, in every month of the year. It is remarkable, that in five days out of seven, the rain which fell, was on the same days in both places.

Meteorological observations, made at Springmill, 13 miles NNW. of Philadelphia, Month of April 1788.

Day.	Far.	Wind.	Rain.	Thun.	Weather.
	0 1-10				
1	58 1	W.			overcast, fair.
2	46 9	calm.			overc. windy.
3	40 3	changeable.	1		overc. rainy.
4	51 3	SW.			overcast.
5	51 1	E.			overcast, fair.
6	55 7	calm.	1		overc. rainy.
7	51 3	NE.	1		overc. rainy.
8	42 1	E.	1		rainy.
9	63 5	W.			overc. windy.
10	46 7	W.			fair.
11	53 8	W.			very fair.
12	44 5	calm.	1		overc. rainy.
13	60 5	SW.			very fair. [ny.
14	50 2	E.	1		fair, overc. rain.
15	58 1	SW.	1		foggy, rainy.

Meteorological observations made at Pittsburg, 284 miles from Philadelphia, Month of April, 1788.

Day.	Far.	Wind.	Rain.	Thun.	Weather.
1	46	SW.	1		cloudy.
2	42	NE. by N.			clear.
3	43	SE.	1		cloudy.
4	64	calm.			clear.
5	80	SE. by S.	1	1	cloudy.
6	52	SW.	1		cloudy.
7	48	NE. by N.			cloudy.
8	66	SE. by S.	1	1	cloudy.
9	56	NW. by N.			cloudy.
10	60	SW.			clou. w. wind.
11	62	calm.			clear. [wind
12	67	SW.			cloudy, with
13	62	calm.			clear.
14	60	variable.	1		cloudy.
15	50	W.			cloudy.

From a review of all the facts which have been mentioned, it appears that the climate of Pennsylvania is a compound of most of the climates in the world. Here we have the moisture of Britain in the spring, the heat of Africa in summer, the temperature of Italy in June, the sky of Egypt in autumn, the cold and snows of Norway, and the ice of Holland in the winter, the tempests (in a certain degree) of the West Indies in every season, and the variable winds and weather of Great Britain in every month of the year.

From this history of the climate of Pennsylvania, it is easy to ascertain, what degrees of health, and what diseases prevail in the state. As we have the climate, so we have the health, and the acute diseases, of all the countries that have been mentioned. Without attempting to enumerate the diseases, I shall only add a few words upon the time and manner in which they are produced.

I. It appears, from the testimonies of many aged persons, that pleurisies and inflammatory disorders of all kinds, are less frequent now than they were forty and fifty years ago.

II. It is a well known fact, that intermitting and bilious fevers have increased in Pennsylvania, in proportion as the country has been cleared of its wood, in many parts of the state.

III. It is equally certain, that these fevers have lessened or disappeared, in proportion as the country has been cultivated.

IV. Heavy rains and freshes in the spring seldom produce fevers, unless they be succeeded by unseasonably warm weather.

V. Sudden changes from great heat to cold, or cool weather, if they occur before the 20th August, seldom produce fevers. After that time, they are generally followed by them.

VI. The same state of the atmosphere, whether cold or warm, moist or dry, continued for a long time without any material changes, is always healthy. Acute and inflammatory fevers were in vain looked for in the cold winter of 1779-80. The dry summer of 1782, and the wet summer of 1788, were likewise uncommonly healthy, in the city of Philadelphia. These facts extend only to those diseases which depend upon the sensible qualities of the air. Diseases from miasmata and contagion, are less influenced by the uniformity of the weather. The autumn of 1780 was very sickly in Philadelphia, from the peculiar situation of the grounds in the neighbourhood, while the country was uncommonly healthy. The dry summer and autumn of 1782, were uncommonly sickly in the country, from the extensive sources of morbid exhalation, which were left by the diminution of the waters in the creeks and rivers.

VII. Diseases are often generated in one season, and produced in another. Hence we frequently observe fevers of different kinds to follow every species of the weather, which has been mentioned in the last observation.

VIII. The excessive heat in Pennsylvania, has sometimes proved fatal, to persons who have been much exposed to it. Its morbid effects discover themselves by a difficulty of breathing, a general languor, and, in some instances, by a numbness and an immobility of the extremities. The excessive cold in Pennsylvania has more frequently proved fatal, but it has been chiefly to those persons who have sought a defence from it, by large draughts of spirituous liquors. Its operation in bringing on sleepiness, previously to death, is well known. On the 5th of February 1788, many people were affected by the cold. It produced a pain in the head; and, in one instance, a sickness at the stomach, and a vomiting appeared to be the consequence of it. I have frequently observed, that a greater number of old people die, during the continuance of extreme cold and warm weather, than in the same number of days in moderate weather.

IX. May and June are usually the healthiest months in the year.

X. The influence of the winds upon health, depends very much upon the nature of the country over which they pass. Winds, which pass over mill-dams and marshes in August and September, generally carry with them the seeds of fevers.

XI. The country in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia is much more sickly than the central parts of the city, after the 20th of August.

XII. The night air is always unwholesome from the 20th of August, especially during the passive state of the system in sleep. The frequent and sudden changes of the air from heat to cold, (exclusive of its insensible qualities) render it unsafe at any time to sleep with open windows.

XIII. Valetudinarians usually enjoy the most health in Pennsylvania in the summer and winter months. The spring, in a particular manner, is very unfavourable to them.

I shall conclude the account of the influence of the climate of Pennsylvania upon the human body, with the following observations.

1. The sensations of heat and cold are influenced so much by outward circumstances, that we often mistake the degrees of them, by neglecting to use such conveniences as are calculated to obviate the effects of their excess. A native of Jamaica often complains less of the heat, and a native of Canada of the cold, in their respective countries, than they do, under certain circumstances, in Pennsylvania. Even a Pennsylvanian frequently complains less of the heat in Jamaica, and the cold in Canada, than in his native state. The reason of this is plain. In countries where heat and cold are intense and regular, the inhabitants guard themselves by accommodating their houses and dresses to each of them. The instability and short duration of excessive heat and cold in Pennsylvania, have unfortunately led its inhabitants, in many instances, to neglect adopting customs, which are used in hot and cold countries to guard against them. Where houses are built with a southern or south-western front exposure, and where other accommodations to the climate are observed in their construction, the disagreeable excesses of heat and cold are rendered much less perceptible in Pennsylvania. Perhaps the application of the principles of philosophy and taste to the construction of our houses within the last thirty or forty years, may be another reason why some old people have supposed that the degrees of heat and cold are less in Pennsylvania than they were in former years.

2. The variable nature of the climate of Pennsylvania does not render it necessarily unhealthy. Dr. Huxham has taught us, that the healthiest seasons in Great Britain have often been accompanied by the most variable weather. His words upon this subject convey a reason for the fact. "When the constitutions of the year are frequently changing, so that by the contrast, a sort of equilibrium is kept up, and health with it; and that especially if persons be careful to guard themselves well against these sudden changes."* Perhaps no climate or country is unhealthy, where men acquire from experience or tradition, the arts of accommodating themselves to it. The history of all the nations in the world, whether savage, barbarous, or civilized, previously to a mixture of their manners by an intercourse with strangers, seems to favour this opinion. The climate of China appears, in many particulars, to resemble that of Pennsylvania. The Chinese wear loose garments of different lengths, and increase or diminish the number of them, according to the frequent and sudden changes of their weather; hence they have few acute diseases amongst them. Those inhabitants of Pennsylvania, who have acquired the arts of conforming to the changes and extremes of our weather, in dress, diet, and manners, es-

cape most of those acute diseases which are occasioned by the sensible qualities of the air; and faithful inquiries and observations have proved, that they attain to as great ages as the same number of people in any part of the world.

REVOLT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE, *Continued from p. 160.*

PRINCETON, 5th January, 1781.

3 o'clock, P. M.

Sir—You will proceed with all possible despatch to Philadelphia to send up the auditors of accounts immediately, to settle the pay and depreciation of the line.

If you meet with the committee from the Governor and Council you will please forward them to this place.

Interim, I am your most obedient, humble servant,
ANT'Y. WAYNE.

MR. JOHN DONALDSON.

[On the back.]

"I think the auditors should come forward, it will have a good conciliatory effect.

Yours,

J. REED.

Hon. Mr. Morris."

[N. B. This letter was designed for the committee, but as they came over the river, I send it to you to save repetition.]

Trenton, 3 o'clock,

Jan'y. 6, 1781.

Gentlemen—Neither time nor the limits of a letter will permit my entering into a particular detail of the intelligence received from Princeton. In substance it is that the mutineers though acting by system have divisions among themselves, and such suspicions of each other as may soon lay a foundation of proper reconciliation. I am surprised to find that they entertained strong aversion to many of their former officers, and the tales they tell of severities and unobserved promises, have had a great effect on the minds of the people of the state, so that a vigorous resistance by the militia is doubtful, at least till provoked by outrage on their property, or by the troops advancing to unreasonable propositions, which they seem likely to do. I beg leave to communicate in a few words, my present idea, viz.—to hear their complaints, to promise redress to reasonable ones—to repel firmly those of a contrary kind, unless the approach of the enemy should change the face of affairs, and to get the several different claimants to advance their separate claims by separate agents as to clothing and what are the real necessities of a soldier. I shall engage liberally because these they must have to do their duty—to engage them to admit the old officers to take command if possible and to make no exceptions of pardon, but to the murderers of the deceased officers. It is my present opinion, (but this I would not have influential on the committee contrary to their own judgment) that the negotiation should be first tried on the part of the state, and if new or further concessions than I make are necessary, the committee may have the opportunity to offer them, fully confiding in the wisdom and policy of the committee on such an unhappy occasion, that they will not authorize bad examples on other lines, for I trust the liberties of America do not depend on the caprice of 1500 men, of any state.

The enemy are not yet out—that circumstance will change the face of things exceedingly—especially as the troops occasionally turn their eyes to N. York. I shall let the committee know what is the result of the afternoon's conference—I mean to go within 4 miles of Princeton this afternoon, where I have written Gen. Wayne to meet me, and to inform the troops that I am ready to hear any reasonable complaints decently offered—I shall direct my letters to Mr. Barclay, till I am otherwise requested, and am, gentlemen,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient, humble servant,

To the Committee of Congress.

JOS. REED,

* Observations on the Air and Epidemic Diseases, vol. I. p. 5

LETTER OF GOV. REED TO — PROBABLY
MR. BARCLAY.

Dear Sir.—The enclosed letter to the committee of Congress, which was unnecessary by their arrival at this place will inform you of my proceeding, till 12 o'clock. I forwarded my letter to Gen. Wayne requesting him to meet me 4 miles from Princeton at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and also to let the troops know I should be there to receive any propositions from them, and redress any injuries they had sustained, but that after the indignities offered the Marquis and Gen. St. Clair, I could not put myself in their power. The light horse who carried the letter were civilly treated by the Board of Serjeants, and permitted to deliver their letter to Gen. Wayne; whom they soon after sent for, but he refused attending them, upon which they went to him, seemed affected by the letter which was more calculated for them than for Gen. Wayne. They requested it, and promised they would make the contents known to the men, but this they did not do, whether for want of time (Gen. Wayne having limited the return of it to him in half an hour) or any other cause is not known. However, the men heard of it, and expressed a desire to hear it; but the evening advancing, and Gen. Wayne claiming a right to read it himself, it was agreed to meet early in the morning on the parade of Gen. Wayne to attend for that purpose. Every body agrees there has been a great change to day, and that they are more and more divided, which is natural after a few days enjoyment of new and unexpected power. They permitted the horsemen to return and expressed great anxiety to know whether I entertained any unkind sentiments. Some of the serjeants and men took pains to inform the gentlemen privately, that they were not fond of the business. In short, a number of favourable symptoms turned up, that I should have had great hopes, if unfortunately the enemy had not made a movement: of the effects and consequences of which I am now very doubtful. The enclosed papers will convey the whole of our intelligence on that subject, and it is indeed alarming; for the troops still profess a good disposition against the enemy, they utterly reject their former officers, except a very few; but propose to act under their serjeants, as officers: There are no signs of British gold, or of British emissaries, except a few serjeants, who have been imprudently raised from the ranks to that office. These fellows, doubtless, will do all the mischief they can, but a great majority are certainly well inclined to the country. I hope by Gen. Wayne's promise to meet me to morrow, that he is at his own liberty, but he has met with some mortifying slights. This incursion of the enemy will induce me [to] get them down here if possible, and the same reason will induce me to take them over the river if there is the least prospect of the enemy advancing: as I consider their joining the enemy as a very, indeed a most deplorable event, to be guarded against at the risque of every other consequence. They behave remarkably well at their quarters, but either refuse admission to all their officers or immediately dismiss them except Gen. Wayne and the two Colonels, who do not know whether they are prisoners or not. As the time and circumstance did not admit my proceeding in the business this evening, I returned here, but shall go up in the morning either to get them to march hither or to meet their complaints at some short distance from their guards, for it seems to be a universal opinion, that it is not prudent for me to go within their camp, and my own concur in the present situation of things. Though they take it hard I do not trust them. Every thing necessary for the equipment of a soldier, that is, shirts, shoes, overalls, hats, &c. I shall promise liberally, and in the mean time, I must beg you would collect by some means or other. By an enclosed note you will see they lay great stress upon it. I am told, some of them are very shabby; for this purpose, I have sent down Mr. Turnbull. It is really a most necessary business at present and must be attended to accordingly. To morrow will be an important day,

and if you do not hear from me by 8 o'clock Monday morning, you may conclude things are going right. If (as I doubt not) the enemy really land and advance, the militia must be called unless a perverse spirit should appear, of which the officers will judge. If I cannot get these troops to go back or propose terms, I shall, I believe, go round them and try what effect joining the Jersey militia will have. After the Pennsylvania line has brought the enemy into this state, it would be unpardonable in us not to do every thing in our power for their protection.

You will please to communicate to the President of Congress the whole or such parts of this letter as may be necessary. Having been on horseback all day, I flatter myself that my fatigue will be an excuse for not writing to him, and especially as it must be merely a repetition. I am with much esteem, Dear Sir,

Your ob't. & very
Hbb'l. Serv't.

JOS. REED.

P. S. The Pennsylvania officers are assembled at Pennington 8 miles from this.

Trenton, Jan. 6, 1781.

Past 11 o'clock at night.

—
Elizabethtown 4 Jan'y. 1781:

5 o'clock in the morning.

Dear General:—Agreeable to the permission which I received of Mr. L**** that he received of Major Fishbourne, I went over to New York and have just now returned. Yesterday about 12 o'clock, the British got the news of the unhappy disturbance in your camp. Nothing could possibly have given them so much pleasure. Every preparation is making among them to come out to make a descent on Jersey; I think South Amboy is their object. They expect those in mutiny will immediately join them. A person on whom I can rely, told me that Captain Lard was ordered to have all the flat bottomed boats ready upon the shortest notice. If they come out it will be with considerable force and may be expected within twenty four hours from this time.

Sir, I am with great personal respect,

Your humble servant,

.....

Brig. Gen. Wayne.

P. S. Dear General:—I have had the above person present and examined him; therefore, you may rely on the above intelligence. I should be very glad you would let me know how it is with you, as I have not heard nothing from you since night before last. The militia here has collected, tolerable for the time they received orders at this place.

Head Quarters, Elizabethtown, Jan. 4, 1781.

Signed, JACOB CRANE,
Lieut. Col.

A true copy.

R. BUTLER.

Memorandum. There lays in the mouth of Raritan, a sloop of war supposed to be 16 or 20 guns, a sloop thought her tender, a Virginia schooner, a galley and about 12 or 15 flat bottom boats. A schooner and a brigantine, under sail making for the fleet from N. York. The above vessels are on a line from C—— to Billop's point.

From the best accounts I can get, the view of the enemy is to cover the embarkation of the rioters in case they should take a turn towards the line. You may depend on it, that Perth Amboy will be their route and not South Amboy, as is conjectured. The country is open that way, and South Amboy is woody and the embarkation difficult on account of the flats. They cannot embark here, but at particular times of tide when they can at Perth Amboy at any time. I saw the agent yesterday and from his discourse I think they have no other object than the revolt and from the situation of the vessels I think Amboy to be the place.

TO GOVERNOR LIVINGSTON.

Dear Governor,—I have this moment received intelligence by one who may be depended on, that the enemy have this day gone down from New York to Prince's Bay, with their flat bottomed boats, got there about 2 o'clock, and their armed vessels was coming down also; the whole of the troop has marching orders on Staten Island, to have 2 pair of stockings, 2 shirts and blanket, with three days provision, a few Hessians and part of Barton's Corps is to be left, the whole supposed to go to land at South Amboy, tho' some conjecture they will land lower down shore. The enemy is much rejoiced at the unhappy news we have in the Pennsylvania camp, they have received intelligence this morning, on the island, by a man who went over from Woodbridge, that the new commandant of the Pennsylvania line would join them if he could have an opportunity. This affair has stopped the last fleet's proceeding. This from your friend and humble servant,

MOSES JACQUES, Col. Commandant.

Head-quarters Elizabethtown,
January 5, 1781—6 o'clock P. M.

Elizabethtown, January 5, 1781.

Dear Sir—I set out from this place yesterday about 11 o'clock, and proceeded immediately to New York, and arrived at that place about 5 o'clock P. M. I again left it about half after eleven o'clock at night. During my stay there, I took particular care to get the best intelligence I possibly could collect, both from my own observation and our friends. I never saw the British exert themselves so much in all my life. Notwithstanding the rain, which poured down like torrents, they did not slacken their proceedings—they were constantly employed in embarking on board vessels of about 60 or 70 tons burden, and smaller, on board of which there goes 4 or 5000 troops, their destination is for Amboy—I think they will be there to day or to night—They are in great hopes that the Pennsylvania line, will join them, in consequence of which they will use every means in their power to get them to repair to their standard, they take with them twenty pieces of cannon, 18 of which are heavy, 54 engineers carpenters go with them.

I am with great respect,

Col. Dayton.

A STRANGER.

P. S. I am almost tired to death, or I would set out again immediately—been two nights without sleep, and last night so wet that I had not a dry thread on me.

Memorandum, apparently in Governor Reed's handwriting:

"This letter is wrote by a person who has generally given good intelligence."

Brunswick, January 6, 1781,
1 o'clock, P. M.

Dear General—By intelligence this moment received from Elizabethtown, the enemy have brought a number of flat boats to Prince's bay, and some armed vessels, and that the whole of the troops on Staten Island had marching orders, with three days provisions. In case the enemy shall invade the state I shall send immediate intelligence.

I remain, with respect,

Dear Genl. your very humble servt.

NATHANIEL HEARD, B. G.

General Wayne.

Princeton, 6th January, 1781.
6 o'clock, P. M.

Dear Sir—I was honoured with yours of this day dated Trenton 12 o'clock, and communicated the contents to the sergeants. Mr. M'Clenagan and Mr. Nisbet will inform you how matters are—to-morrow morning will probably produce a change of sentiment. You will

be safe this night at the *place mentioned*—I will see you in the morning. Interim I am with much esteem,
Yr. most obed. humb. servt.

ANT'Y. WAYNE.

His Excellency Gov. Reed.

In Gov. Reed's writing—N. B. The place mentioned in this letter was Pennington—but I did not think it proper to go there for obvious reasons.

Princeton, Jan'y. 6, 1781.

His Excellency Joseph Reed,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

Gen. Wayne having communicated to the committee of sergeants convened at his request to represent the grievances of the Pennsylvania Line, the purport of your Excellency's letter of the evening of this instant signifying some doubt of your safety in meeting him in Princeton—but Yr. Excellency need not be in the least afraid or apprehensive of any irregularities or ill treatment that the whole line would be very happy how expedient yr. Excellency would be in settling this unhappy affair.

We are Yr. Excellencies most obedt. most
Humbt. Servts.

[Signed in conjunction.]

WM. BOUZAR, Sec'y.

Sir—Those articles of Cloathing which you mentioned yesterday to our board would tend to a great pacification if you would procure them as early as possible as the men in general is in great want and profound necessity for the same, and therefore should be glad how soon you could send us answer in how short time you can procure them.

Signed by the Board,

WM. BOUZAR, Sec'y.

Genl. WAYNE—January 6, 1781.

Head quarters, Princeton,
6th Jan'y. 1781.

When Gen. Wayne is assured that the terms offered by him on the 4th instant will be complied with on the part of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Penns'a. Line, he will take the proper measures to procure an immediate and full supply of shirts, shoes, socks, and overalls.

Bristol, January 6, 1781.

Sir—The Committee of Congress being informed that the troops are about to march to Trenton this night have concluded to remain at this place until they receive some intelligence from your Excellency; should you think it best we will set off immediately on the return of this express, or should it appear most advisable we will remain here till we receive further information from his Excellency.

I have the honour to be most respectfully
Your Excellency's most obed. servt.

By order of the Committee,

JNO. SULLIVAN.

His Excellency President Reed.

Letter prepared for Genl. Wayne, but not sent, he meeting me on the road.

Trenton, Jan'y. 7, 1781.
7 o'clock, A. M.

Dear General—I received your favour of yesterday by Messrs. M'Clenachan and Nesbitt, and finding from circumstances it was impracticable to see you last night or any of the persons I expected, I returned to this place for the sake of accommodation—Upon considering our affairs I have thought it advisable to get the troops to march to this place as soon as circumstances will admit—My reasons are these—first, The commissars. informs me the provisions are nearly exhausted, and the men have hitherto behaved so well to the inhabitants,

that it would be a pity to drive the troops to the necessity of distressing them, when at this place they may be otherwise supplied. Secondly, they will find this town more convenient to receive the clothing, which is prepared in Philada. and will come up by water. Thirdly, They will be nearer to Congress to whom it may be necessary to apply in the course of the business, as the whole continental army will be affected by the measures which may be taken in consequence of this unhappy event. Fourthly, I am persuaded the Penns'a. Line have the honour of the state too much at heart to request their President to attend them, when convenience and propriety will make it better on all other accounts, they should come here, and in this case I should be able to be nearer to them than at present—I have received a letter from Mr. Bouzar who signs as secretary but does not say to whom, but as it is probable you can convey my sentiments to him I would wish you to inform him and the persons with whom he acts in conjunction, that it is rather a regard to my own station which prevents my going into Princeton than any distrust of them either on the score of safety or good treatment. But as it is certain that however just their complaints may be, the power now assumed is in opposition to the authority of the country, it would I fear give offence to the people of the state if I should even pass their guards. To prevent any doubt on my part I have only brought up a few of the Pennsylvania Light Horse to serve as expresses and for intelligence, but far be it from me but in the last necessity to ask their service against these our brethren—if they were a more effective force than they are. You know my Dear General, that I have ever been a soldier's friend, that I have used all my influence to procure them comforts of all kinds, and that they really have been more attended to than the troops of any other state, which I am sure they will acknowledge—if we have not done better it is owing to a want of means. We hourly expect great supplies from Europe, which would make them easy on the score of clothing, and which I do not think they will ever want again—Tho' I must lament the unfortunate occasion, I shall with great pleasure hearken to well founded complaints, and concur in any reasonable plan to accommodate matters to general satisfaction.

I am, dear sir,

Your obedient, humble servant,

JOS. REED.

P. S. You will be so good as to communicate to the Troops my desire that they would proceed to Trenton as soon as circumstances will admit.

January 7, 1780 [81] Daniel Hunt.

Prepared but not sent as
Gen. Wayne come before it.

Dear General—I received your letter last evening giving our expectations of meeting you this day. But not hearing from you, I have sent again to know whether I may expect you and when and whether any persons on the part of the troops will make known their complaints, which will most certainly be redressed on every reasonable point: and when any doubt arises the construction to be in favor of the soldier. The proposals made by them on the 4th inst. seem to form a reasonable ground of accommodation. The 4th article has been hastily drawn, their own experience will convince them, of the necessity of some alteration. It will be necessary also to distinguish those who have freely enlisted for the war, otherwise all contract is at an end, and where they are requesting an allowance for depreciation agreeable to contract, they certainly will not vindicate a breach of contract. We will also agree, upon some equitable mode of determining who are so enlisted, which may be done by three persons agreed for that purpose. But this will not exclude those from a gratuity proportioned to their services. They may depend upon every just and reasonable allowance, and I hope they have too much honor and spirit to tarnish their former good con-

duct by asking unreasonable things or those which are impracticable. Their honorable and patriotic conduct this morning will be ever remembered and suitably rewarded if nothing unfavorable to their country should happen. Should they refuse to serve their country at this time, it will be an eternal reproach to the state to which they belong and to which they have done so much honor by their bravery; and they must acknowledge that when they compare the conduct of the state to them with that of most other states, they have been better provided than others. Those who after being discharged choose to re-enlist will be kindly received, but they will be at their liberty to do it or not. If they choose to engage again, they will be allowed furlows to see their friends when the circumstances of the army will admit. The arrear of pay, depreciation, clothing, &c. I mentioned in my former letter, these will be taken care of immediately. Should they take any rash step after this, all the world will condemn them and they will condemn themselves; for America will not be lost, if they decline their assistance to save her.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your ob't hbbl. serv't.

JOS. REED.

Copy of the Propositions sent to the Pennsylvania Line by General Clinton, Jan. 7, 1781.

It having been reported at New York that the Pennsylvania troops and others having been defrauded by Congress of their pay, clothing and provisions, and assembled for a redress of their grievances, and also that notwithstanding the terms of their enlistments are expired they have been forcibly detained in the service where they have suffered every kind of misery and oppression—They are now offered to be taken under the protection of the British government to have their rights restored, a free pardon for all former offences and that pay due to them from Congress faithfully paid to them without any expectation of military service except it may be voluntary upon laying down their arms and returning to their allegiance, for if they will send commissioners to Amboy, they will there be met by people empowered to treat with them and faith shall be pledged for their security.

It is recommended to them for their own safety to move behind South River, and whenever they request it, a body of British troops shall protect them. It is needless to point out the inability as well as want of inclination in Congress to relieve them or to tell them the severities that will be used by the rebel leaders towards them. Should they think of returning to their former servitude, it will be proved to the commissioners they choose to send that the authority from whence this comes is sufficient to insure the performance of the above proposals.

To the person appointed by the Pennsylvania Line to lead them in the present struggle for their liberty and rights.

(Copy.)

Dear Sir—I have just time to inform you, that the troops have rejected with disdain the proposition made by Sir Harry Clinton to join his army—that I came here this morning and have had the pleasure of meeting Gen. Wayne, Col. Stewart and Col. Moylan who have been permitted freely to come to me at this place and make such a report of the temper of the men as induces me to go among them. They express great anxiety for it and requested the gentlemen in case I consented to come to let them know, that they might turn out the line and shew all possible respect. These circumstances have changed my resolution of not trusting them, but I think they will warrant the risque—the consequences of their defection to the enemy are so great and alarming that I think nothing ought be left unattempted to improve a good disposition. I have but one life and my country

has the first claim for it. I therefore go with the cheerfulness which attends performing a necessary though not a pleasant duty. With my best regards to the gentlemen of the council and respectful compliments to the President of Congress with whom I doubt not you communicate. I remain, Dear Sir,

Your ob't & very hbbl. serv't.

JOS. REED.

D. Hunts—Maidenhead,
four miles from Princeton,
Jan. 7, 1781.

P. S. I propose to come out of town again this evening.

(To be Continued.)

THE THIRD FRAME OF GOVERNMENT.

For the reasons which rendered it necessary and bro't it into existence, see Ebeling's history. Register, vol. i. p. 373.

The Frame of Government of the Province of Pennsylvania, and the Territories thereunto belonging; passed by Gov. Markham, Nov. 7, 1696.

Whereas, the late King Charles the II. in the three and thirtieth year of his reign, by letters patent under the great seal of England, did, for the considerations therein mentioned, grant unto William Penn, his heirs and assigns, forever, this colony or tract of land, thereby erecting the same into a province, called Pennsylvania, and constituting him, the said William Penn, absolute proprietary thereof, vesting him, his deputies and lieutenants, with divers great powers, pre-eminences, royalties, jurisdictions, and authorities, necessary for the well-being and good government of the said province. And whereas the late Duke of York and Albany, &c. for valuable considerations, did grant unto the said William Penn, his heirs and assigns, all that tract of land, which hath been cast or divided into three counties, now called New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, together with all royalties, franchises, duties, jurisdictions, liberties and privileges thereto belonging; which last mentioned tract being intended as a beneficial and requisite addition to the territory of the said proprietary, he the said proprietary and governor, at the request of the freemen of the said three counties, by their deputies, in assembly met, with the representatives of the freemen of the said province, at Chester, alias Upland, on the sixth day of the tenth month, 1682, did (with the advice and consent of the members of the said assembly) enact, That the said three counties should be annexed to the province of Pennsylvania, as the proper territories thereof: and whereas King William, and the late Queen Mary, over England, &c. by their letters patent, and commission, under the great seal of England, dated the twenty first day of October, in the fourth year of their reign, having (for the reasons therein mentioned) taken the government of this said province, and territories, into their hands, and under their care and protection, did think fit to constitute Benjamin Fletcher, Governor of New York, to be their captain general and governor-in-chief, over this province and country. And whereas, also the said King and Queen afterwards, by their letters patent, under the great seal of England, dated the 20th day of August, in the sixth year of their reign, have thought fit, upon the humble application of the said William Penn, to restore him to the administration of the government of the said province and territories, and that so much of their said commission as did constitute the said Benjamin Fletcher, their captain general, and governor-in-chief of the said province of Pennsylvania, county of New Castle, and the territories and tracts of land depending thereupon, in America, together with all the powers and authorities thereby granted for the ruling and governing their said province and country, should, from the publication of the said last recited letters patent, cease, determine, and become void; and ac-

cordingly the same are hereby declared void: whereupon the said William Penn did commissionate his kinsman, William Markham, governor under him, with directions to act according to the known laws and usages of this government.

Now, forasmuch as the former frame of government, modelled by act of settlement, and charter of liberties, is not deemed in all respects suitably accommodated to our present circumstances, therefore it is unanimously desired that it may be enacted. And be it enacted by the governor aforesaid, with the advice and consent of the representatives of the freemen of the said province and territories, in assembly met, and by the authority of the same, that this government shall, from time to time, consist of the Governor, or his Deputy or Deputies, and the freemen of the said province, and territories thereof, in form of a council, and assembly; which council, and assembly, shall be men of most note for virtue, wisdom and ability; and shall, from and after the tenth day of the first month next, consist of two persons out of each of the counties of this government, to serve as the people's representatives in council; and of four persons out of each of the said counties, to serve as their representatives in assembly; for the electing of which representatives it shall and may be lawful to and for all the freemen of this province, and territories aforesaid, to meet together on the tenth day of the first month, yearly hereafter, in the most convenient and usual place for election within the respective counties, then and there to choose their said representatives as aforesaid, who shall meet on the tenth day of the third month yearly, in the capital town of the said province, unless the governor and council shall think fit to appoint another place.

And, to the end it may known who those are, that, in this province or territories, have right of, or be deemed freemen, to choose or be chosen, to serve in council and assembly as aforesaid, Be it enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that no inhabitant of this province or territories, shall have right of electing, or being elected as aforesaid, unless they be free denizens of this government, and are of the age of twenty one years or upwards, and have fifty acres of land, ten acres whereof being seated and cleared, or be otherwise worth fifty pounds, lawful money of this government, clear estate, and have been resident within this government for the space of two years next before such election.

And whereas, divers persons within this government, cannot, for conscience sake, take an oath, upon any account whatsoever, Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all and every such person and persons, being at any time hereafter required upon any lawful occasion to give evidence, or take an oath, in any case whatsoever, shall, instead of swearing, be permitted to make his or their solemn affirmation, attest, or declaration, which shall be adjudged, and is hereby enacted and declared to be of the same force and effect, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, as if they had taken an oath; and in case any such person or persons shall be lawfully convicted of having wilfully and corruptly affirmed or declared any matter or thing, upon such solemn affirmation or attest, shall incur the same penalties and forfeitures, as by the laws and statutes of England are provided, against persons convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all persons who shall be hereafter either elected to serve in council, and assembly, or commissioned or appointed to be judges, justices, masters of the rolls, sheriffs, coroners, and all other officers of state and trust, within this government, who shall conscientiously scruple to take an oath, but, when lawfully required, will make and subscribe the declaration and profession of their Christian belief, according to the late act of parliament, made in the first year of King William, and the late Queen Mary, entitled, An act for exempting their majesties Protestant subjects, dissenting from the Church

of England, from the penalties of certain laws, shall be adjudged, and are hereby declared to be qualified to act in their said respective offices and places, and thereupon the several officers herein mentioned, shall, instead of an oath, make their solemn affirmation or declaration, in manner and form following: that is to say;

The form of judges and justices attest, shall be in these words, viz: 'Thou shalt solemnly promise, that as judge or justice, according to the governor's commission to thee directed, thou shalt do equal right to the poor and rich, to the best of thy knowledge and power, according to law, and after the usages and constitutions of this government, thou shalt not be of council of any matter or cause depending before thee, but shalt well and truly do thy office in every respect, according to the best of thy understanding.'

The form of the attests to be taken by the masters of the rolls, secretaries, clerks, and such like officers, shall be thus, viz:

Thou shalt well and faithfully execute the office of, &c. according to the best of thy skill and knowledge; taking such fees only, as thou ought to receive by the laws of this government.

The form of the sheriffs, and coroners attest, shall be in these words, viz.

Thou shalt solemnly promise, that thou wilt well and truly serve the King, and Governor, in the office of the sheriff (or coroner) of the county of, &c. and preserve the King and Governor's rights, as far forth as thou can or may; thou shalt truly serve, and return, all the writs and precepts to thee directed; thou shalt take no bailiff, nor deputy, but such as thou wilt answer for; thou shalt receive no writs, except from such judges and justices, who by the laws of this government, have authority to issue and direct writs unto thee; and thou shalt diligently and truly do and accomplish all things appertaining to thy office, after the best of thy wit and power, both for the king and governor's profit, and good of the inhabitants within the said county, taking such fees only, as thou ought to take by the laws of this government, and not otherwise.

The form of a constable's attest shall be this, viz:

Thou shalt solemnly promise, well and duly, according to the best of thy understanding, to execute the office of a constable, for the town (or county of) P. for this ensuing year, or until another be attested in thy room, or thou shalt be legally discharged thereof.

The form of the grand inquest's attest, shall be in these words, viz:

Thou shalt diligently enquire, and true presentment make, of all such matters and things, as shall be given thee in charge, or come to thy knowledge, touching this present service, the king's counsel, thy fellows, and thy own, thou shalt keep secret, and in all things thou shalt present the truth, and nothing but the truth, to the best of thy knowledge.

This being given to the foreman, the rest of the inquest shall be attested thus, by three at a time, viz.

The same attestation that your foreman hath taken on his part, you will well and truly keep on your parts.

The form of the attest to be given to the traverse jury, by four at a time, shall be thus, viz.

You solemnly promise that you will well and truly try the issue of traverse between the Lord the King, and A. B. whom you have in charge, according to your evidence.

In civil causes thus, viz.

You solemnly promise, that you will well and truly try the issue between A. B. plaintiff, and C. D. defendant, according to your evidence.

Provided always, and it is hereby intended, that no person shall be by this act excused from swearing, who, by the acts of parliament for trade and navigation, are, or shall be, required to take an oath.

And, that elections may not be corruptly managed, on which the good of the government so much depends, Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all

elections of the said representatives shall be free and voluntary, and that the electors who shall receive any reward or gift for giving his vote, shall forfeit his right to elect for that year; and such person or persons as shall give or promise any such reward to be elected, or that shall offer to serve for nothing, or for less wages than the law prescribes, shall be thereby rendered incapable to serve in council or assembly, for that year; and the representatives so chosen, either for council or assembly, shall yield their attendance accordingly, and be the sole judges of the regularity or irregularity of the elections of their respective members: And if any person or persons, chosen to serve in council or assembly, shall be wilfully absent from the service he or they are so chosen to attend, or be deceased, or rendered incapable, then, and in all such cases, it shall be lawful for the governor, within ten days after knowledge of the same, to issue forth a writ to the sheriff of the county, for which the said person or persons were chosen, immediately to summons the freemen of the same to elect another member in the room of such absent, deceased, or incapable person or persons; and in case any sheriff shall misbehave himself, in the management of any of the said elections, he shall be punished accordingly, at the discretion of the governor and council for the time being.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that every member now chosen, or hereafter to be chosen, by the freemen as aforesaid, to serve in council, and the speaker of the assembly, shall be allowed five shillings, by the day, during his and their attendance; and every member of assembly shall be allowed four shillings by the day, during his attendance on the service of the assembly; and that every member of council, and assembly, shall be allowed towards their travelling charges, after the rate of two pence each mile, both going to, and coming from, the place where the council, and assembly, is or shall be held; all which sums shall be paid yearly out of the county levies, by the county receivers respectively.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Governor or his Deputy shall always preside in the Council, and that he shall at no time perform any public act of state whatsoever, that shall or may relate unto the Justice, Treasury, or Trade of the Province, and Territories, but by and with the advice and consent of the council thereof, or major part of them that shall be present.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all the Sheriffs, and Clerks, of the respective counties of the said Province, and Territories, who are, or shall be, commissioned, shall give good and sufficient security to the Governors, for answering the king, and his people, in matters relating to the said offices respectively.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Council, in all matters of moment, as about erecting Courts of Justice, sitting in judgment upon persons impeached, and upon bills and other matters, that may be from time to time presented by the Assembly, not less than two thirds shall make a quorum; and that the consent and approbation of the majority of that quorum shall be had in all such cases and matters of moment; and that in cases of less moment, not less than one third of the whole shall make a quorum, the majority of which shall and may always determine in all such matters of lesser moment as are not above specified: And in case the Governor's power shall hereafter happen to be in the Council, a President shall then be chosen out of themselves, by two thirds, or the major part of them; which President shall therein preside.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Governor and Council, shall take care that all the laws, statutes, and ordinances, which shall at any time be made within the said Province, and Territories, be duly and diligently executed.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That

the Governor and Council, shall at all times have the care of the peace of this Province, and Territories thereof, and that nothing be, by any persons, attempted to the subversion of this *frame of government*.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Governor, and Council, for the time being, shall, at all times, settle and order the situation of all cities, and market towns, modelling therein all public buildings, streets, and market places, and shall appoint all public landing places, of the towns of this Province and Territories: And if any man's property shall be judged by the Governor, and Council, to be commodious for such landing place, in the said towns, and that the same be by them appointed as such, that the owner shall have such reasonable satisfaction given him for the same as the Governor and Council shall see meet, to be paid by the said respective towns.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Governor and Council shall, at all times, have power to inspect the management of the public treasury, and punish those who shall convert any part thereof to any other use than what hath been agreed upon by the Governor, Council, and Assembly.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Governor and Council shall erect and order all public houses, and encourage and reward the authors of useful sciences, and laudable inventions in the said Province, and Territories thereof.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Governor, and Council, shall from time to time have the care of the management of all public affairs, relating to the peace, safety, justice, treasury, trade, and improvement of the Province, and Territories, and to the good education of youth, and sobriety of the manners of the inhabitants therein, as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the representatives of the freemen, when met in Assembly, shall have power to prepare and propose to the Governor and Council, all such bills as they, or the major part of them, shall at any time see needful to be passed into laws within the said Province and Territories.

Provided always, That nothing herein contained shall debar the Governor and Council from recommending to the Assembly, all such bills as they shall think fit to be passed into laws; and that the Council and Assembly may, upon occasion, confer together in committees, when desired, all which said proposed and prepared bills or such of them as the Governor, with the advice of the Council, shall in open Assembly, declare his assent unto, shall be the laws of this Province, and Territories thereof, and published accordingly, with this style, "By the Governor, with the assent and approbation of the Freemen in General Assembly met;" a true transcript or duplicate thereof shall be transmitted to the king's privy council, for the time being according to the late king's letters patent.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Assembly shall sit upon their own adjournments, and committees, and continue in order to prepare and propose bills, redress grievances, and impeach criminals, or such persons as they shall think fit to be there impeached until the Governor and Council for the time being, shall dismiss them; which Assembly shall, notwithstanding such dismissal, be capable of assembling together, upon summons of the Governor and Council, at any time during that year, two thirds of which Assembly, in all cases, shall make a quorum.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all elections of representatives for Council, and Assembly, and all questions to be determined by them, shall be by the major part of votes.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That as oft as any days of the month mentioned in any article of this act, shall fall on the first day of the week, commonly called the Lord's Day, the business appoint-

ed for that day, shall be deferred till the next day, unless in cases of emergency.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any alien, who is or shall be a purchaser of lands, or who doth or shall inhabit in this province, or Territories thereof, shall decease at any time before he can well be denized, his right and interest therein shall notwithstanding descend to his wife and children, or other his relations, be he testate or intestate, according to the laws of this Province and Territories thereof, in such cases provided, in as free and ample manner, to all intents and purposes, as if the said alien had been denized.

And that the people may be accommodated with such food and sustenance as God in his providence hath freely afforded, Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the inhabitants of this Province, and Territories thereof, shall have liberty to fish, and hunt, upon the lands they hold, or all other lands therein, not inclosed, and to fish in all waters in the said lands, and in all rivers and rivulets, in and belonging to this Province, and Territories thereof, with liberty to draw his or their fish upon any man's lands, so as it be not to the detriment or annoyance of the owner thereof, except such lands as do lie upon inland rivulets, that are not boatable, or which hereafter may be erected into manors.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all inhabitants of this Province, and Territories, whether purchasers or others, and every one of them, shall have full and quiet enjoyment of their respective lands and tenements, to which they have any lawful or equitable claim, saving only such rents and services for the same, as are, or customarily ought to be, reserved to the lord or lords of the fee thereof, respectively.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no act, law, or ordinance whatsoever, shall, at any time hereafter, be made or done, by the Governor of this Province, and Territories thereunto belonging, or by the Freemen in Council or Assembly, to alter, change, or diminish the form and effect of this act, or any part or clause thereof, contrary to the true intent and meaning thereof, without the consent of the Governor, for the time being, and six parts of seven of the said Freemen, in Council and Assembly met. This act to continue and be in force, until the said Proprietary shall signify his pleasure to the contrary, by some instrument, under his hand and seal, in that behalf.

Provided always, and it is hereby enacted, That neither this act, nor any other act or acts whatsoever, shall preclude or debar the inhabitants of this Province, and Territories, from claiming, having, and enjoying, any of the rights, privileges, and immunities, which the said Proprietary, for himself, his heirs and assigns, did formerly grant, or which of right belong unto them the said inhabitants, by virtue of any law, charter, or grants whatsoever, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

The law for ratifying and confirming the Acts and Proceedings of the Assembly, in 1696; passed by William Markham, May, 1697.

Whereas divers persons within this government have expressed their dissatisfaction, both with the proceeding, and dissolution of the Council, and Assembly, in October 1696, insisting that their charteral rights were given away thereby, and that all the laws passed the last Assembly are void, and of no force, with such like objections. that are made use of to obstruct the proceedings of this Assembly, as also to amuse the people, and bring the government into confusion: Now forasmuch as it is sufficiently apparent, that by the act passed at the said last Assembly, intituled, The Frame of the Government of the Province of Pennsylvania, and the Territories thereunto belonging, provision is made against such dissolution of Council and Assembly, as is complained of; and that our charteral rights are so far from being taken away, or given away, that they are effec-

tually asserted, with sufficient salvos, to preserve the people's just rights and claims to all and every the privileges and immunities, granted them by any charter, or other grant from the proprietary, in case he should disapprove of the said Frame of Government.

Therefore for removing and preventing all further doubts, scruples, and disputes, concerning the meeting, sitting, and proceedings of this present General Assembly, Be it enacted and declared, and it is declared and enacted by the Governor, and representatives of the freemen of the said Province, and Territories, in Council and Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the Governor, and Freemen, of the said Province, and Territories, met at Philadelphia, on the tenth day of the Third Month, 1697, and now sitting in General Assembly, are the Council and Assembly of the said Province of Pennsylvania, and Territories thereunto belonging, and shall be, and are hereby declared, enacted, and adjudged so to be, to all intents, constructions, and purposes whatsoever, as if this General Assembly had been elected according to the rotation of liberties, before Colonel Fletcher came to the administration of this government, and as if this present Council and Assembly had consisted of the numbers, and had met on the days in the said charter, and former act of settlement, limited and appointed.

And it is further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Frame of Government, and all other the acts and laws made and passed at the said last Assembly, held here in October, and November, 1696, as also all other laws formerly enacted, and now in force, and not by this General Assembly altered or repealed, are hereby declared and enacted to stand and remain in full force, and be reputed, observed, adjudged and taken as the laws of this government, any law, charter, or usage to the contrary, in any wise notwithstanding.

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND CHARACTER

OF JOHN BLAIR LINN—By Charles B. Brown, Esq.

John Blair Linn was descended from ancestors who originally came from the British islands. They appear to have been emigrants at an early period, and to have given their descendants as just a claim to the title of American, as the nature of things will allow any civilized inhabitant of the United States to acquire.

His name bears testimony to the paternal and maternal stock from which he sprung. His great-grandfather, William Linn, was an emigrant from Ireland, who settled land in the wilderness of Pennsylvania, and whose eldest son, William, was the father of a numerous family.

The father of John Blair Linn received a careful education, which his family enabled him to complete at the college at Princeton. He was trained to the ministry, in the Presbyterian church, and married, at an early age, Rebecca Blair, third daughter of the Rev. John Blair. Her brother and uncle were likewise clergymen, and the family were eminently distinguished by their knowledge and piety.

Their eldest son, John Blair Linn, was born in Shippenburg, in Pennsylvania, March 14, 1777, at no great distance from the spot at which his father first drew breath, and where his great-grandfather first established his residence in the new world. The humble dwelling which was first erected in the forest, still existed, at a small distance from that town, and continued for a considerable time after this, to be inhabited by his great-grandfather, who lived upwards of a hundred years.

It is impossible for his survivors to recount the earliest incidents of his life; to trace the first indications of future character and genius; or enumerate the little adventures and connexions of his childhood. The juvenile stages of our moral and intellectual progress, which are in all cases entertaining and instructive, are so, in a particular manner, when they relate to eminent persons. The authentic memorials of any man's life and character,

are only to be found in his own narrative compared with the observations of others. In the present case, Mr. Linn's modesty prevented him from being his own historian, and peculiar circumstances occasioned his early life to pass over without much observation from others. We cannot any longer profit by his own recollections: the hand is now cold, and the tongue silent, which were best qualified to gratify the curiosity of love or veneration. We only know that he acquired the rudiments of knowledge at an age somewhat earlier than is customary. He was initiated into the Latin language while yet a child, and evinced very early a strong attachment to books. On his father's removal to New York, when John was only nine years old, he enjoyed new opportunities of improvement; under several respectable teachers. The happiest period of his life, however, in his own opinion, consisted of two or three years which he spent at a place of education at Flatbush, in Long island. He was in his thirteenth year when he left this seminary for New York, where, as Columbia College, his education was completed.

Fortunate is that man who has spent any part of his early years at a country school. In youth, every object possesses the charms of novelty; care and disease have as yet made no inroads on the heart, nor stained that pure and bright medium, through which the external world makes its way to the fancy. The noise, the filth, the dull sights and unwholesome exhalations of a city are, in consequence of this enchantment, ever new and delightful to the youthful heart; but how much is this pleasure heightened, when the objects presented to view, and by which we are surrounded, are in themselves agreeable! There is something in the refreshing smells, the green, the quiet, the boundless prospects of the country, congenial to the temper of human beings at all ages; but these possess ineffable charms at that age, when the joints are firm and elastic, when the pulse beats cheerily, and no dark omens or melancholy retrospects invade the imagination. To roam through a wood with gay companions, to search the thicket for blackberries, to bathe in the clear running brook, are pleasures which fill the memory with delicious images, and are frequently called up to afford a little respite to the heart from the evils of our subsequent experience.

Dr. Linn was indebted to nature for a healthful rather than a robust constitution. He was a stranger to disease till after he had reached manhood, and of that constitutional vivacity which mere health confers, he possessed a very large share. His fancy was alive to the beauties of nature, and he experienced none of those little vexations and crosses, which some lads are doomed to suffer, through the malice of school-fellows, the tyranny of ushers, and the avarice of housekeepers. Hence, in the latter part of his life, no recollections were so agreeable as those of the time he passed at Flatbush, when he revelled in the full enjoyment of health, and its attendant cheerfulness. They formed a vivid contrast to that joyless and dreary state to which disease afterwards reduced him.

He was near fourteen years of age when he returned home and went to college. He now entered on a scene widely different, in all respects, from that to which he had been previously accustomed: a new system of scholastic discipline, a new circle of associates, the sensations and views incident to persons on the eve of manhood.

The ensuing four years were active and important ones. The moral and intellectual dispositions, which men may possibly bring into the world with them, become fixed and settled, and receive their final direction at this age. When the appetites are vigorous, the senses keen, and the conduct regulated by temper and passion, rather than by prudence and experience, we are most alive to all impressions, and generally take that path which we pursue for the rest of our days. It was during this period that Mr. Linn's taste was formed; and though his moral and professional views underwent considerable changes afterwards, the

literary inclinations which he now imbibed, or unfolded, continued to adhere to him for the rest of his life.

His genius now evinced a powerful tendency to poetry and criticism. What are called the fine writers of the age, and especially the poets, became his darling study. In a youthful breast, the glow of admiration is soon followed by the zeal to imitate; and he not only composed several pieces, both in prose and verse, but procured the publication of some of them in a distinct volume, before his seventeenth year. These performances possess no small merit, if we may judge of them by comparison with the youth and inexperience of the writer. They manifest considerable reading, a remarkably improved taste, and talents which only wanted the discipline and knowledge of age to make them illustrious.

In a city where there is an established theatre, a young man, smitten with a passion for letters, can scarcely fail of becoming an assiduous frequenter of its exhibitions. Plays form a large portion of the fashionable literature of a refined nation. The highest powers of invention are displayed in the walks of dramatic poetry; and what the young enthusiast devours in his closet, he hastens with unspeakable eagerness to behold invested with the charms of life and action on the stage. At that period some performers of merit had been recently imported from Europe, the theatre was, in an eminent degree, a popular amusement, and Mr. Linn was at that age when the enchantment of such exhibitions is greatest. The theatre, accordingly became his chief passion.

To austere and scrupulous minds the theatre is highly obnoxious, not only as hurtful in itself, but as seducing unwary youth into collateral vices and undue expenses. On this account, such establishments are certainly liable to much censure. Whether reasonably or not, mankind have always annexed some disrepute to the profession of an actor, and hence no one will give himself to that profession, who cherishes in himself any lively regard for reputation. The odium with which any profession is loaded, even though originally groundless, has an unfortunate tendency to create an excuse for itself in the principles and manners of those who adopt it. To make men vicious, little more is necessary than to treat them as if they were so.

The example of Mr. Linn, however, may lead us to distinguish between that admiration for the drama, which leads some persons to the theatre, and those dissolute and idle habits, by which the attendance of others is produced, and which evince a taste for the life and manners of the actor, rather than a passion for excellent acting. The moral conduct of this youth was at all times irreproachable; and the impression made upon his fancy, by the great masters of the drama, seems to have contributed to his security from low tastes and vicious pleasures, rather than to have laid him open to their influence.

When his academical career was finished, he was 18 years of age; and it being necessary to adopt some profession, his choice, and that of his family, fell upon the law. The law leads more directly and effectually to honour, power and profit, in America, than any of what are termed the liberal professions. As we are strangers to all hereditary distinctions, the road to eminence is open to all; and while the practice of the law is extremely lucrative, it tends to bring forth talents and industry into public notice, and to recommend men to offices of profit and honour. A young man who, though meanly descended, shows some marks of genius, and has received some degree of education beyond that of mere reading and writing his native tongue, seldom thinks of pursuing any mechanical trade, and if he has some ambition, he is generally educated to the bar. He is thus placed in the direct road of that profit and honour, which waits on political popularity, and may put in his claim, with more success than the followers of any other calling, for a seat in the national councils, and for any official station. The children of persons who are raised above others, by their riches or station, are, of

course, whether qualified or not, destined to a liberal profession, and the law is generally preferred, because it affords the best means of building up a name or a fortune. Mr. Linn was probably influenced in his choice of this path, more because it was honourable and lucrative, than because it was particularly suited to gratify any favourite taste. He does not appear, therefore, to have applied with much assiduity or zeal to his new pursuit: his favourite authors continued to engage most of his attention; and his attachment to poetry acquired new force, by the contrast which the splendid visions of Shakspeare and Tasso bore to the naked abstractions and tormenting subtleties of Blackstone and Coke.

He was placed under the direction of Alexander Hamilton, who was a friend of his father, and who took upon himself, with ardour, the care of perfecting the studies and promoting the fortunes of the son. Instead, however, of becoming enamoured of the glory, excellence, or usefulness that environ the names of Murray and of Erskine, Mr. Linn regarded the legal science every day with new indifference or disgust, which, at the end of the first year, induced him to relinquish the profession altogether.

Before this event took place, he had ventured to produce a dramatic composition, called *Bourville Castle*, on the stage. This performance was one of the many dramatic works he had previously concerted, but the only one which was ever performed on the stage. Its success was such as had been sufficient to have fixed the literary destiny of some minds. But his dramatic career was scarcely commenced, when it was entirely relinquished. His passion for theatrical amusements yielded place to affections of a more serious and beneficial nature; and those religious impressions, by which, from his earliest infancy, his mind had been occasionally visited, about this time assumed a permanent dominion over him. After much deliberation, he determined to devote his future life to service in the church.

Such a decision, in a youthful and ardent mind, could only flow from deep convictions of duty. The heavy obligations which every clergyman incurs, the extraordinary claims which are made upon him, not only as a teacher of virtue and religion, but as a living example of their influence, form, to a conscientious mind, the most arduous circumstances of this profession. Considered as a calling, by which a subsistence is to be obtained, and a family reared, its disadvantages are very numerous. He is entirely precluded from any collateral and lucrative application of his time or talents, not only by the constant pressure of his clerical duties, but by the general sense of decorum; while the stipend he receives from the church is in many cases inadequate to decent subsistence, and in no case does it more than answer the current necessities and demands of a family. The clergyman deprives himself of all means of providing for the establishment of his children in trade or in marriage, or even for the period of age or infirmity in himself, by embracing a profession which, in many cases, appears to have a tendency to impair his health, and to shorten the duration of his life.

In Mr. Linn's case, these sacrifices were greater than ordinary. There were many circumstances to inspire his generous mind with unusual and commendable solicitude for the acquisition of fortune, and his new engagements were incompatible with those pursuits, which had hitherto formed his chief passion, and engrossed the greater portion of his time. Such, however, was the strength of his mind, and the force of his religious impressions, that not only the prospects of power and riches, but the more bewitching promises of dramatic popularity, were renounced with little hesitation or reluctance.

New York was, in some respects, an eligible place for prosecuting theological as well as legal studies, but Mr. Linn weighed its disadvantages and benefits with too impartial a hand to allow himself to remain there.—Along with his former habits and pursuits, he perceived

the necessity of relinquishing many of his former companions, and abandoning the scenes to which he had been accustomed to resort. His prudence directed him to withdraw as much as possible from the busy and luxurious world, and to put far away all those objects which were calculated to divert him from the object to which he had deliberately devoted his future life.

With these views he left New York, and retired to Schenectady. He there put himself under the care of Dr. Romeyn, a professor of theology in the Reformed Dutch Church. His zeal and resolution appear to have continually increased in favour of his new pursuit. Experience, indeed, gradually unfolded difficulties of which he had not been at first aware. The importance and arduousness of the part which he had assigned himself became daily more apparent, but these discoveries diminished not his zeal, though they somewhat appalled his courage. In a letter to his father, written during his probation, and after a short visit to his family, he says, "When I was in New York, I saw more clearly than I had ever yet seen, the road of preferment which I have forsaken. I saw more clearly than ever, that worldly friendship and favour follow the footsteps of pomp and ambition. I hope, however, never to have cause to regret the choice I have made. I hope to see more and more the little worth of earthly things, and the infinite importance of those which are eternal. As I have no treasures on earth, may I lay up treasures in heaven."

The disgust which I contracted for the law, might perhaps chiefly arise from a sickly and over delicate taste. The pages of Coke and Blackstone contained, to my apprehension, nothing but horrid jargon. The language of the science was discord, and its methods the perfection of confusion to me; and this, whether a fault in me or not, I cannot tell, but certain I am it was past remedy. But my aversion to the bar had something else in it than the mere loathing of taste. I could not bear its tricks and artifices, the enlisting of all one's wit and wisdom in the service of any one that could pay for them.

My mind, which has been for a long time restless and uneasy, and continually on the wing, feels already, in this state of comparative solitude, that sober and quiet peace, to which it has been long a stranger. I regret not the gay objects of New York, which I have exchanged for the now dreary scenes of Schenectady.—The pleasures of my former life were often the pleasures of an hour, leaving behind them the anxieties of days and of years. A very few excepted, I regret not those friends of my early youth, from whom I have removed. Friendship is in most cases only a weathercock, shifting with the lightest gale, and scarcely stable long enough to be viewed. The applause of men I no longer prize, and self-approbation becomes every day of greater value."

In this retreat he pursued his studies assiduously.—How he employed his leisure, what books he read, what society he enjoyed, and what particular advances he made in knowledge or in virtue, in the government of himself or his acquaintance with the world, it is not in the power of the present narrator to communicate. It appears, however, that he indulged himself in some poetical effusions, and wrote occasionally some essays in prose, which were published in a newspaper of that place. Though not unworthy of praise from so young a man, their intrinsic merit does not entitle them to preservation.

He obtained a license to preach from the classis of Albany, in the year 1798, having just entered his twenty second year. Having now an opportunity of displaying his qualifications of taste, knowledge and piety, the world soon became acquainted with his character. His merits in the pulpit were enhanced by his youth; a circumstance, which while it afforded an apology for some exuberances of style and sentiment, imparted lively expectations of future excellence. He received calls from the presbyterian church at Elizabethtown, New Jersey,

and from the first presbyterian church at Philadelphia, than which there were no religious congregations in America, whose choice could be more honourable to the object of it.

He finally decided, though not without much hesitation and reluctance, in favour of the latter situation. In this he was influenced by many motives besides those, which, in such a case, would naturally operate upon a young mind, eager for distinction. The principal of these originated in diffidence of his own powers, which he justly imagined would be subject to less arduous trials, as an assistant minister, or co-pastor, than where the sole charge should devolve upon himself. Under the auspices of so illustrious a colleague as the late Dr. Ewing, he hoped to enter on his important office with fewer disadvantages than most young men are subjected to. The errors of youth and inexperience would be less fatal, and would be more easily prevented and corrected, than in a different situation. The paternal treatment he always received from Dr. Ewing fulfilled these hopes, and his decision in their favour was fully justified by the veneration and affection of his people. He was ordained, and installed in his office, in June, 1799.

He had very early bestowed his affections on Miss Hester Bailey, a young lady of beauty and merit, daughter of Col. John Bailey, a respectable inhabitant of Poughkeepsie, in the state of New York. On his settlement at Philadelphia, he married this lady. The fruits of this alliance, which was interrupted by death at the end of five years, were three sons, the two youngest of whom survived their father.—[*To be Continued.*]

ANNALS OF PHILADELPHIA.

From the recovered Minutes of Council.

Dec. 1, 1759. The committee appointed to prepare a draft of an address to our new governor, laid the same before the Board for their consideration, and after some amendments were made, it was approved of, and a committee appointed to wait on the governor to know when, and where it would be agreeable to his honour, that this Board should attend him.

It being proposed that an entertainment be provided for his honor, the governor, at the expense of this board, the same was agreed to; and Alderman Plumstead, Thomas Willing and William Bingham, were desired to prepare the said entertainment at the lodge, on Thursday next, and invite the members of assembly and such other gentlemen as they should think fit.

The gentlemen who went on a message to the governor, returned and acquainted the Board that he was ready to receive them at the house of William Allen, Esq. Whereupon, the Board went in a body to wait upon him, and the address was delivered by the recorder and then presented to his honor in the following words, viz.

"To the honourable James Hamilton, Esq. lieutenant governor and commander-in-chief of the province of Pennsylvania, and counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware. The address of the Mayor and Commonalty of the city of Philadelphia.

May it please your honour,—

"We, the Mayor and Commonalty of the city of Philadelphia, do most sincerely congratulate you on your appointment to this government and safe arrival among us.

We esteem it a peculiar happiness to the people of this province that the government of it is committed to a gentleman who has heretofore presided in that station, with the strictest honour and integrity.

The experience we have had of your abilities, your steady attachment to the principles of real liberty, and your known abhorrence of every species of venality and corruption, cannot but give the highest pleasure and satisfaction to all those who are true friends to the interest of this colony.

These considerations excite us with grateful hearts to acknowledge his majesty's paternal regard in approving

the choice made by our honourable proprietaries, who by this appointment have fully evidenced their attention to our welfare and the security of our rights, civil and religious.

"We sincerely hope, your Honour's administration may be easy and agreeable to you. And rest fully assured that the privileges granted to the corporation of this City by that great patron of liberty, our first worthy proprietor, will be effectually preserved."

To which his honour was pleased to make the following answer:

"Gentlemen,—I am extremely obliged to you, for your affectionate address. The favourable sentiments therein expressed of me and of my former administration, give me the greatest pleasure and satisfaction.

You may not only rely on my protecting the corporation in the privileges granted to them by the proprietary charter, but on my hearty concurrence with you, for whom I have a very great regard, in any measures, whereby the honor or interest of this city may be advanced."

Jan. 3, 1760. The ordinances relating to cording of wood, to be collected by a committee.

Feb. 16, 1762. The recorder informed the board that the occasion of calling them together was, among other things to consider the present state of the public streets of this city, which were represented to be in great want of repairs—that the surplus money arising from the rent of the public wharffs, had been for many years past, applied to that purpose, but that the magistrates had no power without the consent of this board, to agree with the assessors in any such application; which frequently prevented the magistrates and assessors from agreeing upon making repairs that were necessary till the consent of this board was obtained; he therefore proposed it for the consideration of the board; That hereafter the magistrates should have a power of disposing of that surplus in conjunction with the assessors without the trouble of calling a meeting of this board from time to time for this purpose. The board having taken this proposal into consideration and deliberated thereon, did agree and resolve, That the Mayor, Recorder, and any three Aldermen, shall hereafter, in conjunction with the assessors of the city have power to dispose of the surplus of the said wharfage money after defraying the expense of repairing and improving the public wharffs; rendering from time to time an account to this board of every such disposition.

A beam and scales for the meal market cost, £22 3 0

Sep. 21, 1762. Middle ferry on Schuylkill leased for 3 years at £200 per annum.

Oct. 5, 1762. Samuel Garrigues petitioning the board for an allowance for overlooking the corders of wood and taking care of the public wharves and fire engines, and for sweeping and cleaning the market, and ringing the market bell. The board do agree to allow the said S. G. in consideration of all his services of that sort, the sum of twenty five pounds per annum.

March 14, 1763. Alderman Shoemaker, the Treasurer, on some objections being made to the commissions of 5 per ct. for receiving, and 5 per ct. for paying the money of this corporation, proposed of his own accord to reduce those commissions for the future to 2½ per ct. for receiving, and 2½ for paying.

May 27, 1763. It being reported to the board that as the Market street to the eastward of the court house was now regulating and paving, and the stalls in the Jersey market were in a ruinous condition, some repairs in the same became immediately necessary. It was therefore proposed that the present wooden stalls be pulled down and more durable ones erected, and that at the east end thereof near Front street, there should be a market for greens and roots, erected in such a manner as to answer the purposes both of a market and exchange. The consideration of this proposal was deferred to the next meeting, and in the mean time, the Mayor, Aldermen Mifflin, and Willing, and Alexander Houston, and

John Lawrence, were appointed to prepare a plan and estimate the expense of such an improvement.

June 4, 1763. The Board having resumed the consideration of the proposal concerning the Jersey market, and the committee presenting a plan agreeable to the directions of the Board at the last meeting: A question was put whether stalls with brick pillars should be erected to the eastward of the Court House to begin about forty feet from the line of Second street with a covering over the whole; and at the end thereof, on front street, a building to serve the purposes of a green market and an exchange agreeable, or nearly so, to the plan exhibited by the committee—Carried in the affirmative. It being then moved, That part of the expense of the said building should be defrayed out of the stock in the hands of this Corporation for building an exchange. It was, on debate, resolved, That the sum of five hundred pounds should be applied out of the said exchange stock for that purpose.

The mayor, aldermen Mifflin and Willing, Alexander Houston, and John Lawrence, were appointed to employ workmen and have the stalls and building completed as soon as possible.

It is likewise ordered, That the Treasurer call in so much of the exchange-money now at interest as will be sufficient with what money now remains in his hands belonging to that fund to make up the aforesaid sum of 500 pounds.

October 4, 1763. Thomas Willing elected Mayor.

It was proposed that as the carrying up the stalls of the Jersey market had been hitherto deferred by the workmen employed by the committee, and the season was now far advanced, it would be more safe to defer the work till next spring, which was agreed to by the board.

The committee appointed to get the Jersey market built are desired to get that market put into some order for this winter.

The Commissioners of Philadelphia County having made application to this Board for the loan of a sum of money for finishing the bridge over the Dock in front street, they not having completed the collection of taxes, and being in want of a present supply of money. The Board on considering this as a public work, and that there is money in the treasurer's hands which will not be wanted till next spring, agree to lend the Commissioners Joseph King, Michael Hillegas, and Abraham Dawes, any sum not exceeding £400 for the purpose aforesaid, on giving their private bonds to this Corporation, payable on the 1st day of April next, without interest. The treasurer to charge no commission for paying or receiving the money.

October 31, 1763. The Board agreed to address and give an entertainment to the Hon. John Penn, Esq. the new Governor.

November 7, 1763. "The humble Address of the Mayor and Commonalty of the city of Philadelphia.

"May it please your Honour—

"The Mayor and Commonalty of the city of Philadelphia beg leave to congratulate your honour on your appointment to the government of this province and safe arrival in it.

"When we reflect on the many virtues of your worthy ancestor, our first proprietor and governor, under whose forming hand this city and province were settled, and to whose wisdom their growth and present flourishing state are in a great measure owing, we are impressed with the highest veneration for his memory. Permit us sir to assure you that we with pleasure behold the administration of this government committed to a gentleman descended from one so dear to us, and we doubt not but you will imitate his great example, by considering your own interest and happiness as inseparably connected with the people over whom you preside.

"Warmed with the pleasing review of virtues so amiable and beneficial to this colony, we cannot (consistent with a due regard to merit) forbear expressing

the highest esteem and affection for our late worthy Governor, Mr. Hamilton. Common justice calls upon us to acknowledge, that he filled the station with credit and honour; and we are persuaded that his whole conduct hath been influenced by a sincere attachment to the public good. As nothing can be more acceptable to a good and generous mind, than that virtue should receive the just tribute of praise, we need not apologise to your honour for taking this public occasion of manifesting our gratitude to your predecessor.

"We firmly rely on your favour, in protecting the Corporation of this city, in the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges granted them by charter, and sincerely wish that your administration may be attended with satisfaction to yourself, and lasting advantage to the public.

THOMAS WILLING, Mayor.

Philada. 7th Nov. 1763."

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

Gentlemen—I return you my hearty thanks for this kind and obliging address, and in a particular manner for your good wishes for me, and the affection you express for my family.

My predecessor Mr. Hamilton justly deserves the character you have given him, and nothing can be more agreeable to me than this testimony of your gratitude to him.

The corporation of this city may rest assured that I will do every thing in my power to protect them in the enjoyment of their rights and privileges."

28 November 1763. Expense of entertainment to the Governor £203 17 04.

Agreed that an order be drawn by the Mayor on the Treasurer of this Board for the sum of fifty pounds to be paid to the Trustees appointed by the General Assembly for the conveying to this corporation a lot on the north-east corner of the state house square for the erecting a city hall.

PHYSICIANS.

One of the earliest, and one of the most vivid recollections in this city, by the remniscent, is of the person of old Doctor *Cheval*, living at the time, directly opposite the (now) white swan, in Race, above Third-street. He it was, who by his genius, professional skill and perseverance, finally perfected those wonderful (at the time) anatomical preparations in wax, which, since his death, have been in possession of the Pennsylvania Hospital. These anatomical preparations, the sight of which is calculated to fill the mind with solemn awe, while beholding not only the streets, but the lanes, alleys and inner chambers of the microcosm or little world of man, was beheld by the writer, only some few years since, forcing back upon the memory, the once aged appearance of the Doctor, contrasted with the exertions made by him and apparent to every one, who beheld him, to appear active; and sprightly in business, cleaving, as it were, to his "last sand." This aged gentleman and Physician was almost daily to be seen pushing his way inspite of his feebleness, in a kind of hasty walk or rather shuffle: his aged head, and strait white hair, bowed and hanging forward beyond the cape of his black old fashioned coat, surmounted by a small cocked hat, closely turned upon the crown upwards behind, but projectingly, and out of all proportion, cocked before and seemingly the impelling cause of his anxious forward movements; his aged lips closely compressed (sans teeth) together, were in continual motion, as though he were munching somewhat all the while; his golden headed indian cane, not used for his support, but dangling by a knotted black silken string from his wrist; the ferrule of his cane and the heels of his capacious shoes, well lined in winter time with thick woolen cloth might be heard jingling and scraping the pavement at every step; he seemed on the street always as one hastening as fast as his aged limbs would permit him to some patient, dangerously ill; without looking at any one, passing him to the right or left;

he was always spoken of as possessing much sarcastic wit; and also, for using expletives in his common conversation, in the opinion of those who spoke on the subject, to be neither useful nor ornamental.

An anecdote, strikingly illustrative of the latter, might here be given of the Doctor and a member of the Society of Friends, who had lent him his great coat to shelter him on his way home, from the then, falling rain. The coat was loaned by the Friend to the Doctor, with a moral condition annexed; which, upon the return of the coat, he declared he had religiously performed,—adding, in a facetious vein, a supplemental remark to the Friend, descriptive of an unusual propensity he found himself to be labouring under, during the whole time he had been enveloped in a plain coat; having so said and done, they separated on the most friendly terms, with a hearty laugh on both sides. Does none remember?

Dr. Thomas Say, lived in Moravian, now Bread street, on the west side, near Arch street. Having to pass that way frequently to school, his person became very familiar. In fair weather, he was to be seen, almost daily, standing, dressed in a light drab suit, with his arms gently folded, and leaning with one shoulder against the cheek of the door, for the support evidently of his rather tall and slender frame—now weakened by age. He was the same Dr. Thomas Say, who many years before, had been in a trance, of three days' continuance; during which time, (whether in the body or out of the body, he could not tell) he beheld many wonderful matters, as is fully detailed, in the "Life of Thomas Say," now extant, and written by his son Benjamin, deceased. He was of fair complexion: and his thinly spread hair, of the silvery white, slightly curled over, and behind the ears in appearance very venerable; in his speech and manner, mild and amiable—as is well remembered concerning him, while he stood, one day affectionately admonishing some boys, who had gazed perhaps too rudely, at the aged man, of whom they had heard, probably that he had seen a vision. He mildly advised them to pass on their way—pressing at the same time, and with lasting effect, upon the mind of one of them, "never to stare, (said he) at strangers, and aged men."

The next aged physician of the Old School, was Dr. —, who lived next door to Dr. Ustick's Baptist meeting-house, in Second street near Arch street. The Doctor had retired from practice altogether, and was known to the public eye as an antiquated looking old gentleman, usually habited in a broad skirted dark coat with long pocket flaps, buttoned across his under dress; wearing in strict conformity with the cut of the coat, a pair of Baron Steuben's military shaped boots, coming above the knees, for riding: his hat flapped before, and cocked up smartly behind, covering a full bottomed powdered wig—in the front of which might be seen an eagle pointed nose, separating a pair of piercing black eyes—his lips exhibiting (but only now and then) a quick motion, as though at the moment he was endeavouring to extract the essence of a small quid. As thus described, in habit and in person, he was to be seen almost daily, in fair weather, mounted on a short, flat, black, switch-tailed horse, and riding for his amusement and exercise, in a brisk racking canter about the streets and suburbs of the city.

His antique study, in the middle back room, now merged in the part of a China Store, then exhibited the remains of consultation and practice, in by-gone times. Being kept there, one day, waiting, as was thought, an undue length of time for his coming down stairs, the writer could no otherwise than note the ancient Franklin open stove, placed within, and under the chimney as far as possible;—the labelled vials of various sizes paraded along the mantle piece, and suspended over all, in a black and gilt-edged frame, now soiled by dust and age, upon the spacious old fashioned ornamental wood work, an engraved likeness of "Horace," with mottoes, almost illegible, beneath—old musty papers folded away, and old books here and there; an old great coat

also folded carefully across the leather-bottomed chair, near the fire. In the centre of the room stood a small heavy looking round table, covered with faded green baize, and resting upon it, an old folio, closed;—a queer looking standish for writing, and a pen with untrimmed feather, sticking therein. The Doctor was hard of hearing; but brisk and lively in his movement and address to any one having business with him, and pleasant to a degree. When spoken to, he usually lifted with a finger the corner of his wig from one ear, in listening attitude. While on the street, every one seemed pleased on their observing the light elastic step of this very respectable old gentleman.

He was so well known, that in his rambles from the Town, on foot, he would step in, without ceremony, at the first public office, which presented itself to his view, and upon his seeing any vacant desk, or writing table, sit himself down, with a pleasant nod, to some one present, and begin writing his letter or memorandum. One day, while thus occupied in his writing, he was suddenly addressed by a very forward presuming person who wanted of him some medical advice gratis. Finding himself thus interrupted, he lifted the corner of his wig, as usual, and desired the person to repeat the question, which he did, loudly, as follows—Doctor! what would you advise, as the best thing, for a pain in the breast? The wig, having dropped to its proper place, the Doctor, after a seemingly profound study for a moment on the subject, replied—Oh! aye—I will tell you my good friend—the very best thing I could advise you to do for a pain in the breast is to—consult your physician!

These three veterans of the city, in the science and practice of medicine in the time of the Colonies—like three remaining apples, separate and lonely upon the uppermost bough of a leafless tree, were finally shaken to the ground, by the unrelenting wind of Death, and gathered to the “narrow house,”—as very readily surmised by the reader, no doubt. LANG SYNE.

COMMON PLEAS.

Commonwealth, on the relation of Geo. R. Fisher, vs. } Important question of Apprenticelaw.

Josiah W. Leeds.

This was a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to Mr. Leeds, commanding him to bring up the body of Geo. R. Fisher, an alleged apprentice to him, to learn the trade of a Tailor. The petition set forth, that on the 13th day of February 1827, George R. Fisher was bound to Messrs. Leeds & Campbell, copartners, or the survivor of them, for the term of two years from the 2d day of Jan. then next ensuing, to learn the art, trade and mystery of a tailor; and in case of a dissolution, he was to have the right of election or choice of which of the said copartners he would serve, &c. following the usual form in such cases; that the said partnership was dissolved on the 20th of February last; that since that time, Mr. Campbell, without the petitioner's knowledge or consent, assigned to his former partner, the present defendant, all his right, title and interest, in the said indenture; and that the petitioner would elect and prefer to serve the other partner. Under this assignment, the defendant held the boy as his articulated apprentice. Much conflicting testimony, as to whether the boy had elected to serve Leeds, was produced on both sides; and the question before the court was, whether, in law, he had a right so to hold him.

After argument, and a week's advisement, the opinion of the court was delivered by.

KING, President:—The defendant has no right to hold the boy, and he must be discharged. The privilege of election is secured to him by the indenture.—To make the election or choice valid and binding, it must be done with the consent of the parent or guardian. There is a doubt created by the evidence offered in this case, whether the boy did or did not elect his preference, but it is immaterial whether he did or did

not, unless it can be shown that his parent or guardian expressly acquiesced in the election. The decision of the Supreme Court, in one of the Sergeant & Rawle's, establishing the point that the consent of the parent guardian or next friend, is indispensable to the assignment of an indenture to a third person, bears directly upon this question. No arrangement or contract between the master and his apprentice altering the persons to whom an apprentice is bound, can be valid, unless ratified by the consent of the parent or other person standing *in loco parentis*, in writing. A parent might place confidence in one member of a firm, and doubt the capacity of the other; or he might rely upon the mutual ability of both united; it is therefore expedient and necessary that any vital alteration of those parties should be sanctioned by the parent or guardian, and not alone by the boy, whose infancy incapacitates him; otherwise a parent might see his child transferred, on the dissolution of a firm, to a man of questionable or depraved morals, without the power to avert the evil. The dissolution of the partnership, therefore, abrogated the indenture, the parent not consenting to the election. There is nothing in the argument, that there is but a brief period of service yet unexpired, little injury can accrue to any party by the continuation of the boy in the service of Leeds; the rule now to be laid down will operate upon all future indentures, whether of one or five years duration. Petitioner discharged.

J. O'Daniel, esq. for the boy—J. P. Norris, esq. for the master.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Meadville, (Penn.) Sep. 18.

In two months more, twenty five years will have elapsed since we arrived in this village with our printing establishment, being the first, and for several subsequent years, the only one north west of the Allegheny river. How short the period, yet how fruitful of interesting events—Empires, kingdoms and states have arisen in different quarters of the globe, and again vanished, scarcely leaving a vestige as a memento of their existence. In the political concerns of our state and national confederacy, parties and factions have had their day—their ups and downs—all affording additional proof of the mutability and transient character of every thing pertaining to this life. Our village at that time consisted of a few scattered tenements, or what might properly be termed huts. It is now surpassed by few, if any, in West Pennsylvania, for its numerous, commodious, and in many instances, beautiful dwelling houses, churches, academy, court house, with a splendid edifice for a college; all affording pleasing evidence of the enterprise, the taste and the liberality of its inhabitants. Then we were without roads, nothing but Indian paths by which to wind our way from one point to another. Now turnpikes and capacious roads converge to it from every quarter. Then the mail passed between Pittsburg and Erie once in two weeks—now eighteen stages arrive and depart weekly. Then we had not unfrequently to pack our paper on horseback, upwards of 200 miles, on 130 of this distance, there were but three or four houses—now, however, thanks to an enterprising citizen of the village, it can be had as conveniently as could be desired. Our country is marching onward.—*Crawford Mess.*

The jury trial in the Mayor's Court, terminated on the 24th inst. During the session 108 bills were returned by the grand jury, of which number 73 were returned 'true bills' and 35 'ignoramus'—47 cases were tried.

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DEVOTED TO THE PRESERVATION OF EVERY KIND OF USEFUL INFORMATION RESPECTING THE STATE.

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VOL. II.—NO. 12.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 4, 1828.

NO. 40.

IMPORTS

AT THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA,

During the year 1827.

FREE ARTICLES.	1st, 2d, & 3d Quar's	Fourth Quarter.	Total.
Brimstone - value	4030	—	\$4030
Rags - do.	6180	7540	13,720
Furs - do.	6635	2750	9385
Hides - do.	145,740	26,540	172,280
Dye Wood - do.	13,002	6745	19,747
Mahogany - do.	71,310	17,465	88,775
Copper Sheathing - do.	21,910	16,640	38,550
— Old, do.	22,555	4090	26,645
— for Mint, do.	14,855	—	14,855
Bullion, Silver - do.	133,725	24,515	158,240
— Gold - do.	—	4735	4,735
Specie, Gold - do.	66,685	24,855	91,540
— Silver - do.	499,095	376,420	875,515
Corkwood - do.	1,535	20	1555
Plaster of Paris - do.	10,810	1980	12,790
Burr Stone - do.	5720	—	5720
Sundry Articles - do.	1843	3680	5523

SPECIFIC ARTICLES.	Total.	Value.
Carpeting, Brussels, yds.	10,686	\$120,640
— Wilton, yds.	2756	
— Venetian, yds.	41,574	
— Ingrain, yds.	105,460	
Wine, Madeira, gal.	24,773	233,769
— Champagne, gal.	261	
— Sherry, gal.	3571	
— Lisbon, gal.	6503	
— Tenneriffe, gal.	18,330	188,620
— Claret, gal.	23,819	
— Burgundy, gal.	1227	
— All other, gal.	390,397	
Spirits, other than grn. gal.	353,151	134,931
— from grain, gal.	85,729	
Molasses - gal.	742,378	
Beer, ale, &c. - gal.	951	
Vinegar - gal.	3503	7705
Olive Oil - gal.	10,870	
Linseed Oil - gal.	279	
Castor do. - gal.	29	
Coffee - lbs.	8,726,111	782,950
Cocoa - lbs.	1,693,373	
Sugar, brown - lbs.	9,807,832	
— white - lbs.	1,247,384	
Candy - lbs.	104	43,960
Almonds - lbs.	76,451	
Prunes - lbs.	63,842	
Raisins, Muscatel - lbs.	225,640	
— other - lbs.	268,525	3317
Figs - lbs.	2967	
Candles, Tallow - lbs.	34,468	
— Wax - lbs.	14	
Cheese - lbs.	10,065	1080
Ginger - lbs.	1144	
Pepper - lbs.	21	
Pimento - lbs.	195,336	
Cassia - lbs.	138,922	44,327

Continued—	Total.	Value.
Indigo - lbs.	211,152	385,231
Bristles - lbs.	8441	4,820
Whiting - lbs.	20,429	200
Lead - lbs.	1,964,912	74,480
— White - lbs.	9888	2,375
Twine - lbs.	35,207	6,964
Tea, Souchong - lbs.	574,252	532,336
— Hyson Skin - lbs.	275,599	
— Hyson - lbs.	836,982	
— Imperial - lbs.	145,276	
Corks - lbs.	29,742	7,180
Ochre, Dry - lbs.	123,097	2,235
Iron Wire - lbs.	73,109	5,995
Nails - lbs.	48,610	3,535
Mill Saws - lbs.	577	1,810
Anvils - lbs.	296,298	17,065
Hammers - lbs.	5804	250
Castings - lbs.	275,541	9,270
Tacks - M.	1340	115
Soap - lbs.	98,974	5,538
Tallow - lbs.	7002	360
Camphor, crude - lbs.	25,435	6,715
Spikes - lbs.	1639	100
Cotton - lbs.	707	40
Cordage - lbs.	7111	585
Chain Cables - lbs.	29,146	1,400
Anchors - lbs.	8201	270
Iron, Sheet - lbs.	280,744	10,370
— Pig - cwt.	1628	1,900
— Roll, &c. - cwt.	24,545	68,965
Steel - cwt.	7695	78,050
Hemp - cwt.	14,659	85,660
Nail Rods - lbs.	50,460	1,515
Scroll Iron - lbs.	2231	80
Salt - bush.	452,987	49,310
Coal - bush.	31,104	3,760
Paper - lbs.	65,305	8,341
Books - lbs.	39,527	30,218
Glass, cut - lbs.	2168	1,030
— other - lbs.	248,516	33,373
Vials above 4 oz. - groce.	329	1,515
— not above 4 oz. - groce.	598	
Bottles - groce.	3803	17,737
Fish, Dried, &c. - lbs.	16,357	2,682
Cigars - M.	2,685,487	25,800
Demijohns -	5852	2,311
Sundry small articles	—	4,921

AD VALOREM ARTICLES	Total.
Cloths, exceeding 33½ inch.	417,562
— not exceeding 33½ inch.	10,170
Flannels -	141,430
Blankets -	118,930
Worsted Hose -	92,315
Worsted Stuff -	172,060
All other Woollens, 33½ inches -	118,960
Cottons, Coloured -	758,940
— White -	1,001,893
— Hose -	116,815
— Twist -	8,675
— Nankeens -	101,415
— All other manufactured 25 per ct. -	25,473
Silks from India ps. -	628,215

Silks from India, other than ps.	104,540
— from other places, ps.	49,240
— other	45,119
Vestings, Woollen	22,346
— Cotton	10,020
Linen	329,735
Manufactured Flax	28,890
Checks, &c.	1,765
Sail Duck	43,175
Ticklenburgs	26,490
Russia-Sheeting, brown	21,250
— white	14,465
Manufactured Hemp	3,645
Side Arms	9,804
Scythes	30,986
Wood Screws	13,631
Manufactures of Iron and Steel	811,225
— Brass	39,686
— Tin	5,525
— Wood	19,193
— Leather	30,945
— Copper	385
Glass, not specific	21,868
Earthenware	204,994
China Ware	5,983
Japanned Ware	1,255
Plated Ware	6,720
Watches, &c.	40,375
Precious Stones, &c.	9,897
Laces	56,336
Straw Plait	60,604
Copper bottoms	4,975
Sheet Brass	8,210
Sheet Tin	7,540
Wool, above 10 cents	18,902
— not above 10 cents	2,000
Quicksilver	61,565
Hair Seating	7,955
Bolting Cloths	3,075
Oil Cloths	6,345
Raw Silk	30,390
Manufactured Goods, at 12½ per cent.	411,291
— at 15 per cent.	219,685
— at 20 per cent.	6,759
— at 25 per cent.	5,812
— at 30 per cent.	44,195
Slates and Tile,	2859
Sundry small articles	10,388

VALUE FROM EACH COUNTRY.

COUNTRIES.	Amer. res.	For. res.	Total.
Swedish W. Indies	\$32,800	—	\$32,800
Danish W. Indies	307,374	—	307,374
England	4,852,127	122,567	4,974,694
Ireland	2,435	3,305	5,710
Gibraltar	202,221	—	202,221
British W. Indies	11,150	1,030	12,180
British E. Indies	155,894	—	155,894
British Amer. Colonies	19,280	—	19,280
Other British Colonies	9,930	—	9,930
Scotland	—	38,760	38,760
Russia	189,120	—	189,120
Holland	74,143	—	74,143
Hanse Towns	234,678	65,620	300,298
French ports on the Atlantic	262,601	180	262,781
French ports on the Mediterranean	164,280	—	164,280
Hayti	249,942	—	249,942
Cuba	1,149,701	11,565	1,161,266
Other Spanish W. Ind.	17,560	13,285	30,845
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic	11,785	—	11,785
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean	46,685	—	46,685
Portugal	31,605	—	31,605

Continued—	Amer. res.	For. res.	Total.
Madeira	34,570	—	34,570
Italy	154,666	—	154,666
Africa	2,390	—	2,390
Mexican Ports on the Atlantic	1,248,975	—	1,248,975
Colombian ports on the Atlantic	514,653	1,375	516,028
Colombian ports on the Pacific	229,010	—	229,010
Brazilian ports	242,691	—	242,691
French West Indies	1,645	3,345	4,990
Teneriffe	10,045	—	10,045
Azores	1,520	—	1,520
Buenos Ayres	80,065	—	80,065
Dutch West Indies	18,825	—	18,825
Guatemala on the Atlantic	14,090	—	14,090
China	1,321,875	—	1,321,875
TOTAL	11,900,336	261,032	12,161,368

[Philad. Price Current.]

SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND CHARACTER
OF JOHN BLAIR LINN.—By Charles B. Brown, Esq.
Concluded from p. 173.

The succeeding two years of his life passed in diligent and successful application to the duties of his pastoral office. The increasing infirmities of his venerable colleague, made these duties in no small degree heavy to a young man, who was just beginning his career, and who, as yet, had not acquired the benefits of preparation and experience. Heavy though they were, and punctual and meritorious as was his diligence in their performance, his active spirit found leisure to compose two poems, the last of which was of considerable length, during this interval.

The first was a poem on the death of Washington, written in imitation of the style of Ossian, whom Mr. Linn held in higher estimation than any other poet.—This performance was a happy specimen of this style, and the author's success was the more remarkable, on account of the disparity between the theme he had chosen, and those topics to which the Caledonian poet had consecrated his song.

His second attempt was more grave and arduous: It was a didactic essay on those powers from which poetry itself derives its spirit and existence. The subject of this poem is explained by its title, "The Powers of Genius." It is a rapid and pleasing descent upon the nature and operations of genius, and a general view of its origin and progress. It is accompanied with notes, by which doubtful passages are explained, and the reasonings of the poet amplified, confirmed, and illustrated, by new and apposite examples.

Mr. Linn has justified himself, in bestowing some of his leisure on subjects of this kind, by observing, in his preface to this work, that "literature, next to religion, is the fountain of our greatest consolation and delight. Though it be a solemn truth that the deepest erudition, disconnected with religion, cannot enlighten the regions beyond the grave, or afford consolation on the bed of death, yet, when united with religion, literature renders men more eminently useful, opens wider their intellect to the reception of divine light, banishes religious superstition, and bows the knee, with purer adoration, before the throne of God. Literature on the rugged journey of life scatters flowers, it overshadows the path of the weary, and refreshes the desert with its streams. He who is prone to sensual pursuits may seek his joy in the acquirement of silver and gold, and bury his affections with the treasure in his coffers. The nobler soul, enlightened by genius and taste, looks far above these pos-

sessions. His riches are the bounty of knowledge, his joys are those which wealth cannot purchase. He contemplates Nature in her endless forms, and finds companions, where men of different pursuits would experience the deepest solitude."

Those phantoms which genius produces, and taste embellishes, had a powerful influence over the imagination of Mr. Linn. External objects were habitually viewed by him through a poetical medium, and seldom through any other. Their attractions, in his eyes, and their merit, consisted almost wholly in their power to inspire emotion, and exalt the fancy. The deductions of pure science, whether mathematical, physical, or moral, he held in very slender estimation: their simplicity was to him naked and insipid, dreary and cold.—His natural temper, and all his habits of meditation, eminently fitted him for a poet; the subject of this work had been familiar to his earliest conceptions; and he expatiated in this element as in one most congenial to his nature.

After describing genius, and fixing on invention as its most suitable criterion, he proceeds to show the alliance between genius and fancy, judgment and sympathy.—He then, in a rapid manner, describes the progress of genius, and illustrates the independence of rules, which at sometimes manifests, by the example of Shakspeare, Ossian, Ariosto, and Burns.

The influence of culture on genius naturally calls to the poet's mind the image of Edwin, and the various forms of excellence which genius is qualified to uphold, leads him into an enumeration of celebrated names, in various departments of prose and verse.

Some of the moral stimulants and effects of genius are next displayed; narrative is called in to the aid of precept, and the poem closes with a concise view of the progress of genius in different countries; Egypt, Greece, Italy, Britain, and America. To his native country the poet is patriotically partial, and not only predicts her future eminence in literature, but deems the progress she has already made by no means contemptible.

The merit of this performance has received the best testimony of which merit of this kind is susceptible, in the approbation of the public. The work, in a few months after its first appearance, demanded a new edition, and it has been published in a very splendid style in Europe.

Several smaller pieces were published in the same volume with this poem, some of which have merit considerably above mediocrity, and manifest a genius in the writer which only wanted the habits of reflection and revision to entitle him to a high rank in the fraternity of poets.

Mr. Linn's temperament was sanguine, and his health at all times extremely variable. From his earliest infancy, he was liable to fits of severe indisposition, which, to one of his peculiar temper, were of far more importance than they would have proved to another.—There was a powerful sympathy between his body and mind. All disorders in the former produced confusion and despondency in the latter. He was always prone to portend an unfavourable issue to his disease, and being deeply impressed with the belief that he was doomed to an early grave, every sickness was considered as the messenger appointed to fulfil his destiny.

It was not, however, till the year 1802 that his constitution received any lasting or material injury. In the summer of this year, he set out on a journey to New York. The weather being extremely hot, and the chaise affording no effectual protection from the rays of a burning sun, he was suddenly thrown into a swoon, which was followed by an ardent fever. This accident occurred near Woodbridge, in New Jersey, and he was carried from the road, by some passengers, to the hospitable roof of Dr. Rowe, a clergyman of that place.

From this attack he recovered sufficiently in a few days, to enable him to return home; but from that period to his death, every day's experience evinced that

this accident had done his constitution an irreparable mischief. His nervous system appeared, for some time, to have been chiefly affected, and in a way particularly distressful and deplorable, since it interfered with his duty as a preacher. In attempting to speak, his brain was frequently seized with a torpor and dizziness, which made it difficult for him to keep himself from falling. The same affection sometimes attended him while walking or sitting. Its visits were capricious and uncertain. It would sometimes afford him a respite of days or weeks. Its returns were sudden and unlooked for, and it always brought in its train a heavy dejection of mind, and equally unfitted him for the performance of his public duties, and for obtaining relief from any solitary occupation or social amusement.

No one could struggle with his infirmity more strenuously than Mr. Linn. His family can bear witness to his efforts to fulfil his public duties, notwithstanding this secret enemy. So successful were these efforts, that he often preached with his usual energy and eloquence, when nothing but the rails of his pulpit supported him, and when a deadly sickness pervaded his whole frame.

That his powers of reasoning and reflection were unimpaired by this accident, he soon afforded an incontestable proof, in the spirit with which he carried on a short controversy, during this year, with Dr. Priestley.

Dr. Priestley, who acquired so much celebrity in Europe, had, a few years before this, taken up his abode in the United States. His zeal for knowledge was by no means diminished by the circumstances which occasioned his exile, and his attachment to the controversial mode of advancing knowledge was as ardent as ever.—His numerous publications, however, during the early years of his residence among us, were chiefly confined to politics and chemistry. His moral and theological effusions failed to waken the spirit of controversy, till the publication of a short treatise on the merits of Socrates, in the year 1802. In this performance, Dr. Priestley drew a comparison between Jesus Christ and Socrates, in which the former was degraded, agreeably to the Socinian system, to the level of mere humanity, while the merits of the latter were exalted to a higher pitch than, in the opinion of Mr. Linn, strict justice allowed.

This comparison was instituted between the two persons, in relation to their moral qualities only, and Priestley's design was to maintain the superiority of Jesus, even admitting the most favourable suppositions that have been formed with regard to the character of Socrates, and the least favourable ones with regard to Christ. In both these points, however, he was deemed by some to be highly blamable, inasmuch as he admitted and argued upon suppositions erroneous and unjust in both cases.

The great fame and veteran skill of Priestley, and the consciousness of his own youth and inexperience, did not intimidate Mr. Linn from stepping forth in a cause in which religion and morality were deeply interested. Those points in the conduct of the Athenian sage, which had been hastily admitted as authentic by Dr. Priestley, underwent an impartial and rigid scrutiny from his young opponent; the dreams of traditional credulity were subjected to a critical investigation; and while the character of Socrates was degraded to its proper point in the scale, the transcendent merits of Christ, both in his human and divine capacity, were urged with unusual eloquence.

The true nature and office of Christ could not fail of coming strongly into view on this occasion, and a second reply, to a second publication of Mr. Linn, was the last and dying effort of Priestley on this sublunary stage, in favour of the Socinian doctrines.

The merits of Mr. Linn in this controversy seem to be generally acknowledged, both by the friends and enemies of the cause which he espoused. The latter withheld not their admiration from the knowledge and genius displayed in these productions, and which, while

they would do credit to any age, were peculiarly honorable and meritorious in so youthful an advocate.

If he has treated his venerable adversary with undue asperity, as some of Dr. Priestley's adherents are disposed to believe, his youth, and the importance of the tenets he supported, will abundantly plead his excuse with impartial minds. Instead of deserving blame for that degree of warmth which he displayed, he is rather entitled to eminent praise, for preserving his warmth within such rigid limits. Those who are acquainted with the spirit of religious disputes will only be surprised at the moderation which so ardent and impetuous a mind was able to maintain, in so delicate a controversy, and of which it is difficult to find another example.

There was no one, however, who regarded these asperities with less indulgence than himself. For Dr. Priestley's attainments in the physical sciences, he entertained a high veneration, and abhorred that spirit of animosity and rancour, with which literary controversies are generally managed. His own conduct in this respect, though so little culpable, gave him regrets, which the death of his opponent contributed to augment.

During this period, he likewise indulged himself in putting together the materials of a poem, to which he intended to entrust his future fame, as a poet. The scheme was somewhat of an epic nature, but he did not intend to restrict himself by any technical rules or canons. He merely aspired to produce a narrative in verse, which should possess the qualities which render verse delightful, and make a narrative interesting and instructive.

The poem which he left behind him, and which his friends have deemed it but justice to his memory to publish, is, in some respects, sufficiently entire for the press, but is, in fact, only a fragment of a plan, copious and comprehensive. It is contained in the present volume, and will come before the public tribunal with many silent apologies for its defects. The writer is disabled from revising and correcting his own labours, and sacred modesty forbids a surviving friend to prune or to retrench, without any warrant but his own frail judgment. It may be said to be, like its author, called to its account burthened with those imperfections, which a longer preparation and probation might have lessened or removed.

To those early and memorable proofs of literary excellence, Mr. Linn was indebted for the honour of the degree of doctor in divinity, conferred upon him about this time, by the university of Pennsylvania. This honor, never before, probably, conferred upon so young a man, was decreed with a zealous unanimity. It may be deemed the spontaneous reward of merit, since, so far from being sought for or claimed by Mr. Linn, neither he nor his familiar friends entertained the least suspicion of the design, before it was carried into execution.

His literary performances were the fruits of those intervals which his professional duty, and the disease which had rooted itself in his constitution, had afforded him. These intervals of health and tranquility became gradually fewer and shorter. Besides occasional indispositions, by which he was visited more frequently than formerly, those sensations became more and more permanent, which always appeared to his imagination unerring indications of approaching death. To a mind formed like his, these symptoms had been productive of a dreary melancholy, had their effects been confined wholly to his own person, but, with him, they received bitter aggravation from reflections on the helpless state in which an untimely death would leave his family.

No one ever entertained a more lively sense of the duty which his profession had imposed upon him, nor more ardent wishes to be useful to those around him. — The voice of blame, even when unmerited, shot the keenest pangs into his soul. The peculiar nature of his feelings, of which there was no external or visible tokens, agonized him with the terror, that any failure of parochial duty might be imputed rather to defect of in-

clination than of power. Hence was he continually led to overtask his own strength, and to hasten, by undue exertions, that event which was to put a final close to his activity.

From the beginning of his malady, he entertained serious thoughts of resigning his pastoral office. Whether his own feelings conveyed more deadly intimations than his friends imagined, or whether his temper was peculiarly disposed to despondency and fear, he predicted nothing from these symptoms but lasting infirmity. The exercises of the pulpit were peculiarly unfavourable to his disease. In a different calling, he imagined that his health would be less endangered. Some calling, that might perhaps prove far more arduous, and would certainly be much less agreeable, he was yet extremely desirous of embracing, provided it was such as his peculiar constitution was fitted to endure: but tho' no such path presented itself to his view, yet so exquisitely painful was it to him to receive a recompense for duties that he was unable to perform, that very often, during the two last years of his life had he formed the resolution of absolutely resigning his call.

As often as these resolutions were formed, they were shaken, for a time, by the admonitions and counsels of his friends. They endeavoured to call back to his bosom that hope which had deserted it; they made light of the symptoms he complained of; they persuaded him that his infirmities were transient; that time alone would dissipate them; or, at least, that some change of regimen, some rural excursion, or a larger portion of exercise than ordinary, would be sufficient to restore him. They insisted on the unreasonableness of despairing of his recovery, before a trial had been made of the proper remedies. His physicians contributed to inspire him with the same confidence. By these means was hope occasionally revived in his heart. He consented to try the remedies prescribed to him; he obtained a respite from church service, and made several journeys in pursuit of health: but all these experiments were fruitless. They afforded him a brief and precarious respite from pain, and he eagerly returned to the pulpit. But his feelings quickly warned him that his hopes were fallacious: his infirmities were sure to return upon him with redoubled force; despondency invaded him anew; he again embraced the resolution of resigning his post, from which he was again dissuaded with difficulty greater than before.

These mental struggles and vicissitudes were alone sufficient to have destroyed a much more robust constitution than his. The gloom which hovered over his mind became deeper and more settled. A respite from pain or weakness was not sufficient to dispel it, even for a time; and though his anxieties were more keen at one time than another, long was the period during which he was an utter stranger to joy. If he took up a book, over which the poet's fancy and the poet's numbers had shed the most vivid hues and the richest harmony, and which, in former days, had been a fountain of delight, he found the spell at an end; it had lost its power to beguile his heart of its cares, or impart the smallest relief to his apprehension. Did he walk forth into the fields, and survey Nature in her fairest forms, the scene merely conjured up a mournful contrast between the pleasures which the landscape once imparted, and its present monotony and dreariness. In fine, there is little doubt that his latent malady infected the springs of life much less rapidly by its own direct force, than indirectly by its influence in lowering his spirits.

These feelings cannot be explained by admitting the influence of constitution. Few men had less reason to dread death, on account of that existence which follows it. If a blameless life and enlightened piety could smooth the path to the grave, or if death were indebted for its terrors merely to the apprehension of its consequences in another mode of existence, few men had less reason than Mr. Linn to view it with anxiety. But such is the physical constitution of most men, that their

feelings on this head are by no means in subjection to their reason. The raising of blood seems particularly calculated to affect the spirits of the patient, and the sight of that fluid, so essential to life, oozing through unnatural channels, is sure to appal and disconcert the most courageous minds. Mr. Linn was haunted, from his earliest youth, with a fatal persuasion that he should die young, and of all diseases he regarded consumption with most abhorrence. His present symptoms were to him infallible tokens, not only that death was hastening on him, but that it was approaching in a form the most ghastly and terrific.

These mournful impressions acquired unusual strength in the winter and spring of 1804. He was attacked several times with spitting of blood; and though these symptoms were not deemed fatal or incurable by his physicians, they spoke a language to his own heart not to be mistaken. He was, however, prevailed upon to try the effects of a new journey. For this purpose, he obtained from his congregation leave of absence for two or three months, and set out towards the eastern states. By this journey he was little amused or benefited, and the state of his mind, when setting out on his return, will strongly appear in the following extract of a letter, written at Boston, to his father:

"Never was a traveller less qualified for giving or receiving pleasure. I cannot discover that I have received the least benefit from my voyage or travel, nor have my spirits ascended the smallest degree above their customary pitch.

"I am convinced, that unless I undergo a total renovation, I must leave the pulpit, and endeavour to earn my bread in some other way. If my present impressions are true, if appearances deceive me not, I shall need 'but little here below, nor need that little long.'—But as all my hopes of the world are clouded and ruined, could I only subdue some rising apprehensions, and leave my family provided for, I should not regret the blow, however speedy, that crumbled me to dust. I write not to afflict you, but to relieve myself. It is a strange consolation, but it is one of the few consolations I know. You will therefore please to pardon me for this, and all other offences towards you of which I may be guilty. They are inseparable from my cruel disease.

"I feel the ruin of an intellect, which, with health, would not have dishonoured you, my family, or my country. I feel the ruin of a heart, which I trust was never deficient in gratitude towards my God, or my worldly benefactors. This heart has always fervently cherished the social affections, but now broods over the images of despair, and wars ineffectually with the pang which bespeaks my dissolution. But I must be silent. I believe I have gone too far."

After a short stay in New York and its neighborhood, he returned to Philadelphia, in July. During the ensuing six weeks, he was attacked by indisposition in several forms. His mind struggled in vain against the conviction of his increasing and incurable infirmities. As this excursion was followed only by new diseases, his hopes were totally subverted, and he wrote a letter to the session of his church, which contained a resignation of his pulpit.

This letter was written from the bed of sickness, and he was persuaded to recal it a few days afterwards.—Some expedients were proposed for relieving him from part of his professional duties, and his mind experienced some temporary ease from the prospects which his friends held out to him. A day of customary health revisited his soul with a transient gleam of consolation; but the fatal period was now hastening, which was to bear stronger testimony than even he himself had imagined to the justice of his apprehensions.

On the thirtieth of August he rose with less indisposition than usual. The last words which he committed to paper was on the morning of that day, in a letter to his father, which, however, was not delivered till some

time after the writer was no more. In this letter he declares himself incapable of being burthensome to his congregation. "Does not," says he, "my obligations to God and to my people dictate that I ought without farther trial, to relinquish my present charge? May not a righteous Providence point out this conduct as the only road to health? You know how fervently I love the study and the teaching of divine truths; yet, if compelled by necessity to leave the pulpit, may I not still be useful in some way more corresponding to my strength? Severe, very severe, are the dispensations of my God towards me; but I hope to be able to submit. Hope, on which I have lived, has only glimmered on my path to flatter and deceive me. I am convinced that something must now be done."

Alas! these schemes for futurity were rendered unnecessary before the rising of another sun. On the evening of that day, he occasionally raised blood, but in a degree scarcely perceptible. It was, however, sufficient to dissipate every ray of cheerfulness, and his heart sunk beyond the power of the friends that were with him to restore it. He retired about half after ten o'clock, as little apprehensive of immediate danger as any of his family; but scarcely had he laid his head upon the pillow, when some motion within him occasioned him to say to his wife, "I feel something burst within me. Call the family together: I am dying." He had scarcely time to pronounce these words, when his utterance was choked by a stream of blood. After a short interval he recovered strength and sensibility sufficient to exclaim with fervency, clasping his hands and lifting his eyes, "Lord Jesus, pardon my transgressions, and receive my soul!"

Such was the abrupt and untimely close of a life, which, though short, had been illustrated by genius and virtue, in a degree of which our country has hitherto afforded very few examples!

On the character of Mr. Linn, as a preacher, it is not necessary to dwell, among those who have enjoyed opportunities of hearing him. It is well known, that few persons in America, though assisted by age and experience, have ever attained so great a popularity as he acquired before his twenty third year. The merits which shone forth with so much splendor on his first ascending the pulpit, the discipline and experience of four years by no means impaired. Time, indeed, evinced its salutary influence only in pruning away his juvenile luxuries, and giving greater solidity to his discourses, without rendering them less engaging.

As a poet, performances must also speak for him. He took up the pen, and his effusions obtained public notice and regard, at so early an age as sixteen. He was not nineteen when he had completed two regular dramatic pieces, one of which was brought upon the stage. All his performances, however, candor compels us to consider as preludes to future exertions, and indications of future excellence. While their positive merit is considerable, they are chiefly characteristics of the writer, by suggesting to us what might have been expected from him, had Providence allowed him a longer date.

On his character in general, the following is the testimony of two of his friends, who had long enjoyed his intimacy, and who are better qualified than any one living to draw a just portrait of him. One of these, the Rev. Mr. John Romeyn, of Albany, speaks of him in the following terms:

"I need scarcely mention his talents were of the first order. His imagination was glowing, and yet it was chaste. Even his earliest attempts of writing display a soundness of judgment rarely united with fervidness of fancy, especially in young people. His taste was formed on pure models. He was capable of deep research, though constitutionally indisposed to it. His genius was poetic. He always preferred a poem, or criticisms on polite literature, to any other species of composition. His constitution was sanguine. This caused a precipitancy in some of his actions, which prudence condemn-

ed. He had a bias to pleasure, a taste for it; so much so, that I have often, in reflecting over past scenes, wondered how he escaped its pollutions as he did. His readings in early life contributed very much to increase this taste. He was disposed to be romantic in his views and conduct. His temper was quick, his sensibility exquisite. He had all the capricious feelings peculiar to a poet. Though hasty, and sometimes rash, yet was he generous: he scorned meanness. He was warm in his attachments; benevolent in his propensities to mankind. His anticipated pleasures generally exceeded his actual enjoyments. He was accustomed to dwell more on the dark, than on the bright side of the picture of life. He was prone to melancholy, the melancholy of genius. — Ofttimes he appeared its victim, sitting for days silent, sad, and gloomy. He felt, even to madness, the slightest disrespect, and as sensibly enjoyed attention paid to him. He was not calculated to move in a moderate common course with the generality of mankind; he was either in the valley of gloom or on the mount of transport; rarely did he enjoy temperate, calm pleasure. With years, the sensibility was corrected. I myself perceived a change in him, in this respect, the last time we were together. In short, his system was like a delicate machine, composed of the finest materials, which was liable to derangements from the slightest and most trifling circumstances, and the continual, diversified action of those parts tended gradually, though certainly, to a speedy destruction of the whole."

The Rev. Mr. Alexander McLeod, of New York, speaks of his deceased friend in the following terms:

"About the time of his beginning to preach the gospel, he was greatly agitated about two of the most important points in the Christian's life. What are the characteristics of gracious exercises of heart toward God? and, What is the connexion between the speculative truths of revealed religion and those exercises?"

"I advised him to read Dr. Owen's Treatise on Communion with God. He did so. He was satisfied with it. He entered fully into the doctor's views of that interesting subject. Of the state of his mind I have received from himself explicit information. Opposed to enthusiasm, and naturally delicate, he was not very communicative on such subjects. He did not think it prudent to unbosom himself to many, because he had himself such a low opinion of his Christian experience, that he thought it probable a fair statement would dispose the censorious to conclude he was entirely destitute of piety, and render the nominal professor satisfied with his own attainments; and consequently have a tendency to hinder his public usefulness, and to encourage inattention to experimental religion. He therefore scarcely ever alluded to his own experience, in conversation even with his most intimate religious friends. He was not, however, absolutely opposed to conversation upon such subjects. He could throw aside reserve, and enter upon it with freedom, when he was under no apprehension that this freedom would be abused.

"He was much under the influence of the fear of death, and a reluctance to dying. But he was not in terror of future punishment; for although he confessed himself worthy of it, he trusted in that Saviour which the gospel offers to sinners, and, firmly persuaded of the safety of believers, cheerfully hoped that his own faith, although weak, was really sincere. The frame of his mind, in relation to spiritual things, was almost uniform: never extremely gloomy, never extremely joyous. It differed surprisingly from the natural temperament of his mind. In the concerns of common life, he was the slave of sensibility, the mere child of circumstances. He knew this. His religious life appeared to himself, a third estate, supernaturally called into existence in the empire of his soul, which created a distinct interest, to which all his affections were drawn; and which gradually progressing in strength and in influence, checked the dangerous efforts of the opposite principles of his constitution, rendering his joys less vi-

vid and more lasting, and rendering his sorrows more easy to endure and overcome."

No man ever stood more in need of the aid of friendship and domestic sympathy than Dr. Linn; and no stronger proof could be given of the purity and rectitude of his character, than his feelings on this head. His father and his sisters were his friends in the highest sense of that term. In the bosom of his own family he sought for objects in whom to repose his confidence, and from whom to claim consolation. To entertain a general regard for the worldly welfare and advantage of near relatives is so common, and originates so frequently in selfish motives, that it can scarcely be deemed a merit in any one; but Dr. Linn's attachment to his family was of a higher order. It led him, not only into the tenderest concern for their welfare, but into an intimate union of his heart and affection with theirs. From the time of his entering on the study of theology to his death, he kept up a frequent correspondence with his father. To him he imparted all his hopes and fears, and thus afforded the strongest proof of integrity of thought and action, since eminently pure must that mind be, which can repose unbounded confidence in a father. — Such confidence, indeed, is no less honourable to the father who obtains, than to the son who bestows it; and justice will not discountenance the favourable inference which may be suggested by the present case.

The best companions of his early youth, those whom a similarity of age and inclinations had endeared to him, were, indeed, removed by their diverse destinies, to a great distance from him; and this circumstance might have been a source of some regret to those who loved him, had not the filial and fraternal charities glowed as warmly as they did in his heart, and supplied the place of all other friendship.

He was esteemed and beloved by great numbers, but it was his fondness for seclusion, and not any froward or morose passions, which occasioned him to have but little intercourse with mankind. This little intercourse was by no means fettered or disturbed by personal prejudices. With all his clear and cogent principles, on moral, political, and religious subjects, he combined a charity open as day, and extensive as mankind, and no one's deportment could be more benign and inoffensive than his, towards those who differed with him, even in essential points. He avoided the company of those whom he had no reason to love or respect. He did not seek beyond the small circle of his nearest kindred the company of those who had secured his regard, but when propriety or accident led him into contact with the former, his treatment of them was adapted to win their reverence, and he never refused his confidence or kindness, when claimed by the latter. Short as was his date, and clouded as was the morning of his life by infirmities and sorrows, few there are whose memory will be treated by his adversaries, if any such exist, with more lenity, or will live longer in the hearts of his friends. To mankind at large his short life was useful and glorious, since it was devoted to the divine purpose of inculcating moral and religious duty, and the purpose, only less divine, of illuminating the imagination with the visions of a glowing and harmonious poetry. — [Valerian.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCILS.

Thursday evening, September 25th, 1828.

Mr. Linn from the committee appointed to inquire if any disposition should be made of the old reservoir at Chesnut street on Schuylkill, made a report recommending the subject to the attention of the next Councils. The committee was, at its own request, discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

On motion of Mr. Donaldson, it was resolved that the city commissioners be authorised to put Lombard street from Schuylkill Front street to the Schuylkill, in a passable condition for carts. Mr. Johnson stated that the expense would not exceed 50 dollars.

On motion of Mr. Smith, it was resolved, that the Mayor be requested to draw his account on the city treasury in favour of the Chairman of the committee for the purchase of the Morrisville Estate, for the amount of 511 dollars, for the payment of expenses incurred in the purchase of said estate.

Mr. Smith said that the charges were, fees for legal advice, searching the offices, drawing and recording deeds, &c. &c.

On motion of Mr. Linn, it was resolved, that a copy of the engraving of the survey of the river Schuylkill be, as soon as the same shall be completed, presented to each member of council, and each warden of the port.

Mr. L. stated that the Wardens had taken great interest in the survey, and would be at considerable trouble in placing the buoys directed by resolutions.

Mr. Lowber presented a petition from Mr. Henry S. Tanner, who states that he is preparing to publish a plan of the city of Philadelphia and the adjoining districts. He prays permission to incorporate in his plan, to make it complete, the recent survey of the river Schuylkill by Mr. Maclure under directions of councils. Referred to Messrs. Lowber, Johnson, Toland and Reed.

Mr. Johnson presented a petition from the Diligent Hose Company, complaining that in the apportionment of the appropriation for the aid of fire companies, they had received but 125 dollars, while other companies not superior in merit, and whose apparatus is no way superior to the Diligent's, received 201 dollars. The Company being fearful that the small amount appropriated to them, may lead the public to believe that their apparatus is inferior to that of other companies, pray that the amount appropriated to them may be increased, or that by some expression of opinion the unfavourable impression which they conceive has been created, may be removed. The petition was referred to the Committee on Fire Companies.

A statement was received from the city treasurer, of receipts and expenditures during the last six months. Referred to the committee on accounts.

Mr. Linn offered the following:

Whereas, a most unfortunate and melancholy accident happened at the State House, which eventuated in the death of William Plankard, a meritorious carpenter, employed in erecting the Steeple, who has left a widow and two children, without the means of support. Therefore

Resolved, by the Select and Common Council, That the sum of ——— dollars be, and is hereby appropriated to the use of the children of said William Plankard, and that the chairman of the committee on the Steeple be requested to deposit the said sum in the Saving Fund, the interest thereof to be drawn by the widow for the use of said children, and said sum be charged to appropriation No. 21.

Mr. Linn said he should let the preamble and resolutions speak for themselves.

A member observed that as the gentleman gave no reasons why the preamble and resolutions should be adopted, he could not feel free to vote for them. He knew of no principle on which councils would be justified in making provision for the widows and children of such as met with accidents when engaged in public works. At the suggestion of another member, the consideration of the preamble and resolution was postponed for the present.

Mr. Hale, from the Watering Committee, made the following report on the construction of Fair Mount Dam, accompanied by letters from distinguished engineers, and others, who concur in expressing an opinion that the dam is of good construction.

FAIR MOUNT DAM.

To the Select and Common Councils.

By a resolution of councils of August 9th, 1827, a letter from Mr. William Rush, on the insecurity of Fair Mount Dam was referred to the Watering committee,

with instructions to consult experienced wharf and dam builders, on the subject of the matter contained therein. The opinion of this gentleman, in the first place, called in question the stability of the dam, from a supposition that some of the timber in front of it were either out of place, or in danger of being separated from their positions, by the decay of the original fastenings and ties of the dam.

And secondly, that to guard against these supposed defects, and to render the dam perfectly secure, it was necessary to throw in large quantities of stone immediately in front of it, extending to high water mark, and occupying a base of two hundred feet down stream, and reaching across two hundred and eighty feet to shallow water on the western side, the depth of the water varying in this distance from seven to nineteen feet, making an average depth of nine feet, to be filled in, and requiring 20,000 perches of stone. The expense of which, according to the estimate of the committee, would be about \$20,000.

Admitting the conjectures and opinions entertained by Mr. Rush to be well founded, the subject matter of the letter would immediately become one of great interest to the citizens, and consequently to their delegated agents the Watering committee, upon whom devolves the management of this important work.—After the most deliberate and careful investigation of this subject, in all its parts, after hearing in verbal consultation, the opinions of Mr. Rush, and such Wharf-builders as he wished to be consulted, and who agreed with him in opinion, in favour of throwing in stone in front of the dam,—your committee have unanimously arrived at the following conclusions:—

1st. That the dam at present is in good condition, and perfectly safe, being built *entirely on the solid rock*.

2ndly. That the plan of depositing stone in front of it would answer no good purpose—and

3dly. That the best method of giving additional security to the dam, when it becomes necessary, is by sinking a range of new cribs in front, and extending the roofing of the dam over the new work to low water mark.

These opinions of your committee have been thoroughly confirmed by an examination of the dam during the late drought, when the water was drawn down, and a careful inspection of its present condition was made by the committee and superintendant of the Works, accompanied by William Strickland, Esq., and Daniel Groves, Esq., assisted by Mr. Frederick Erdman.

The timbers and general structure of the dam, were found entirely satisfactory, exhibiting no marks of decay or removal from the precise position in which they were originally placed—this circumstance being abundantly confirmed by the recollections of Mr. Graff and Mr. Erdman, the latter of whom planked the dam at the time of its completion in 1822.

Conformably with the instructions of councils, to consult experienced wharf and dam builders, the committee took early measures to obtain the personal attendance at the Works, of gentlemen who were deemed peculiarly fitted from their talents and experience to judge correctly in relation to this matter, but owing to the unusual prevalence of wet weather during the fall of 1827, and the early part of the present year, the dam could not be drawn down, until lately, and as several of the gentlemen lived remote from the city, it was deemed sufficient to address a circular to each of them, a copy of which accompanies this report, containing a draft of the dam, with information of the plan of its construction, and queries as to the best method of strengthening it, in case it was deemed necessary, and particularly desiring their opinions of the propriety of depositing loose stones in front.

Of the gentlemen addressed on this occasion, answers have been received from Messrs. Benj. Wright, Josiah White, Erskine Hazard, Wm. Strickland, Daniel Groves, Charles White, and Frederick Graff, which are

numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, and which accompany this report.

It will be seen from these communications that the opinions entertained by all the gentlemen addressed are substantially the same as those of the committee, except Mr. Strickland and Groves' plan of making the structure in front of the dam of stone instead of timber, be deemed a variation. In every answer received, the plan of throwing in loose stone, in front of the dam as a security to it, is rejected as entirely useless:—the experiment having been completely tried on the river Lehigh, where stones weighing from one to three tons, were carried by a heavy freshet, from a dam of only four feet fall.

In the estimation of your committee, it is a matter of great importance to have a regular survey of the dam made every year, at such time as the state of the river may admit of the water being drawn down, and as the Watering committee will no doubt, always be desirous of obtaining the best judgment possible on so important a case as the actual condition and stability of this great work, it is considered desirable that this survey should be made by two competent persons appointed by councils for that purpose, to act in conjunction with the Superintendent of the works, under the notice of the Watering Committee, and that their report shall be made in writing to councils, and the committee beg leave to recommend the adoption of the following resolution as one of the standing rules of councils, viz.

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils, That two competent persons be appointed by councils at their first stated meeting in April annually, whose duty it shall be, in conjunction with the Superintendent of the Water Works, and under the notice of the Watering committee, to make a regular survey of the actual condition and stability of the dam at Fair Mount, at such times as the state of the river will permit; and to report to councils in writing their proceedings, and the condition of the dam.

THOS. HALE,
ANTHY. CUTHBERT,
LEVI GARRETT,
EPHRAIM HAINES,
BENJ. JONES, Jr.
HENRY TROTH,
WILLIAM GERHARD.

Philadelphia, 25th Sept. 1828.

(CIRCULAR.)

Philadelphia, 25th Aug. 1828.

Dear Sir—The Councils and the Watering Committee of the city of Philadelphia, being desirous to have their works at Fair Mount placed in the most permanent manner, request the favour of your opinion respecting the Dam in its present condition, the plan of the construction of which I believe you are acquainted with. The impression of some persons is, that as Mr. Cooley did not use iron bolts in putting some of the cribs together, that those which were put together by the locust pins are not sufficiently strong, and that the face logs looking down stream will force out. In order to prevent which it has been suggested to throw stone against the lower face of the dam where the water falls over the dam, with a view to prevent the face logs getting out. The size of the cribs average about 20 to 30 feet wide, and in the deep water 40 to 50 feet long up and down stream each, which are faced with plank and loaded with rubble dirt on the stream side. The dam is put together thus, (A) and rests on a perfect bed of rock, of which the bed of the river consists.

The object of the inquiry is, whether in your opinion the stone marked B would remain as represented in times of heavy freshes, and be a permanent safety to the Dam, or whether, if deemed necessary by you that the Dam requires repairs at present; whether a crib formation placed in front of the present Dam, filled with stone, would not be more permanent, and preferable to plan B.

And please to add such other remarks as may occur to you on the following points:

1st. Whether you do not think the Dam in its present condition perfectly secure and sufficient.

2d. Whether loose stone thrown against the face of the dam on the lower stream side may be considered as an effectual and permanent addition of strength to the present superstructure.

3d. Your opinion as to the best method of securing the Dam, should you think further security necessary.

An early reply to this communication is earnestly solicited, and will much oblige the Watering Committee. The importance of the subject to the city, must be the apology for troubling you on this occasion.

With great respect your ob't serv't.

(Copy.) Signed, THOS. HALE,
Chairman of the Watering committee.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2d, 1828.

Dear Sir—Your favour of the 25th ult. only came to hand this morning.

In giving an opinion as to the permanency and stability of the Dam at Fair Mount, I must premise that I give it only on the information I received on my visit in July, in company with yourself and other members of councils.

The outline of the plan of construction of the Dam at Fair Mount appears to me to be good; if there is any fault it is in the execution of the work.

If the longitudinal timbers which run across the stream, and form the lower side of the Dam, are boxed into the timbers which form the tiers, (or these timbers running up the stream,) by being let in two inches on each side, and these latter timbers extend 18 inches or two foot below the cross timbers, so as to form a good heading, and then the whole well secured together with locust tree nails—it appears to me it is hardly possible that it can separate so as to admit any timber to come out, and thereby let out the stone, &c. It cannot produce this effect unless there has been some error in supporting the crib when sunk to have found the solid rock.

If there was earth or small stone under the crib, so situated as that a powerful current of water passing over the dam would actually remove some of the substance on which the dam rested on its lower side, then, and not till then, could there be any probability that the timber in the crib could get loose.

If by an examination (which was suggested at our visit, at low water, when the water could be so reduced as to admit a boat to pass under the overfall) it has been found that there is a change in the timbers from what they were at first—or so much of a change that the rubble stone which loads the dam will fall out, then I should fear the permanency of the dam,—and its importance is so great as to justify securing it to the last doubt.

The answer to your queries then recurs:

“Whether loose stone thrown against the face of the dam, on the lower side, may be considered as an effectual and permanent addition to the strength of the present superstructure?”

In answer to this I cannot say that I believe stone thrown into the river on the lower side of the dam would remain there. It is well known that a body of water from 4 to 8 feet thick passes over this dam in great freshes—this would remove stones of several tons weight if it can get hold of them by the current. It is true that a body of heavy stone, if they could be placed so far under the chute of the dam as to be out of the direct current, and that nothing but the under tow would strike them (see A) then I believe stone of two or three tons each would remain unmoved.

But it will be seen at once that it will be difficult to raise the upper edge of this triangle of stone high enough to secure every weak point up to B, for in that case the base of the stone would come out so far as to come in contact with the powerful current at C, and

this current would remove them, and then those above would fall down, and be removed in turn.

It appears to me that I should adopt your other suggestion, by an additional crib work, sunk on the lower side, and the only variation I should make would be to have the bottom timbers very large, and plenty of them, so as to form a kind of foot that should counteract (by their extending [see C] six or eight feet further out than the body of the crib) any inclination which the crib might have to settle away from the main dam. These timbers ought to be 24 inches square, so as to have great strength at the point where the first cross timbers lay upon them.

I should then fill in with small round stone any vacancy which should exist between the old part of the crib work and this new part, so as to have every timber in the old crib retain their present situation. The new crib being filled with stone, would certainly make a permanent and solid work.

This plan is predicated upon the supposition that the rock bottom of the river is such as to permit cribs to be sunk, and rest firmly on rock.

If the current of water which has already passed over the Dam, has found the rock at bottom shelly, it has probably scooped out a concave bed under the water fall. Should this prove true, then the plan of the crib work must conform to this concave bed by forming the crib, with large timber on one side and smaller ones on the other, so as to shape to the bottom if it can be done.

I am writing rather at guess, and should have proposed to have gone with you to the Dam, had it remained dry—the river would now prevent my seeing any thing more than I did before.

I shall return again to the city in three weeks probably, and should there be any thing in my communication requiring explanation, I shall give it with pleasure.

With great respect, I am, Dear Sir, your ob't serv't.

BENJ. WRIGHT.

THOS. HALE, Esq.

Chairman of the Watering Committee.

Mauch Chunk, 8th Month 29th, 1828.

Respected Friend, Thos. Hale,

Chairman of the Watering Committee.

Received thy letter of the 25th inst. asking my opinion relative to the present and ultimate security of the Dam at Fair Mount.

As to its present condition, I should think it safe from bursting out on the lower side of the dam, (the perpendicular part of the crib,) for 50 years to come, provided the horizontal timbers up and down stream do not exceed six feet apart, and that they are *not* now indicating decay, and that the timbers across the stream are *notched* into the other timbers, so as not to wholly rely on the pins.

If an (eddy) current acts against the pins (parts between the logs being exposed) it will wear them off in perhaps a few years. Their appearance at present however is the best test, as it is now about 10 years since the Dam was built.

I should advise an annual examination (during low water) of the lower slope of the Dam, as being the part most likely to wear, and if the plank gets loose and off, it would effect the worst consequences in case of ice freshets.

As to its future condition, I should prefer a crib below the old dam, as thou has drawn it, and as the water is so deep it requires the dam to be high, put in three tiers of timber across the stream, and the timber up and down stream, say 6 feet apart, and to prevent serious injury from the covering getting off in a freshet, pave the top course of stone with long stone end ways up and down.

I have strong doubts of the stone, represented by B, below the Dam, lying there permanently, and if it should go away generally, and not altogether, it then

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would be difficult to replace it by crib work, in consequence of making an irregular bottom.

I am respectfully, thy friend,

JOSIAH WHITE.

Philadelphia, September 8th, 1828.

THOS. HALE, Esq.

President of the Watering Committee.

Dear Sir—I have received your favour of 25th ult. requesting my opinion of the security of the Fair Mount Dam.

I do not recollect the construction of the dam, but am under the impression, that the cribs have ties running up and down stream, (in each course of logs) not more than five or six feet apart. If this be the fact, I think no apprehension need be entertained of the perfect security of the dam. That the structure is capable of bearing the pressure of the freshets, *while the timbers remain sound*, is, I think, sufficiently proved by the *present state* of the dam. I am inclined to the opinion, that the substitution of *locust tree nails* for *iron bolts* is *advantageous*, as the iron is subject to rust under water, while the tree-nail in the same situation could be destroyed only by *abrasion* by a *current*, from which I apprehend it is entirely protected by the logs into which it is driven, coming *close together*.

The part of the dam most liable to injury, in my opinion, is the sloped sheathing on the down stream side of the dam, which being continually in a current, with, frequently, rough bodies passing over it, will wear on the upper surface, and may become loosened in its position, by the jarring of heavy bodies, and by the current of water passing through the cracks of the planks upon the timbers below them—this part then should be examined once or twice each year.

From the river being so much contracted at the Bridge below the dam, I should suppose that a freshet in the river would cause the water to rise as much *below* the dam as it does *upon* it, or in other words, that the *head* would remain pretty much the same. If this be the fact, the *pressure* upon the dam would not be altered by the quantity of water in the river. Should it be deemed prudent to add to the security of the lower side of the dam, this should be effected by an additional *crib*, filled with stone, placed below it, the top of which should form a continuation of the lower slope of the dam. I have no hesitation in saying that stone thrown below the dam would be of no service, a fair experiment having been made of that plan upon the Lehigh, contrary to the opinion of both Mr. White and myself. In that case, stones weighing from one to three tons, were thrown below a dam which had about four feet fall, and disappeared entirely after a heavy freshet.

I believe I have now noticed all the queries in your letter, and am, sir, with much esteem, your obedient servant,

ERSKINE HAZARD.

To the Watering Committee of the City of Philadelphia.
Gentlemen,

At your request we have examined the construction of the dam across the river Schuylkill at Fair Mount.

From all appearances both above and below the body of the dam, together with the sheathing, there are no indications whatever of its being impaired by settlement more than what might be reasonably expected in any work of its kind. The evidence of some few of the stones, which form the filling of the sunken cribs having washed out from between the logs, is of no material account; this can all be repaired and obviated by a continuation of the upright sheathing in front. The back filling of the dam has been well attended to, and is in every particular as far as our examination went, a sound and substantial piece of work. We are, however, of opinion, that at no distant period the front of the dam will require a substantial stone abutment in advance of its vertical breast, and carried across the deep water of

the river, which may be battered up from the bottom at an angle of about 45 degrees. This we would recommend to be formed of large flat stones, laid in the manner of a slope wall, with their beds laid at eight angles with the slope.

The suggestion of throwing in loose stone in front of the dam is not a good one; they would always be liable to be washed away in times of heavy freshets.

Respectfully submitted, by your ob't. serv'ts.

WILLIAM STRICKLAND,
DANIEL GROVES.

Philadelphia, Sept. 18th, 1828.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 18th, 1828.

THOS. HALE,

Chairman of the Watering Committee.

Dear Sir—Your favour of the 25th August was not received until this day. And in reply to your queries respecting the stability of the Fair Mount Dam, I must be guided principally by the information communicated by your letter, although I have frequently seen the work, and was once on it when building, but do not recollect of examining minutely the particular mode of connecting the timbers. I am of opinion, that it is impossible for any of the timbers to be displaced by any force that can come in contact with the Dam if it has been put together in the manner described with tree-nails. Stone placed loose below the dam can be of little or no service, and the only effectual way to give additional strength and security, (if any is necessary, which I have good reason to doubt) is by placing a strong range of cribs below the Dam, filled with stone, and covered with thick plank or timber, to prevent them from being removed by the current passing over the Dam. I know of no reason why the present dam, or the Dam in its present form, is not amply secure and safe, and should not recommend any measures to be taken to give any additional strength unless it should be discovered that the timbers were actually giving way.

Yours, very respectfully,

CANVASS WHITE.

To the Watering Committee of the Fair Mount Water Works.

Gentlemen—As you are engaged making inquiries of practical and experienced engineers in relation to the permanency of the Dam at Fair Mount, in order to report the same to Councils, I beg leave also to offer my opinion on the nature of a work, the success of which must naturally be interesting to me, from the circumstance of my having been concerned in the arrangement and execution of every department of it, from the day the river was first sounded for the purpose of erecting a dam, up to the present time, and although Mr. Cooley was the contractor for the completion of the canal on the west side of Schuylkil, the dam, the head arches, and the fore bay, still a large share of duty fell on me in the execution of those parts of the works, first, in my official capacity as superintendent under the direction of the Watering Committee, and secondly, as a volunteer, in frequently aiding Mr. Cooley with his work, particularly in his absence; consequently there is no part of Fair Mount Works which did not come under my immediate notice. As respects the dam, all the material timber for it was purchased by the Watering Committee, through their agent at Trenton, and by myself at Kensington, and it is of excellent quality. As regards the first cribs that were made by Mr. Cooley there cannot be a doubt but that they were badly constructed, but on the representation of their defects by the Watering Committee to Mr. Cooley, the chief of them were taken asunder and rebuilt in a more substantial manner; those that were sunk unaltered, I think four in number, were made of good timber, and I am of opinion that there is no danger of them giving away in any part. From that period until the Dam was completed, the work proceed-

ed without further difficulty, as Mr. Cooley made all the alterations the committee required.

The Dam was then received by the Committee as a finished job, under a guarantee by Mr. Cooley for its safety for the term of five years, during which it has withstood all the freshets which occurred, together with the common exposure that such works are subject to, without any expense in repair, except straightening the combing of the roof to a true water line, and adding an additional quantity of rubble dirt on the up stream side, with some little repair in filling in a few stones which had been torn out of the face of the dam by the freshets, and planking them over to prevent a like occurrence, which proves that loose stone will not remain where a heavy body of water falls on them, unless bound by crib work or planking. I have the pleasure to state, that after a strict survey with Mr. Frederick Erdman, a gentleman who is perfectly acquainted with the work, and who planked the face of the dam, and has done all the repairs to it above mentioned, that we cannot perceive any change in the position of the timber, or any other other part of the work, from the base at the bottom of the river, to its top line at the eve, since its first erection; and we are of opinion that until the timber which is exposed between high and low tides becomes worn by the constant friction of the water, and its exposure to the weather, that there cannot be any doubt of its firmness. And it appears to us that at present no repairs are required. I beg leave to suggest that when repairs actually become necessary, that in place of throwing loose stone in front of the dam, as has been proposed, to frame and sink strong cribs along the line of its south face, and fill them in with stone in the usual manner, and then to extend the covering on the new cribs, from the roof of the present dam to low water mark, which I am convinced is the only sure method of making a permanent repair to the dam. As respects the up stream part, that can always be kept in good order at a small expense, by occasionally adding rubble dirt on it, which will not only secure it from leakage, but it adds additional strength to the whole superstructure by its weight.

In conclusion, I give it as my decided opinion that the dam is substantial, and sufficiently strong to withstand any shocks to which it is exposed.

Should Councils see proper to authorize the Watering Committee to have an annual survey of the dam by competent engineers, any defect that might arise by decay or otherwise, would then be discovered, and at the same time it would be satisfactory to those who have charge of the works.

With great respect your humble serv't.

FRED'K. GRAFF.

The committee appointed to prepare and report a Memorial to the Legislature, praying them to invest the corporation of the city, under proper regulations, with power to require the owners of property bounding on private alleys, to have the same regulated and paved.

REPORT:

That they have had the subject referred to them under consideration, and beg leave to submit to Councils a memorial for the purpose contemplated. They recommend the adoption of the following resolution, viz:—

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils, that the Presidents of Councils be requested to take the necessary measures for laying before each branch of the State Legislature, a copy of the Memorial reported by the committee.

All which is respectfully submitted.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met:

The Memorial of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Philadelphia, respectfully sheweth,

That by an act entitled, "A further Supplement to an Act to incorporate the City of Philadelphia" passed April 2, 1780, the Select and Common Councils are invested with authority to take the necessary measures for regulating and paving the streets, lanes and alleys of the City. And by an act of March 25, 1805, all streets, alleys, courts, and lanes which had been or might thereafter be laid out, opened, and appropriated to public use, by private persons, within the City, provided the same be not less than 20 feet wide, were declared to be in all respects public high ways. There are, however, within the limits of the City, many streets and alleys of a less width, over which consequently the Councils have no control. The use of such streets and alleys is of little or no value to the public in general, and yet the health and comfort of the citizens are deeply concerned in their being kept in decent and wholesome condition.—As the City becomes more and more extended, and more densely populated, the demand for small houses is increased, and streets and alleys of narrow dimensions are multiplied; and it may readily be supposed, that where the houses on such streets belong, as they frequently do, to various individuals, the streets will remain unpaved, unless they be paved at the public expense. In fact, they are so frequently so grossly neglected by the owners of the adjacent property, as to become public nuisances, destroying the comfort and endangering the health of whole neighbourhoods. It may be doubted whether the Councils would be justified in paving such streets, at the public expense. Your memorialists cannot think it just, that they should be placed under the necessity of doing so; and yet, at present, cases of the description alluded to, are without any other adequate remedy. Such nuisances may, it is true, be indicted, and those upon whom they are chargeable, be punished by fine. But while an indictment is progressing through the necessary legal forms, a pestilence may be engendered, and, at last, the remedy may be ineffectual. Because the offender may suffer the penalty prescribed by law, and the nuisance remain, to await a new prosecution.

Your memorialists submit to your honourable bodies, that it would be just, that the Legislative authorities of the City should have power, whenever it is required by a regard to the public good, to enforce the pavement of private streets and alleys, by the owners of property fronting on them. If your honourable bodies shall be of this opinion, your memorialists humbly pray, that you will be pleased to grant them such relief, as in your wisdom you may see fit.

The report was laid on the table.

Philadelphia Gazette.

We are pleased to observe by the proceedings of Councils which we publish in the present number, that public attention is directed to the alleys of the city—and while the subject is to be laid before the Legislature, we would respectfully suggest to Councils the propriety of having their powers so extended, (if there be no constitutional impediment) as to enable them to regulate the width of streets, to be laid out by individuals, intersecting squares. In the present economical mode of improving private property, we observe many small streets laid out for the purpose of erecting small tenements on each side of them in order to bring to the owner of the land the largest possible income. These houses are, of course, from the cheapness of rent, intended to be occupied by a class of citizens who either from negligence or inability, are generally less attentive to cleanliness, than is consistent with the general comfort of the neighbourhoods in which they are situated, and probably with the general health of the citizens. It

seems therefore unreasonable, that while the public are at the expense of paving these streets as well as of cleansing them, that every individual who is disposed to improve his property in such a way as to render it most conducive to his private interest, should be at liberty to lay out a street wherever and of whatsoever width he pleases, without regard to public convenience or comfort, and the public having no control over his proceedings. It is indeed to be regretted, that any of the squares should ever have been divided by those small streets, and that the improvements had not been confined to the four principal sides of the squares, leaving the central part unoccupied entirely, by buildings to be devoted to yards and gardens, and for the free circulation of air. Enjoying as we hitherto have done, the advantage of much open ground to the westward, little inconvenience has been suffered for want of air and a wholesome atmosphere; but from the rapid improvements which are now tending towards Schuylkill, there is reason to fear that these avenues will soon be closed, and the space occupied by a dense and dirty population; and that much inconvenience, if not much prejudice to the health of the city, will be the consequence. While therefore it may perhaps be placed in the power of Councils to regulate these matters, for the future comfort of the city it should be attended to.

It is to be regretted, that the present mode of building is such as to afford scarcely any yards to the houses now erecting; but that the lots are almost entirely covered with the buildings. To those families which contain children, this is becoming a serious inconvenience, and to it may in some considerable degree be attributed, the large proportion of deaths among children compared with those of adults; as they are deprived of wholesome air, and exercise, both of which are so essential to the formation of a robust and vigorous constitution. A proof of the truth of what we have just stated, may we think be derived from the fact that the very moment almost that children, labouring under the diseases of the summer, are removed into the country from the city, they revive, and in a short time are restored to perfect health, from, in some cases, the very brink of the grave.

Another inconvenience which we shall point out, while we are on the subject, from the present mode of improving, is that of having the kitchen in the cellar, which plan is now almost universally adopted, especially in houses designed to be rented. We doubt whether they are as wholesome as those above ground—they certainly are generally damp and cold; and although some few families may, from habit, prefer them, yet we know they are, in most cases, decidedly objected to by all those who have ever experienced the comfort of a kitchen on the ground floor. They add much to the labour and fatigue of servants, and place them, as well as the general management of the affairs of the house, much out of the view and superintendence of the female part of the family. We believe that the interests of landlords, would be promoted by a greater attention to the comfort and convenience of tenants, in the construction of their houses. A friend who owned a house in a very central situation, and in every other respect a very convenient

one, observed when offering it to rent, that he was astonished at the general objection to cellar kitchens—they forming the first and in many cases the only question asked respecting the house.

We are certainly improving the appearance of the city by our new buildings; but as our comfort depends upon their convenient internal arrangement, we should be careful not to depart too widely from the models of convenience, left us by our ancestors—in the houses erected here thirty or forty years since. Large yards, plenty of closets in convenient situations, and kitchens on the ground floor, were by them, considered essential to comfort, which we believe they were as capable of appreciating and actually enjoying, as their descendants of the present day.

REVOLT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE.

DOCUMENTS Continued from p. 168.

Letter from the Sergeants demanding the two Spies.

Genl.—It is the request of the Board on account of the rumour of the line that you will send them two strangers who brought that letter from New York, by the bearers two sergeants of the committee as you may depend they shall be brought forth at the request of Gov. Reed or any other gentlemen when called on—as we shall lodge them in security at our quarters. Jan'y 7, '81.

Signed by the Board,
WM. BOUZAR, Sec.

Mess. McClannigan
& Nisbitt.

Trenton, Jan. 7, 1781.

Sr.—The Committee of Congress now at Trenton have received authentic information that Commissioners are sent to Amboy from New York to treat with the Pennsylvania troops (we suppose to South Amboy that is meant but it would be prudent to have both the Amboys in view) The Committee are of opinion you should take such measures as appear most prudent and practicable to get possession of those Commissioners. We are sir,

Yr. most obed. serv'ts.
In behalf of the Committee,
JNO. WITHERSPOON.

P. S. The above is submitted to your judgment according to the situation of affairs and other intelligence you may have received.

The Commanding Officer at Brunswick or Elizabethtown.

Philad. Jan. 10, 1781.

Dear Sir—The hopes I entertain of a happy termination of this unfortunate affair, thro' your influence and management gives me real pleasure. The moving of the troops to Trenton, their delivering up the proposals of Sir Harry and detaining the two emissaries as prisoners seem to forebode well, but I confess I would have expected that before this time, they (the emissaries) should have been delivered up to a court martial and received their just demerits.

Various are the opinions here. Some think the troops should be generally discharged and tempted with a handsome bounty to re-enter the service during the war; others are for violent measures and compelling them to return to their duty by force. I fear such an experiment would not be attended with good consequences.

It would be a very difficult matter to call any considerable number of the militia of this city out for that purpose. I have been told that a few evenings ago when the officers were called together to consult upon the most proper measures to be adopted in case of an emergency—that some proposed sending deputies to let the troops know that they were determined not to use their

arms, against them in any case. In one of the artillery companies I believe Capt. ——— was actually appointed for that purpose. You know the man's turn is not commonly conciliatory. I think sir, you had better be as vigilant as possible to know who mixes with the troops from this side. It will be no difficult matter to undo in an hour what has been the work of days.

Council have sent up the money but rather think Gen. Wayne was too fast in promising so large a reward till the rascals were given up for punishment but these are not times to stand upon trifles. I wish you all possible success in your negotiation and am Dr. Sir

Your very
humble servt.
JOS. GARDNER.

Genl. Reed
Trenton.

Trenton, Jan. 7, 1781.

Sir—The Committee of Congress are obliged to your Excellency's communications by Col. Shields. We esteem it as a happy prelude to a return of the troops to their allegiance. We doubt not your Excellency's improving so favourable a symptom to bring the matter to as speedy safe and honourable an issue as possible. The Committee will wait here for your further communications of the progress you make and prepare themselves for every event, to aid your endeavours and to give them all success, that the powers vested in them by Congress can enable them to do.

In name of the Committee in Gen. Sullivan's absence,
JNO. WITHERSPOON.

His Excellency
President Reed.

Proposal delivered by the Sergeants at the first interview at Princeton, Jan. 7, 1781.

Article I. That all and every such men as was enlisted in the years 1776 and '77 and received the bounty of Twenty Dollars shall be without any delay discharged and all the arrears of pay and cloathing to be paid unto them immediately when discharged—with respect to the depreciation of pay the state to give them sufficient certificates and security for said sums as they shall become due.

Trenton 8 Jan. 1781.

3 o'clock, P. M.

Dear Sir—I have rec'd yours of this day with the Vice Prest's. inclosed—Mr. McClanigan will carry the answer of the Board. I wish you to procure the hard cash promised—we must keep faith with those people. I shall try to prevail on them to advance to Trenton.

Interim I am your's most sincerely,
ANTY. WAYNE.

His Excellency,
Jos. Reed, Esq.

His Excellency's proposals being communicated to the different regiments at Troop beating this morning Jan. 8, 1781.

"They do voluntarily agree in conjunction that all soldiers that were enlisted for the term of three years or during the war, excepting those whose terms of enlistments are not expired, ought to be discharged immediately with as little delay as circumstances will allow, except such soldiers who have voluntarily re-enlisted—in case that any soldier should dispute his enlistment, it is to be settled by a committee, and the soldier's oath. The remainder of his Excellency's & the Honbl. Board of Committees proposal is founded upon honour and justice, but in regard to the Hon'ble Board setting forth that there will be appointed three persons to sit as a Committee to redress our grievances, it is therefore, the general demand of the line, and the Board of Sergeants, that we shall appoint as many members as of the oppo-

site to sit as a Committee to determine justly upon our unhappy affairs, as the path we tread is justice and our footsteps founded upon honor.

Therefore we unanimously do agree that there should be something done towards a speedy redress of our present circumstances.

Signed by order of the Board,
WM. BOUZAR, Sec'y.

(Copy.)

Dear Sir—I received your favour this evening and also the proposals signed by Serjeant Bouzey which as they contain in substance what was offered last evening shall be granted except that appointing persons to sit with those nominated by the honorable the Council cannot be complied with. This implies such a distrust of the authority of the state which has ever been attentive to the wants of the army that the impropriety of it must be evident: but any soldier will have liberty to bring before the Commissioners any person as his friend to represent his case. The Hon. the Committee of Congress have resolved that the spies sent out should be delivered up as soon as convenient and upon that being done, Congress will proclaim a general oblivion of all matters since the 31 December, provided the terms offered last evening are closed with and the troops remain no longer in their present state. It is my clear opinion, that they should march in the morning to Trenton where the stores are, their cloathing expected if not by this time arrived; by which I mean overalls and some blankets. I hope they will come to a speedy determination and am Dear Sir,

Your obed. hble serv't.

JOS. REED.

Jan. 8, 1781.

P. S. As I have the promise of the Board of Serjeants in writing that the emissaries from the British shall be forth coming to me, I doubt not they will honorably perform it, and therefore expect an answer from them on this point.

Phila. Jan. 8, 1781.

Sir—The Committee of Congress not having heard from your Excellency since yesterday noon—dispatches an express to obtain intelligence where you are and what success you have had. They wish to know whether any thing appears necessary for them to do respecting the affair as they wish to do every thing in their power to bring this unhappy dispute to a favourable issue.

I have the honor to be with much respect

Your Excellency's most obed. serv't.

JNO. SULLIVAN.

By order of the Committee.

His Excellency
Gov. Reed.

Trenton, Jan. 8, 1780 [81.]

Sir—The Committee of Congress have received your Excellency's favour of this date, with its inclosures and send you herewith the result of their deliberations upon the terms which they are of opinion ought to be held out to the soldiers of the Pennsylvania Line.

I have the honor to be most respectfully,

Your Excellency's most obed. serv't.

JNO. SULLIVAN.

By order of the Committee.

His Excellency
President Reed.

P. S. It is the desire of the Committee that you make use of the foregoing resolutions only as you shall find them necessary to answer the purpose in view.

By order of the Committee.

JNO. SULLIVAN.

In Committee of Congress held at Trenton the 8th day of January 1781—

Resolved, That all soldiers who have voluntarily enlisted for the war or have received the hundred dollar

bounty ordered by Congress shall be held during the war and entitled to receive the same bounty as new recruits from their respective states, only deducting therefrom the hundred dollars at the real value when received. But as it may so happen, that some soldiers may be retained in the service, who have received the hundred dollars contrary to their inclination—all such who can make it clearly appear to commissioners to be appointed as herein after mentioned, that they have been so detained shall be immediately discharged.

Resolved, That all soldiers who are now held by enlistments expressing the term of service to be three years or during the war, and have not voluntarily re-enlisted and received the hundred dollar bounty shall be immediately discharged.

The Committee trusting in the sincerity and attachment of the Pennsylvania Line to the American cause, and (notwithstanding the unwarrantable steps they have taken) judging from their moderation and conduct in their discipline and good order they have observed, and being convinced that their assembling was for the redress of grievances only—have resolved, That on producing lists regimentally of those non commissioned officers and soldiers who fall within the different classes of grievances complained of with regard to the term of enlistment—pay bounty and cloathing that they will immediately appoint commissioners to examine and report therein, that full and ample justice shall be done to the claimants, by discharging such as are entitled to their discharges, giving certificates of pay and cloathing due to such as have claims justly founded.

The foregoing terms being accepted the committee have resolved that upon the soldiers of the Pennsylvania line delivering up the British emissaries sent to corrupt them and submitting themselves to their proper officers they will publish a free and general pardon of all offences committed by the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of said line from the 31 December last to this time,

By order of the Committee.

JNO. SULLIVAN, Chairman.

Note in Gov. Reed's writing.

Received after my proposals were made and accepted and therefore not offered.

Trenton, Jan. 9, 1781.

Sir—The Committee was last evening honoured with your Excellency's favour and its inclosures dated at Maidenhead 7 o'clock P. M. copies of which have been sent to Congress. We now dispatch a Light horseman to know the present appearance of affairs at Princeton and whether the Troops are about to march for Trenton this morning.

We do not understand the propositions of the serjeants to be that any of their body were to sit with the commissioners; but they requested a voice in the appointment only. To this we have no objections.

We wish matters may be brought to an issue as soon as possible, and that your Excellency will inform us by return of this express what prospects you have of bringing them to a conclusion from present appearances. I have the honor &c. on behalf of the Comm.

JNO. SULLIVAN.

His Excellency
President Reed.

Maidenhead, Jan. 8, 1781.

Dear Sir—I wrote you yesterday by post and soon after went into Princeton where I was received by the Troops with every mark of apparent respect. The Guards turned out and the whole line under arms. They offered a proposition amounting in its effects to discharging every man who is or should be tired of the service let the terms of enlistment have been what they would. This I peremptorily refused but offered to discharge all those who had been detained beyond the time of their enlistment or had been compelled or trepanned into a new engagement. Secondly, That Commissioners should

be appointed by the Council to hear their cases and give discharges upon the above principle, taking the oath of a soldier when his enlistment cannot be found. Thirdly, the depreciation to be made up, arrearages of pay settled and certificates given and comfortable cloathing provided for them. Fourthly, a general pardon of all offences upon complying with these terms. The evening they sent an answer complying with them in substance, but proposing they should appoint Commissioners on the part of the men which I rejected and directed them to march to morrow morning to Trenton.—What will be the issue I cannot tell, as there are many various claims and though they preserve military order, they have great confusion in their civil matters. The Serjeants have as much difference of opinion as the men, tho' they know it is their interest to keep together and not be disorderly. Many were averse to my going in, but I am glad I did, as I can now form a better judgment of them. They made no objections to my returning the same evening. Besides the complaints formerly recited they complain of being compelled to take new bounties, and being severely treated when asking for discharges—they also complain of rigorous punishments inflicted without trial or inquiry and that the state stores have not been equitably distributed; the proportion of the officers being too great. These things may deserve inquiry at another time. I endeavored to moderate and palliate what was said on these subjects. Some of the Serjeants are sensible fellows and reason very speciously; but W ———— their nominal leader is certainly a very poor creature or very fond of liquor. They have rejected the propositions offered by Gen. Clinton, and hold the spies in prison. I am endeavouring to get them out of their hands. Gen. Wayne promised fifty guineas a piece to the two serjeants who brought him the letter Sir Harry sent and he is very particular in his inquiries, when he shall be enabled to perform his promise. You will say it was a great Reward; it was so and perhaps the promise hasty but still it will be best to comply with it. I do not learn that any of the money sent by Col. Nicola has yet been paid, but will inquire farther, I fear there has been some neglect in this matter. I believe it will be proper to send the hard money, returned by Gen. Potter, to answer Gen. Wayne's promise. To morrow will settle the business one way or other. We have no accounts of the enemy since I wrote last.

I am in haste,
Dr. Sir,
Your obed. Hbble servt.
JOS. REED.

P. S. I hope if all reasonable propositions should be finally rejected, that the militia will turn out under some system, or volunteers, as I fear the troops will turn towards the enemy, if an immediate settlement does not take place.

Princeton, 8th Jan'y. 1781.

7 o'clock, P. M.

Dear Sir—Being determined to bring matters to a speedy issue at every risk and consequence, we sent for the serjeants at $\frac{1}{2}$ after 4 o'clock this evening and insisted upon their marching for Trenton in the morning or that we would leave them to act as they pleased and to abide the fatal effects of their own folly.

In consequence of which they had come to a resolution of moving for that place in the morning and bringing along the two *Catiffs* previous to the receipt of your's by Mr. Caldwell.

I am Sir, yr most obed. hbb). servt.
ANT'Y. WAYNE.

His Excellency, Jos. Reed, Esq.
Per Mr. Caldwell who is to pass.
ANT'Y. WAYNE.

ANNALS OF PHILADELPHIA.

From the recovered Minutes of Council.

Jan. 30, 1764. It appearing to the Board that many frauds had been committed in the markets of this city by weighing the provisions sold to the inhabitants with steelyards—it was resolved that a bye law should pass to restrain the use of steelyards, and to compel the butchers and others selling provisions by weight, to weigh the same with scales and weights regulated and marked by the proper officer.

Mar. 30, 1764. A petition was presented to the board from five butchers complaining of some hardships likely to attend the late ordinance for the weighing provisions with scales instead of steelyards; and the same being read and fully considered, it was resolved, (nem con) that the regulations made by the said ordinance are useful and necessary to prevent impositions on the inhabitants: and that this board will accordingly carry the same into execution.

Several persons had their fines remitted on condition of their being shipped off or enlisting.

April 10, 1764. A proposal being made that the two walls between the new stone bridge in Front street, and the wooden bridge in King's street, should be rebuilt at the expense of this corporation, to prevent the danger that it is apprehended would otherwise arise to the health of the inhabitants—the same was unanimously agreed to. And William Bingham, and Joseph Sims are appointed a committee to engage workmen, and direct and inspect the work.

William Plumstead and Samuel Mifflin, Esq. and John Allen and Alexander Houston are appointed a committee to view the premises and consider whether the spot will admit of the erecting a fish market thereon, or what other public use it can best be applied to—and make report.

John Lukens, Surveyor General, is appointed by the Board one of the Regulators of this city, in the room of Nicholas Scull, deceased.

May 28, 1764. The committee appointed to consider what public use the vacancy between the two bridges could best be put to, Report, That a fish market would be very convenient at that end of the town, and that this would be a proper place for that purpose, and might be built at little expense: It is therefore agreed that a fish market be accordingly erected there. Joseph Sims and Wm. Bingham were appointed to have it done forthwith.

October 2, 1764. Alderman Thomas Lawrence elected Mayor, and Isaac Jones and John Lawrence Aldermen.

It being represented by the late Mayor, that there is a necessity for a beadle or some other officer with a proper salary, daily to attend the Mayor of this city in the execution of his office—The Board agreed the same should be taken into consideration at some future meeting.—Danil Miller petitioned for the remission of a fine laid on him in the Mayor's Court—he being poor and having a family to support by his labour the Board remitted it.

Nov. 19, 1764. The Recorder produced a deed of release from the Hon. Thomas Penn, Esq. to this Corporation, for the piece of ground claimed by the city lying on Dock, and bounded on the east by Front street, and on the south by Spruce street, which was accepted, and the Recorder requested to get the same proved and recorded.

A petition having been transmitted to London by the Assembly of this province, to be presented to his majesty for a change of government—The Board came to a resolution to send a petition to the proprietaries expressing their disapprobation of such a change, and praying that if such a change should take place, they would use their best endeavours that the privileges of the people be preserved, and the rights of this corporation under their charter, be continued to them. And the Recorder

der, Mr. Stedman, Mr. Tilghman, Mr. Allen, and Mr. Shippen were appointed a committee to prepare a draft of such petition.

Nov. 20, 1764. The committee appointed yesterday presented to the Board a draft of the petition to the proprietaries, which after some amendment was approved, and ordered to be engrossed and signed by the Mayor.

May 27, 1765. An application of the county commissioners to borrow £100, to complete the bridge over the run at Schuylkill falls—deferred.

Aug. 9, 1765. "The Shedd," at the middle ferry—ordered to be repaired or renewed.

The Board considering it a public and useful work—agreed to loan £100 to the commissioners for completing the bridge at the falls of Schuylkill—on their giving their private bonds.

October 1, 1765. John Lawrence elected Mayor.

April 14, 1766. The lease of the Potter's field to Jacob Shoemaker, being some time ago expired, it was agreed to be leased to Jaspar Carpenter for seven years at the annual rent of £10 per annum.

The shad and herring sold at the market being in warm weather offensive to the neighbourhood, the Mayor is requested to direct the Clerk of the market not to suffer any stands for the sale of these at the market or other place in the city, except at the public wharfs.

23 June 1766. The managers chosen under the late act of Assembly, for building a house of employment in this city, applying to have the alms house lot mortgaged for the raising £2000 agreeably to said act, and having satisfied this Board, that the sum of £1500 is raised by contribution, as required by the law—it is agreed that the said lot be accordingly mortgaged for the purpose.

October 7, 1766. John Lawrence re-elected Mayor—Daniel Benezet resigned as Aldermen on account of sickness.

January 22, 1767. Three mortgages on alms house lot for raising money to erect a house of employment—were executed, viz. to Sarah Mifflin £450; to Mary Harrison £850; and to Joseph Richardson and John Maes, for £700.

Application from J. Humphries tenant of the middle ferry, praying allowance in consequence of "great damage" to the wharfs, boats, &c. by the breaking up of the ice.

£750 loaned to the managers of the house of employment, they being "in great want of money for the paying off workmen, &c. for building said house."

The committee formerly appointed to settle the Treasurer's account, are desired to take back their report in order to correct some mistakes appearing therein.

July 6, 1767. A deed from this corporation to the contributors to the relief and employment of the poor in the city of Philadelphia, was executed in the presence and with the consent of the city, who signed the same as witnesses, agreeably to the act of Assembly for that purpose made. The mortgages executed on 22d January cancelled.

It was unanimously agreed—That for the future every Treasurer shall give bond with sufficient sureties in the sum of £2000 for the faithful discharge of his office.—Samuel Shoemaker, Esq. elected Treasurer, in place of Benjamin Shoemaker, deceased.

October 6, 1767. Isaac Jones elected Mayor, and John Gibson, Alderman.

The report of a committee formerly appointed to view the damage done to the Middle Ferry by the last winter's ice and floods, was read, and they being of opinion that an allowance of £100 should be made, to the tenant out of his rent, on account of his loss, the same was agreed to by the board.

The public ground and wharfs near the Drawbridge, rented at £60 per annum.

December 4 1767. It having been agreed at a meeting of the members of this Board, in the absence of the Recorder, that an entertainment should be given to his

excellency General Gage, Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's Forces in North America, on his arrival in this city, and the same having been accordingly done.—The board do now approve thereof, and order that the expense thereof, amounting to £159 6 0, be paid by the Treasurer.

The Recorder, Mr. Tilghman, and Mr. Shippen, are appointed a committee to consider a letter sent to this Board from the Select men of Boston, recommending measures similar to those taken in that place for lessening the consumption of superfluities, and increasing the manufactures of the country, and to make a draft of a proper answer thereto, agreeable to the sentiments of the Board expressed on the occasion, and to lay the same before the Board at their next meeting for their further consideration.

22 Dec. 1767. Answer to the Select men of Boston: Philadelphia, December 22, 1767.

Gentlemen,

We were favoured with your letter of the ninth of November last, and thankfully acknowledge your kind intentions of communicating to us the votes of your town meeting of the 28th October, which however you omitted to enclose, but we take for granted are the same as inserted in your public papers. We desire that you will be assured of our having regard to the general interest of the Colonies, which we conceive cannot be more effectually served, than by diffusing a spirit of industry and frugality: But, however the particular circumstances of your place may require any public measures to be taken for that purpose, we do not see the expediency of adopting them here, more especially in the present crisis of American affairs. Yet although we cannot on this occasion think the steps you have taken altogether suitable to our circumstances, we shall always wish to see and endeavour by every proper expedient to promote, the general union of the Colonies, so essential to the preservation of their liberties.

Signed at a Common Council, By order of the Board,
ISAAC JONES, Chairman.

To Joseph Jackson, Saml. Sewell,
John Ruddock, John Hancock, } Select men of
Wm. Phillips, Timothy Shewell, } Boston.
and John Rowe, Esquires,

TRIAL FOR LARCENY.

The Commonwealth }
vs. } Quarter Sessions, Sept. 26.
James Rowe and } Larceny—7 bills.
Thomas Foster.

Seven bills of indictment were laid before the jury, three of them charging the defendants jointly, and four charging James Rowe alone with the commission of various larcenies; five of the indictments charged the defendants with stealing dry goods, the property of different individuals, and in two bills they were charged with stealing boats, one, the property of some person unknown, and the other the property of Michael Snyder. To all these bills, the defendants pleaded not guilty, and the trial commenced on Friday morning last, and occupied the whole day. The principal witness relied upon in support of the prosecution, was an accomplice, named Caleb S. Bladen, who testified, that his acquaintance with the defendants was formed in prison, where he (Bladen) was undergoing a servitude upon a conviction for horse stealing, but was pardoned before the term to which he had been sentenced, had expired. That in July last, they formed their plans to commit the several robberies, the subjects of the present prosecution, and named some other associates, who have thus far been able to elude the vigilance of the police. The first intention of the witness and Rowe, was to rob a store in Camden, which Foster had pointed out, and for that purpose crossed the river; being unable to effect this, they took a boat from the Jersey side, in which

they returned to the city. The bill charging the defendants with stealing this boat, was abandoned by the prosecuting officer, the larceny having been committed in Jersey. The first robbery in which they succeeded, was that of the store of Mr. Blackstone, in Mantua Village, on their road to which they stole a crow-bar and pick-axe from a quarry, with which they effected an entry into the store, which they rifled of boots and shoes to a considerable amount, assisted by another individual named Weekley (who has escaped.) The goods were afterwards brought into town, sold, and the proceeds divided equally between them. They afterwards robbed the store of Messrs. Thomas & Co. on the ridge road, of dry goods to the amount of \$140. On their route to this store, as in the other case, they stole from a work shop, two augurs and a chisel, with which they succeeded in entering the store. In this robbery only Rowe and the witness were concerned. These goods were just taken to Manayunk, and brought to this side in a boat, which was taken from a wharf on the Schuylkill. The goods were sold to Hunt, who is awaiting his trial in the Mayor's Court, and other individuals who have escaped. Some of the goods were taken to Wilmington, and disposed of there.

The defence taken by the counsel for the prisoners, rested chiefly on the degree of credit which should be given to the uncorroborated testimony of Bladen. With reference to the bill which charged Rowe with stealing the goods of Messrs. Thomas & Co., no defence was made, inasmuch as he was there supported by other testimony. With regard to the bill charging the defendants with stealing a boat from the Schuylkill, it was contended, that it was no larceny, it was taken merely to enable the defendants to transport the goods across the river, without any intention of making further use of it. A larceny must be committed *animo furandi et lucra causer*, with a felonious intention, and the purpose of gain.

The attorney general in a speech of great force, contended that the prosecution was amply supported, that the larceny of the boat was made out in law and fact; it was to assist them in the commission of a felony, and therefore there was a felonious intention.

Judge King charged the jury, that if Bladen was to be believed, the defendants must be convicted on all the bills except the two which charged them with stealing the boats; on the one, they must be acquitted, the court having no jurisdiction, and on the other, because the offence was not legally made out. If they took the boat for the mere purpose of enabling them to cross the river, although it was to facilitate the transportation of the goods previously stolen, it was no larceny.

The defendants were found guilty on five bills, and acquitted on the two bills which charged them with the larceny of the boats.

For the prosecution, G. M. Dallas, Esq. Attorney General. For the defendants, W. Grimshaw and J. B. Phillips, Esqrs.

COMMONWEALTH vs. ABRAHAM ELDRED and NATHANIEL STRONG.

Quarter Sessions.—Horse Stealing.

The defendants were indicted first for conspiring to steal, and second for stealing a brown horse, belonging to a Bucks County Farmer, on the 14th day of July last, under circumstances as deliberate and artful as ever marked an ingenious robbery.

The first witness was the farmer who swore that he lost a brown horse, with white marks on his off fore foot and face, on the night of the 14—15 of July last. The stable was opened violently and the horse stolen.

The next witness, a Bucks County Innkeeper, swore that the defendants were both intimate and staid at his house in July last. Eldred was away the whole of the night of the 14th; returned in the morning, and went away that day altogether. Strong went away on the

day of the 14th, and did not return. Eldred had said, when he first came to witness's house, that he intended to go away shortly, and his conduct was fair and not suspicious. The defendants were very intimate together.

The most important witness was the third, a Mr. Buzby, who keeps a tavern over in New Jersey, about 5 miles from Camden. He stated that on the morning of the 15th of July last, Strong one of the defendants, came to his house on foot, with saddlebags and a bundle. He said he had been to town to sell his cattle, and wanted to buy a horse with his spare money.—Buzby told him of a horse to sell in the neighbourhood, but he displayed no anxiety to buy him. He called for breakfast. As it was preparing, up rides Eldred astride of a brown horse, with the identical white marks described by the prosecutor. The two thieves instantly began to bargain for the horse, and finally agreed on a price, which was \$85. They breakfasted together, in company with the witness, and as soon as they had finished, they got the witness to write a receipt for the horse; it was signed but no money passed as Buzby saw; and the horse was finally delivered to Strong.

Attorney General. Then Strong carried off the horse! Witness. No, the horse carried off Strong. *Loud laughter.* Eighty-five dollars was above the value of the horse, and the witness told the purchaser so, referring him to the horse he had first mentioned, that was to sell close by; but Strong preferred this one.

The Jury, after a moment's deliberation, found a verdict of Guilty.

G. M. Dallas, Esq. for the Commonwealth, W. Badger, Esq. for the defendants.—*U. S. Gaz.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Aurora Borealis.—About eight o'clock, the evening before last this singular phenomenon made its appearance to the north east. For a short time columns of light shot up to a great height in quick succession, sometimes singly and at others in clusters. The appearance was very brilliant. It afterwards changed into a bright steady light which illuminated the horizon from north east to north west.—*Hottelstown Aurora.*

LYCOMING RAIL ROAD AND COAL COMPANY.

We are much pleased to learn that measures are taking to organize this company, under the charter granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania at the last session. We understand it is the intention of the company, if they can procure a competent engineer, to have the route of their Rail Road surveyed and located this fall and that they speak confidently of its completion by November, 1829. Its whole length, from the Coal Mines to the West Branch, will be from 20 to 21 miles.—*Lycoming Gazette.*

A HERO OF THE REVOLUTION GONE!

At Washington, Lancaster co. Pa. on Thursday week last, in the 93d year of his age, LEWIS HIESCH.—He was a native of France, and came to America with Gen. La Fayette, as an 18 month's man, and afterwards enlisted with Capt. Sterger, in the Maryland line, and served to the end of the Revolutionary War. He lived in Franklin co. Pa. and was on a visit to his son at the time of his death.

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NO. 41.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

We have the pleasure to present to our readers the very excellent "Inaugural Address of the Rev. Wm. H. DE LANCRY, D. D. *Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, delivered before the Trustees, Faculty and Students, in the College Chapel, on Wednesday, September 17th, 1828.*" This interesting appeal to the citizens, will, we trust, not be in vain; but produce the effect of arousing the attention of the public to this important institution, where, under our own eyes, our children may enjoy all the advantages, which have usually been expected for them from colleges abroad.

GENTLEMEN:—

The Trustees, the Faculty, the Students, and the Friends, of the University of Pennsylvania:

The circumstances under which we meet at the present period are, in every view that can be taken of them, peculiarly interesting to us all.

To you, Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, the occasion is one of interest, since it is the opening of that new course of exertion in behalf of the University of Pennsylvania, on which the earnest expectation of an interested community, as well as your own equally earnest desires, are fixed, as the means of its future elevation; and since, by the recent measures of your Board, you stand pledged to the public on the responsibility of your word, honor, reputation, and stewardship, to throw the entire weight of your extended and powerful influence into the scale of the institution of which you are the constituted guardians.

To us, my brethren of the Faculty, the present circumstances are interesting almost beyond the power of an estimate. For, whether the view be just or unjust, a scrutinizing public invariably associates the prosperity or decline of a literary institution with the character, diligence and talents, of those who conduct its government and its instructions; and they cannot be deterred from regarding, nor from pronouncing, the measure of the former the certain standard of the latter. To us, then, the present occasion marks the commencement of a career of labor in which not merely our personal and domestic interests, but, to a wide extent, our character and standing with the public, are deeply implicated.

To you, young gentlemen, the Students of the University, our present meeting is one of interest, because it is the beginning of a system of instruction and discipline in some respects new, under the tuition and control of a faculty, who are in some degree strangers to you; but who, nevertheless, will cheerfully pledge a paternal interest in your welfare, and their utmost energy in the effort to expand your minds, enlarge your acquirements, and implant the seeds of that knowledge which must be the foundation of your future eminence, respectability, and happiness in the world.

To the friends of the University, under which term I trust may be included not only the respectable audience whom I now address, but the great majority of the community within the limits of Philadelphia, the present meeting may be pronounced interesting in the extreme. An Institution, which was originally called into life for your accommodation, and which, however it may retain

a nominal, can have no efficient and profitable existence without your patronage and favor, is on the eve of an intended resuscitation; and, at this moment, comes forward to ask at your hands, not only a candid interpretation of the measures of its Governors, but a favorable estimate of its present claims; and your countenance to the united exertions of its Trustees and Faculty, to render it, in respect of its future discipline and instructions, as worthy of your support, as it is, in regard to its location, deserving of your favour. Every individual among us, who now sustains, or who shall ever sustain, the endearing and tender relations of a parent, must respond from his inmost soul to the present effort to revive a college, where his sons may attain an adequate collegiate education without encountering the increased expenses, and the moral perils, of an estrangement from the delights, associations, and counsels, of the parental roof.

It will strike you at once, that as respects the individual who addresses you on this occasion in a new capacity, the present circumstances are of a kind calculated to impress him deeply. I stand before you the incumbent of a station wholly unsolicited; the distinction of which is fully equalled by its difficulties; and in which the responsibility to the Board who have honored me with the appointment, to the Faculty with whom I am called to act, to the youth who shall become the alumni of the Institution, and to the parents who may commit their offspring to its care, is, and is felt to be, of the deepest and most solemn kind. To this office, if I bring no large amount of the peculiar experience which belongs to it, I may venture to say that I do bring the most cordial interest, the purpose of entire devotion, and the strongest convictions of its high responsibility. Such as my talents, information, and experience are, they shall be unsparingly bestowed upon its duties. I should shrink, however, from the station, were it not that I trust to be sustained by the wisdom, zeal, and experience of a most enlightened and influential Board of Trustees—by the talent, established characters, and tried capacities, of the able and learned Faculty with whom I am associated; by the favorable views of this distinguished community; and, especially, by the favour, guidance, and blessing of Him, on whom, neither on this, nor on any other occasion, would I omit to acknowledge my dependence.

The very brief period which has elapsed between the date of my appointment and the present moment, added to the burden of the preparatory arrangements of the new system, necessarily precludes my attempting at this time, any thing more than a rapid sketch of the benefits of a collegiate education; a brief development of the system of instruction and discipline adopted in the University; and the exhibition of some of those claims which it is conceived an Institution located in this city has upon the fostering encouragement of the public.

In displaying the benefits of a collegiate education, it may be stated as one of its principal advantages, that collegiate studies invigorate the mind.

That curious machine which the all wise and omnipotent Creator has placed within our frames, unlike the workmanship of human hands, is strengthened and improved the more it is employed. Its ethereal materials do not wear out, and break, and thus stop its progress, like the yielding substances around us, which use or ac-

cident deteriorate, render useless, or destroy. The mind is strengthened by use. The studies therefore which are best adapted to exercise its utmost powers are, at the same time, best calculated to stimulate them. Of this character are the studies pursued in a collegiate course, and which are usually arranged under the four comprehensive departments of the *Languages*, *Moral Philosophy*, *Natural Philosophy*, and *Mathematics*. They extort from the student the application of memory, judgment, discrimination, attention, and the faculty of reasoning. The mind is drawn out as it were from its recesses of ignorance and inactivity. It is made to work—to apply all its powers—to collect, compare, and digest the subjects on which it is fixed. Some branches of the course may exert the invigorating influence more powerfully than others; but there is not one of them that fails to exert it to a degree. Their united influence is forcible indeed: and it is as impossible to prosecute these studies without adding vigor to the mental powers, as to engage in a system of corporeal exercise without strengthening the body. Collegiate studies are the gymnastics of the intellect.

These studies are, also, calculated to expand the mind. Unlike material vessels, the more you crowd into the mind, the more capacious it becomes. It opens under the influence of study, as the flower unfolds its leaves to the invigorating rays of the sun. But it differs from the flower in the extent of its expanding property. In the latter, when its leaf is wholly unclosed, and its brilliant bosom unveiled to the king of day, it has reached the limit of its display; its beauties are fully seen. But in the mind, there is no reaching the confines of its powers of improvement. They widen, and lengthen, and deepen, with every step of progress. The farther you advance, the more boundless is the prospect: the deeper you penetrate, the more unfathomable seems the abyss: the loftier the flight, the more distant appears the brilliant canopy which encloses its exertions.

Now it is the effect of collegiate studies to further this progressive improvement of the mind; to remove the obstacles which cramp it; to dispel the ignorance and timidity which hinder its expansion. A host of new ideas are admitted: new combinations of thought arise: more extended views crowd out the narrow conceptions of ignorance: the secret causes of the phenomena of nature are unfolded. A multitude of visible appearances on which before it had looked with the common astonishment of ignorance as inexplicable, are now unveiled to its apprehension. The connexions of argument are traced, and the dependencies of reasoning discerned. The beauties of authors once read with no other associations but those of a task, are perceived and felt. The mind looks in upon itself, learns whence the thoughts arise, and how they may be reduced to the order of continuous and connected expression. The hidden treasures of its vernacular tongue are brought forth to its view, acquired and relished; and the delighted youth begins to read not merely with his eye, but with his understanding. It is not meant that collegiate studies complete the furniture of the mind, nor that they carry it to the extremity of information on the several topics which they embrace. They are designed rather to open to the student the avenues of knowledge on various subjects, by disclosing its principles and mode of application; to remove the difficulties which lie in such abundance at their entrance; and to furnish him with a chart and compass by which he may traverse any branch of the great sea of knowledge with safety, profit and delight.

With the expanding effect of collegiate studies on the mind, there is connected a pleasure which yields in force to none but those deep emotions of delight which flow from the religion of the cross, and which are occasionally allotted to a long tried, consistent, and solid piety. I refer to that indescribable feeling of satisfaction which accompanies the acquisition of knowledge. Sometimes the emotion is felt when the mind is in the

act of receiving any of those new combinations of thought to which it was before a stranger. Sometimes the feeling is experienced when the ingenuous youth, with every faculty stretched into eager attention, is listening to the expositions of his instructor unfolding to him the secret cause of some obvious phenomena as long familiar to his eye as inexplicable to his mind. Sometimes this pleasure is tasted when, after a laborious and almost desponding investigation of some intricate point of science, the right apprehension of it suddenly flashes on the mind with the rapidity of lightning, and with a thrill of satisfaction, of which those only who have experienced it can form an adequate conception. It is a mingled emotion of surprise, self-gratulation, and delight, constituting an intellectual pleasure of the highest kind, and is now referred to as an incidental proof of the expanding influence of collegiate studies, since it is a pleasure which can arise from no other cause but the expanding operation of study on the mind.

Collegiate studies give method and precision to the mental operations; and this constitutes another most beneficial effect produced by them on the minds and habits of the young.

In the first openings of the human mind all its operations are vague, desultory, and unconnected. It flutters about from one topic to another, but scarcely dwelling upon any one long enough to inhale its substantial benefits. To fix its attention and subdue its volatility; to give permanency to the evanescent impressions which are made upon it; to shut out the influence of diverting and interrupting objects; and to train it to that power of abstraction which is essential to the due acquisition of knowledge; these constitute a work of which every parent and every teacher has felt the necessity and the difficulty, and the prosecution of which is as vexatious and burdensome to them as the performance of it is essential to the successful education of the child. The capacity of fully concentrating the mind is indeed one of the most difficult, and one of the latest acquisitions that is made by men. To thousands who attempt the search, it is a jewel never found. And yet in almost every department of human occupation, it is an acquisition of most commanding importance. It involves discrimination, judgment, coolness, the power of abstraction, and that subjection of the understanding to the will, which the most rigid discipline only can accomplish. Without it, no man can excel in any profession in which eminence depends upon the labours of the mind. Without it, the lawyer would become bewildered, the physician a trifler with human sufferings and human life, the philosopher a dreamer, the merchant confounded by the complications of his business, and the divine lost amidst the opposing systems, views, translations and expositions, through which he must pass on his way to religious truth. In short, the mind unpossessed of this power of concentration, in the midst of its pursuits, most resembles the surface of the sea covered by the wreck and fragments of the Trojan fleet.*

Now, it is the tendency of collegiate studies to exercise the mind with a view to the remedy of this striking evil. They compel the student to fix his attention. They force him to practise this concentration of mind. They impart precision to his views, and method to his conceptions. They exercise his powers of discrimination, taste, and judgment. They constrain him to think; to think connectedly and deeply. This is particularly the effect of mathematical studies, whilst it flows more or less from almost every branch of his collegiate pursuits. If these studies be engaged in with zeal and industry, the result will be inevitable. It is only by this constant exercise on subjects which cannot be pursued without more or less abstraction, that the mind can be trained to a steady application of its powers. Such subjects wage an unceasing war with mental volatility. And he who has once encountered the demonstrations of

* "Anna virum, tabulaq: et Troia gaza per undas."

Euclid, or the problems of the higher mathematics, or even become thoroughly versed in the principles of any single science, well knows that to gather up the lubricious particles of mercury between the fingers, is as hopeful an attempt as to prosecute these studies effectually with a confused or unconcentrated mind. Collegiate studies may be considered as constituting the mental training of the intellectual soldier, without which it is as unlikely that he should prosecute his future contests with prejudice, sophistry, and ignorance successfully, as that the raw recruit, unpractised in the tactics which he is called to exercise, should be able to contend with the steady discipline and skillful evolutions of the veteran.

It would occupy us too long to dwell, even in the cursory manner in which I have touched the preceding topics, on all the benefits of a collegiate education. Besides their stimulating and expanding influence, and the effect they produce in teaching the mind the full and efficient use of its various powers, these studies furnish a source of subsequent satisfaction in whatever situation the individual may be placed, by storing his mind with principles, facts, conclusions, and truths, on which it may feed with profit and delight, in defiance of the ills of fortune; or to which he may recur as the future means of repairing secular losses, and re-establishing himself in the world on a footing of support, if not of independence. The treasures which may be here acquired, unlike the fleeting possessions of the world, have a stamp of permanence upon them. The well furnished youth, when he quits the placid groves of learning, may be compelled to betake himself to pursuits in a great degree foreign to the particular studies in which he was here engaged, and in which but a limited portion of the knowledge here obtained, can be turned to effectual use. But whatever be his occupation he carries with him, not barely a consciousness of the acquisitions, but that beneficial influence which they have already exerted upon his mind, views, and habits, and that general knowledge of them, which both disposes and qualifies him to apply them, if not to any secular uses, at least to the promotion of his mental pleasures. It has often happened, also, that a collegiate education has been the resource of misfortune in its day of anguish. When the ebbing tide of human affairs has left the once prosperous individual, like a stranded vessel, forlorn, bereft, surrounded by a flock of distressed dependents, and every obvious mean of subsistence carried off by the remorseless wave, in casting about his desponding thoughts for some medium of support, he is bro't to the necessity of making an application of his knowledge. He begins to clear away the rubbish which through indolence, or from not feeling the necessity of exertion, he had allowed to collect around his mind, and soon discovers to his delight the solid but neglected materials of a foundation which was laid under the auspices of a college; and on this he erects that edifice of maintenance, perhaps of wealth, which, in the days of youth and prosperity, no pressure required him to build.

It should not be forgotten, that the studies here pursued are calculated to produce an elevated tone of mind, and to infuse a portion of their own dignity into the views and habits of the learner. The associations into which the youth is introduced, are those of the most distinguished men of every age. He discourses with philosophers, whose names have long been synonymous with literary fame. He imbibes the sentiments of poets and historians, who, for centuries, have been the theme of admiration to the world. He enters into the mysteries of science, in the company of men who have penetrated to the inmost recesses of its various departments. He listens to the thunders of that eloquence, which, from the sterner lips of a Demosthenes, waked the slumbering energies of Greece; or from the more polished tongue of Cicero, arrested, for a time, that decay into which foreign luxury and an unwieldy dominion were hurrying the majestic republic that claimed the limits of the known

world as the boundaries of its empire. The opinions and views which he inhales from such associates, are of the loftiest and most comprehensive kind. It would be in opposition to all analogy and all experience to imagine that such associations will not elevate and dignify his character, enlarge and liberalize his mind, and stamp his intellectual habits with some ennobling as well as permanent impressions. He cannot breathe in such an atmosphere, without imbibing a portion of its elevated spirit or its sterling vigor.

It will be seen at once, that, if collegiate studies produce the effects which have been now enumerated—if they stimulate, expand, ennoble, and inform the mind, and give precision and method to its operations, they must obviously be calculated to prepare the individual who submits to this discipline, for the pursuit of any professional engagement on which his eye may be fixed: for of which of the professions can it, with any truth, be said, that it needs not, in the acquisition or the practice of it, the mental energy, expansion, elevation, and precision, to which I have referred. Collegiate attainments are the foundation on which the edifice of future professional knowledge is to be reared: and its symmetry, strength, and durability, will be in exact proportion to the character of this groundwork on which it is to rest. If this be feeble, disproportioned, carelessly constructed, or of bad materials, it cannot serve for any other than a defective, insecure, unstable building. And even if the youthful student is not destined for either of the learned professions, the mental training which he undergoes in college, and the knowledge which he here acquires, will not be thrown away. They will aid him in whatever occupation he may choose to engage. They will not be lost to him in the fields of agriculture, at the marts of commerce, on the mountain wave, or in the tented field.

It will not be deemed necessary to cite the authority of names in behalf of the benefits of collegiate education. In general, it will be found that, in modern times, the most distinguished names, in every branch of learning, have been once inscribed upon the records of a college. And among the comparatively few exceptions that may be discovered, where native talent has broken forth by its innate elasticity, and in despite of all obstacles reached in triumph the summit of distinction, the want of collegiate training, and of the collegiate attainments, has been, in general, strongly felt, and deeply deplored. To us, it must ever be an argument of overwhelming force upon this subject, that the Father of American Philosophers, the venerable Franklin, the indomitable vigor of whose mind raised him, unaided by any collegiate advantages, to the highest rank in the scientific as in the political history of his country, was among the founders of the collegiate institution with which we are connected.

In explaining the course of instruction, and the nature of the discipline adopted in the University, I may remark, that, in respect to the amount and the character of the studies to be pursued in the college, she need not shrink from a comparison with any of her sister institutions. The published statement (a) of the course, evinces it to be, in respect of classical and scientific knowledge, as full and comprehensive as, in the present state of learning, and in any portion of our country, has been deemed requisite for a collegiate education. By a recent determination of the Board, the collegiate year has been divided into three terms, (b) at the end of each of which, public examinations of the classes will be held, when the parents and guardians of the youth entrusted to the college, will be able to form some judgment of the efficiency of our exertions, and of the progress of their offspring and wards.

The important branches of elocution and English composition, are to be made subjects of study and practice during the whole four years of the collegiate course; and the graduates of this institution are not to be allowed to leave it, entirely ignorant of that immove-

able foundation on which the truth of our divine religion is built. The evidences of Christianity will hereafter constitute a branch in the course of their instruction.

The manner in which these several subjects will be taught, and the extent to which they will be attained, must depend upon the efficiency and zeal of the professors, and the capacity and diligence of the student. For the exertions of the former, you have not merely the authority of an explicit engagement, but the guarantee of their reputation and interest, which are staked to a wide extent upon the success of the collegiate department of the University. In regard to the assiduity of the students, so far as it depends upon the faculty, the same pledge exists on our part to foster it where it is found, to excite where it is dormant, and to infuse it where it is wanting. But as no power is reposed with us to change the nature of that capacity with which any student may be endowed by his Creator, we are not to be held answerable for the ignorance or dulness which results from such a cause. It will be our duty to encourage the timid, to rouse the heavy, to excite the indolent, to fix the volatile, as well as to guide the prompt and to aid the assiduous. And when this duty has been faithfully performed, we must commit the result to Him, who, while he commands us to labour, himself retains the entire control of our success.

The discipline of a college is the most difficult, and, at the same time, the most material part of its economy. The youths of our charge, whilst they strenuously assert the claim to be treated as men, are apt very often to conduct themselves like boys. To curb the volatility of youth with the rein of decision and judgment, to induce the student to respect others by making him respect himself, to destroy the temptations to folly by a full occupation of the time, to combine in our intercourse with the young men the firmness of the governor and the dignity of the teacher, with the affability of the associate and the interest of the friend—these are the principles of that government which it is proposed to establish. The cords of discipline are to be tightened. A close adherence to the rules of the college in respect to diligence, attention, and deportment, will be exacted of every individual; and exacted, too, not from the mere desire of rigor, but from a much higher principle—from the conscientious conviction that we owe it to the young men themselves, to the parents and guardians who shall entrust them to our care, and to the character of the University, to pursue in regard to these points a temperate but decided and undeviating course.

In calling your attention to the claims of the University, I can do but little more than barely state the grounds on which they rest. They are founded on the advantages which the institution affords for the attainment of education; and on its being an institution belonging to our city, and more or less connected with its character and reputation. For efficient and permanent patronage, our eyes must be ever fixed upon the distinguished community among whom we are placed. In the list of the advantages which it offers, I do not hesitate to name the following as eminently worthy of consideration with every parent and every guardian within the limits of our city.

It is an institution as broad in its principles, and as comprehensive in its course of instruction, as any college within our common country.

It furnishes an opportunity of educating your sons with the least possible expense.

It presents the advantage of connecting your own superintendence of their morals with the attainment of a full collegiate education.

It affords to you a frequent opportunity of witnessing and judging of their progress.

It supplies to them the benefit, and to you the satisfaction of a constant mutual intercourse.

It casts no necessary clog upon the maintenance and cultivation of those dignified and embellished manners which, at a distance from home, and in the rough circles

of mere male associates, are so often wrecked on the shoals of uncouthness and vulgarity.

It uncloses none of the avenues to those commotions and difficulties which grow out of the almost prying supervision which in distant colleges, is absolutely needful.

In short it leaves them, in regard to morals, to health, to intellect, and to accomplishments, under the watchful inspection of that eye, which, of all others, looks with the deepest interest and most untiring devotion to their temporal and eternal welfare.

It becomes not the Faculty, with whom I am connected, to claim as a body, an equality with the instructors of other institutions: but, in behalf of some of my associates, (c) I may venture to refer to that distinction which has been already won by them on the arena of education, and placed them in their respective departments on an eminence that challenges, to say the least, the fullest confidence of this community. Elected to the several offices we hold by the vote of gentlemen who, both as parents and as members of the same community, have as high a stake in this institution as yourselves, we ask, on the authority of the confidence which they have reposed in us, a favourable estimate of our fitness to undertake the instruction of your offspring; and the supply of those materials on which our workmanship is to be tested. Without such a degree of patronage as shall enable us to exercise such talents and aptitude for our present stations as we may possess, it must be obvious that capacity and zeal will avail us nothing. We regard it as a decided and gratifying earnest of that confidence which we hope to merit, that the number of those newly admitted to the College, already exceeds the number with which it was committed to our hands.* At a moment when we are just placing on our limbs the armor of battle, it does not become us to express nor to indulge the boastful feelings of those, who, having triumphed in the contest, are permitted to unclasp the helmet and the buckler, to repose in the arms of conquest. We are aware of the difficulties of the undertaking in which we are enlisted; and, whilst we engage in it with humility, we see not the red and lowering sky which betokens an adverse result; but are rather buoyed with the hopes that public confidence will not be wanting in our characters, nor public patronage be withheld from our efforts, nor public benefits fail to accrue from our labours.

To you, young gentlemen, who are the subjects of our present charge, it is proper that I should address a few words of council. Let it be your endeavour fully to appreciate the advantage allotted to you in having a collegiate education placed within your reach. It is a privilege which many have sighed for, and which comparatively few enjoy; and which may be made the source of happiness, distinction, and profit, to yourselves, and of unspeakable gratification to your parents and friends. If your career be marked by diligence and assiduity, and by the spirit of order and decorum, it will issue in the results which I have named. The meritorious student will be honoured. But, if neglectful of your privileges and duties, and in defiance of the authority and counsels of your instructors, you should waste your time, disregard your studies, and violate the statutes of the College, the stern requisitions of discipline will demand that the cord, which unites you to this institution should be severed—severed to the discredit of your own characters, and at the expense of an amount of parental grief and anguish, which it is difficult for you to estimate. The highest thrill of satisfaction that penetrates the bosom of the parent is felt, when he witnesses distinctions bestowed upon his offspring, won by their mental and their moral efforts. His deepest feeling of distress is tasted, when he sees them discredited by unworthy conduct, or disgraced by voluntary ignorance and indolence. The in-

* When the College opened, twenty-one of its former students returned. The number newly admitted is thirty-six: making a total of fifty-seven.

tercourse to be maintained between yourselves and the Faculty, will be marked, on our part, with kindness, affection, and courtesy; but, at the same time, with the firm determination to exact from you that respect which is *due* to our stations, and which it is honourable in you to manifest; and that diligent attention to your collegiate studies and duties, which we should be unfaithful to you, to your parents, and to ourselves, not to require. The Board of Trustees have placed in our hands a larger amount of authority in the discipline of the College, than has hitherto been entrusted to the Faculty of Arts. While this augments our power, it increases also our responsibility; and presents an additional motive for the prudent and temperate, but firm administration of the collegiate government. From all who shall unite themselves to this institution, a solemn promise is exacted that they will be obedient to its statutes, respect its Faculty, avoid all combinations to resist its authority, and pursue their studies with assiduity and zeal. Let me express the hope, that neither the letter nor the spirit of this engagement will be violated by you; that the recent elevation of the college system, will be accompanied by a corresponding elevation of the characters, feelings, and habits, of its students; and that the career which we have now commenced together, may in its result, redound to your honour and profit, to our credit and satisfaction, and to the permanent and solid welfare of the University of Pennsylvania. (d)

NOTES.

(d) UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The requisitions for entrance into the Freshman Class, are as follows:—"Every applicant shall have read Virgil, Sallust, and the Odes of Horace, in the Latin: The New Testament, Lucian's Dialogues, Xenophon's Cyropædia, and the Græca Minora of Dalzel, in the Greek language; and learned quantity and scanning in each. He shall also have been taught Arithmetic, including fractions, and the extraction of roots: English Grammar, and the elements of Modern Geography."

The course of instruction in the Collegiate Department of the University, will be as follows, viz.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

With the Assistant Professor of Moral Philosophy.—Cicero's Orationes. English Grammar reviewed. Themes. Roman and Grecian Antiquities. English Composition. Declamation.

With the Professor of Languages.—Horace, (Odes reviewed, and satires,) Epictetus. Græca Majora, Vol. I. Greek exercises.

With the Professor of Mathematics.—Arithmetic reviewed. Algebra, to quadratic equations inclusive. Euclid's elements of Geometry.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

With the Assistant Professor of Moral Philosophy.—History and Geography, ancient and Modern. Rhetoric. Criticism. Elocution. English Composition. Declamation.

With the Professor of Languages.—Cicero, *de officiis et de oratore.* Terence. Horace, (Epistles and art of Poetry.) Græca Majora Vol. I. completed. Homer's Iliad. Latin and Greek exercises.

With the Professor of Mathematics.—Elements of Algebra and Geometry completed. Application of Algebra to Geometry. Plain Trigonometry (the demonstration analytically.) Surveying and Mensuration. Spherical Geometry and Trigonometry.

With Professor of Natural Philosophy.—Mineralogy and Geology. Natural Philosophy commenced.

JUNIOR YEAR.

With the Assistant Professor of Moral Philosophy.—Logic. General Grammar. Moral Philosophy. English Composition. Forensic discussions.

With the Professor of Languages.—Juvenal. Persius. Livy. Græca Majora, Vol. II.

With the Professor of Mathematics.—Perspective Geography, including the use of Globes and construction of Maps and Charts. Higher Algebra. Analytical Geometry including conic sections. Differential Calculus (Fluxions.)

With the Professor of Natural Philosophy.—Natural Philosophy completed. Chemistry.

SENIOR YEAR.

With the Professor of Languages.—Longinus. Former authors reviewed or completed.

With the Professor of Mathematics.—Integral Calculus. Analytical Dynamics with the application to Physical Astronomy.

With the Professor of Natural Philosophy.—Astronomy. Courses of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry—a second time.

With the Provost.—Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion. Metaphysics. Natural and Political Law. Elocution. Composition. Forensic discussions.

(b) The first term of the collegiate year will commence on the 15th day of September, and end on the 22d day of December.

The second term will commence on the 6th day of January, and end on the 15th day of April.

The third term will commence on the 1st day of May, and end on the last day of July; on which day the public commencement will be held, unless it be Sunday, in which case the commencement will take place the preceding Saturday.

When the terms commence on Saturday, the exercises of the College will begin on the Monday after. When the terms end on Sunday, the duties of the College will terminate the preceding Saturday.

(c) Dr. Robert Adrain, Professor of Mathematics, and the Rev. Dr. Samuel B. Wylie, Professor of Languages;—the former of whom was, at different periods, a distinguished instructor in Columbia College, N. York, and Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey; and is well known as ranking with the most profound mathematicians in the country,—and the latter was for many years at the head of one of the first classical schools in the city of Philadelphia, equally distinguished for the extent of his classical attainments, and for his success both as a disciplinarian and an instructor.

Alexander Dallas Bache, Esq. was eminently successful as assistant Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Military Academy at West Point.

(d) The ensuing brief history of the University is collected from the interesting discourse of Dr. George B. Wood, pronounced in 1826, before the Philomathean Society—a society connected with the University, under the management of the under graduates, the design of which is to promote their improvement in elocution, composition, and forensic discussions.—

"The subject of the adoption of an extended and liberal system of instruction, suited to the wants of a numerous and mixed people, had frequently engaged the attention of a few individuals, among whom our great Franklin, ever prominent in works of public usefulness, was one of the most conspicuous. Their sentiments having been communicated to several others, excited considerable interest; and the plan of an academy was at length drawn up by Franklin, and submitted to the approval of those who appeared to be concerned for the success of the project. Twenty-four of the most respectable and influential citizens, without regard to difference of religious opinion, or of professional pursuit, associated themselves together under the title of 'Trustees of the Academy of Philadelphia.' The scheme was now laid before the public, and its patronage requested. Such was the spirit of the people, and so ob-

vious the promised advantages, that an adequate sum was speedily subscribed; and, in the commencement of the year 1750, the academy went into operation. Three schools, one for the Latin, one for the mathematics, and one for the English tongue, were immediately opened; two charity schools were soon added; and so flourishing was the condition of the institution, and so fair its prospects of permanent success, that the trustees determined to apply for a charter of incorporation, which, in the year 1753, they obtained from the proprietary government. The prosperity which continued to attend the undertaking, soon induced them to expand their views beyond the limits of a simple academy. In the year 1755 the charter, at their request, was so altered, as to confer upon them the right of granting degrees, of appointing professors, and of assuming, in all other respects, the character of a collegiate body. They now took the title of 'Trustees of the College, Academy, and Charity School, of Philadelphia.'

"The Rev. Dr. William Smith, the first provost, was a man of distinguished abilities, and of no mean reputation as a writer. The degree of doctor in divinity, conferred upon him by the university of Oxford, and subsequently by the learned faculties of Aberdeen and Dublin, evinces the esteem in which his station, talents, and exertions, were held in Europe. The vice-provost, the Rev. Dr. Allison, had long been favourably known in the province, as a private teacher. Mr. Kinnersley, professor of English and oratory, was the associate of Franklin in his investigations into the subject of electricity; and the merit of several discoveries in this science is claimed for him by his cotemporaries. The professor of languages was reputed to be inferior, as a classical scholar, to none on the continent."

"The pecuniary resources upon which the trustees relied, were wholly independent of legislative assistance. To the private contributions of the citizens, by which they had originally been enabled to commence their operations, were subsequently added grants of land and money by the proprietaries, and subscriptions to a considerable amount obtained by the personal application of the provost, from the friends of learning in England. The funds derived from these sources, united with the proceeds of the school itself, were sufficient to maintain it in a prosperous state, till the breaking out of the revolutionary contest. The storm which swept away so many political institutions, and changed, in some measure, the face of civil society, could not be expected to leave untouched, an establishment, the influence of which, if properly exerted, might bear so strongly upon the welfare of the country. A provision of the charter demanded from the officers of the college, before entering upon their duties, an oath of allegiance to the king of Great Britain; and it was suspected that the inclinations of some of the most influential among them, were but too well in accordance with the obligation of their oath. Accordingly, in the year 1779, it was recommended by the executive council, that the affairs of the college should be made the subject of examination by the legislature; that whatever in its charter or management should be found incompatible with the new order of things, should be abrogated, and the whole remodelled, so as at once to preserve the original objects of the founders, and religiously to guard the best interests of the community. The sentiments of the Assembly were in perfect agreement with those of the Council, and a law was enacted, by which it was hoped they might attain the end proposed. The oath of allegiance in the former charter was transferred to the commonwealth; all the offices of the institution were declared vacant; a new board of Trustees was appointed; and the old appellation of College, Academy, and Charity School of Philadelphia, was exchanged for the more highly sounding title of University of Pennsylvania. To show that they were actuated by no hostility to knowledge itself, they not only vested in the new trustees the property of which the college was before possessed, but granted

to the University a very considerable endowment out of the forfeited estates. However arbitrary the proceeding might be considered, it accorded with the predominant feeling of the times; and the party who felt themselves aggrieved having used expostulation in vain, were compelled to yield for the present, and appeal for redress to a period of less political excitement. The new trustees proceeded immediately to the organization of the institution. The Rev. Dr. John Ewing, a member of the Board, was appointed to the provostship, and carried into that office a character of great moral excellence, united with extensive acquirements and indefatigable industry. At the same time, the celebrated Rittenhouse was chosen vice-provost, and professor of astronomy.

But the success of the University did not correspond with the lofty pretensions of its title. Whether the unsettled condition of the country, consequent upon a long war, was unfavourable to the cultivation of learning; whether the dissatisfaction with which many respectable citizens regarded the late measures of the legislature, had turned the current of patronage towards the neighbouring colleges; or whatever cause may have operated, certain it is, that the new school was seldom crowded with students, and its commencement seldom graced with a numerous band of graduates.

It could not be expected that the trustees and faculty of the old college, should acquiesce quietly in what they conceived to be an arbitrary violation of their rights. Many respectable citizens shared in their sentiments and feelings, memorials representing their case, were, on several occasions, presented to the legislature; and the tumult of party spirit having at length sufficiently subsided to allow the voice of justice to be heard, in the year 1789, a law was enacted declaring the abrogation of their charter an unconstitutional act, and restoring to them the possession of their estates, and the full exercise of their former privileges.

"The new school, however, retained its charter, and the property with which the legislature had endowed it. There were now, therefore, in Philadelphia, two distinct establishments, each having its own board of trustees, and its own faculty. The college and academy were revived under the superintendence of their former provost; and the university continued in operation with no other change than such as necessarily resulted from the late decision.

"From the experience or anticipation of an adverse result, the schools of Philadelphia had been but a short time in operation, when the wish was expressed, by both parties, of increasing their strength by a union of interests. Accordingly, in the year 1791, the university and college, in a joint petition to the legislature, requested such alterations in the act of incorporation as might be necessary for this purpose. A design so obviously beneficial, could not fail to meet with approval; and the necessary enactments having been obtained, a union on just and satisfactory terms was effected. An equal number of trustees from each institution formed a new board, of which the Governor of the state was *ex officio*, president, and which, by the unrestrained right of supplying vacancies, was rendered independent of any other control than such as resulted from its obligation to consult the best interest of the seminary entrusted to its charge. In the arrangement of the professorships, the same regard was paid to the claims of the respective parties; and the new faculties in the arts and in medicine, possessed the united strength of those from which they were formed. The more comprehensive title of University of Pennsylvania, absorbed, of course, that of College and Academy, which, after an interrupted duration of nearly forty years, with a fame which the success of numerous graduates had spread over the continent, was now finally extinguished.

"Soon after the union of the schools, the edifice which had been erected by the state of Penn^a. as a residence for the President of the U. States, but declined on con-

stitutional grounds by Mr. Adams, who then filled the office, was purchased by the Trustees, and applied to the purposes of the university.

Thus newly organized and located, the institution has remained to the present time without a rival in the city. Dr. Ewing continued to preside over it till the period of his death, in 1802, since which time his place has been successively occupied by Dr. M'Dowell, Rev. Dr. Andrews, the Rev. Dr. Beasley, and the present provost."

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Trustees:

THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE, *ex officio*, President of the Board.

Rt. Rev. WILLIAM WHITE, D. D.

EDWARD BURD,
WILLIAM RAWLE,
BENJAMIN R. MORGAN,
JAMES GIBSON,
HORACE BINNEY, L. L. D.
WILLIAM MEREDITH,
BENJAMIN CHEW,
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THOMAS CADWALLADER,
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P. S. DUPONCEAU, L. L. D.
CHARLES CHAUNCEY,
JOS. HOPKINSON, L. L. D.
JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL,
REV. PHILIP F. MAYER,
D. D.
PHILIP H. NICKLIN,
Right Rev. HENRY U. ONDERDONK, D. D.

JOSEPH REED, Sec'y. & Treas.

The Faculty is now complete, and consists of the following gentlemen:

The Rev. WILLIAM H. DE LANCEY, D. D. Provost, and Professor of Moral Philosophy.

ROBERT ADRAIN, L. L. D. Vice Provost, and Professor of Mathematics.

The Rev. SAMUEL B. WYLIE, D. D. Professor of Languages.

ALEXANDER DALLAS BACHE, Esq. Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

The Rev. EDWARD RUTLEDGE, A. M. Assistant Professor of Moral Philosophy.

EDWARD RUTLEDGE, Secretary.

MEDICINE.

Philip Syng Physick, M. D. Professor of Anatomy.
Nathaniel Chapman, M. D. of the Institutes and Practice of Physic, and of the Clinical Medicine.

William Gibson, M. D. of Surgery.

John Redman Coxe, M. D. of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

Robert Harc, M. D. of Chemistry.

Thomas C. James, M. D. of Midwifery.

William E. Horner, M. D. Adjunct Professor of Anatomy.

William P. Dewees, Adjunct Professor of Midwifery.

WILLIAM E. HORNER, Dean.

ANNALS OF PHILADELPHIA.

From the recovered Minutes of Councils.

May 27 1768. The Treasurer's account allowed, "except one article, viz. a charge of 2½ per cent. commissions on the sum of £750 lent by this Corporation to the managers of the house of employment, and on the sum of £100 lent to the County Commissioners without interest, which article is disallowed on a vote."

A small repair to the wooden bridge near the Drawbridge having been found immediately necessary for the safety of the inhabitants, and John Goodwin having made the same at the instance of some of the members of this Board, it is agreed that his account amounting to £6 5 0, shall be paid by the Treasurer. But this is not to be considered as a precedent for making any future repairs, that being the proper business of the assessors in conjunction with the magistrates of the city.

It is agreed that the Treasurer pay the street commissioners the expense of putting up posts, and making a gutter and pavement before the lot of ground in Chestnut street to the eastward of the state house belonging to this Corporation.

Agreed that chains be made and put up across Market street and Second street, and about sixty feet from the intersection of the streets, so as to prevent carts and other carriages passing through the market on market days, to be taken down at 9 o'clock in the morning in summer, and ten in winter.

The committee appointed to inspect the condition of the public wharfs returned their report, which underwent the consideration of the Board, who agreed that the public wharf at the Drawbridge be extended about thirty or thirty-two feet further into the river.

October 4, 1768. This being the day appointed by charter for electing a mayor for the ensuing year, and the recorder being necessarily absent from the province—the Mayor, with eight Aldermen and twelve Councilmen met at the Court House, and unanimously voted in the late Mayor, Isaac Jones, Esquire to that office. After which the Board attended the Mayor elect to the house of Joseph Turner, Esq. where he took the qualifications required by law before the President and Council, who were in the exercise of the powers of government, on account of the absence of his Honour the Governor.

November 28 1768. Beadle's salary, £10 per annum.

66 stalls in the market to the westward, rented in 1766 for £198—and 26 eastward at 80s. each—20 at 60s.

January 9, 1769. The Mayor laid before the Board for their consideration a paper which he had received from a Committee of Assembly, a copy whereof is as follows:

"In Assembly, January 6, 1769, A. M.

"Ordered, that Mr. Fox, Mr. Livezey, Mr. Pemberton, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Ashbridge, Mr. Pearson, and Mr. George Ross, be a committee to inform the Corporation that the house is desirous to facilitate and promote the trade of the city of Philadelphia by making the middle ferry on Schuylkill a free ferry, or otherwise to appropriate the neat proceeds to the amendment of the roads, as shall be thought conducive to the promotion of such trade and to confer with the said Corporation respecting the sale of the said ferry to the public.

Extract from the Journals,

CHAS. MOORE, Clk. of Assembly."

A Committee was appointed to confer with the Committee of Assembly on the subject.

February 4, 1769. The Committee reported; the further consideration "deferred till the house of Assembly should come to some fixed resolution concerning the proposed purchase. But in the mean time the Board do agree that if the house of Assembly shall hereafter settle such a plan with regard to the ferry and the roads leading to it, as shall in the opinion of this Board be of public utility, they will then enter into treaty with them concerning the sale of it.

October 3, 1769. A complaint that the Drawbridge dock is become almost useless for want of being cleaned. A committee appointed to inspect it, and also to consider of proper places for fixing public scales for weighing of hay near the upper and lower ends of the town."

A committee appointed "to get the stalls to the eastward of the Court house continued to Front street."

Samuel Shoemaker elected Mayor.

November 27, 1769. A committee appointed to inquire into the state of the new market on the hill, what rents are paid for the stalls, and to whom, and whether the persons who built the stalls are yet reimbursed out of the rents.

An account presented amounting to £48 7 3, for repairing 3 Engines "said to belong to the Corporation."

EARLY HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The following sketch of the dispute between Lord Baltimore and the Penns, we copy from a printed document in 8 pages folio; entitled "The Case of the Proprietors and province of Pennsylvania and the three lower Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware, to be heard before the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of his Majesty's Most Honourable privy Council for plantation-affairs at the Cockpit, at Whitehall, on Thursday 23 February 1737"—by W. Murray.

The case of Messieurs Penn, and the people of Pennsylvania, and the three lower counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware; in relation to a series of injuries and hostilities made upon them, for several years past, by Thomas Cressap, and others, by the direction and authority of the Deputy-Governor of Maryland.

1736. The President, the Council, and the Assembly of Pennsylvania, signed the Original Petition to his Majesty, complaining of a long series of injuries, born by them from Maryland; particularly of an invasion by three hundred men in arms from Maryland, in Sept. 1736, and of the murder and numerous disturbances committed by Thomas Cressap, so that he was taken up on the 24th November 1736; and tho' they had sent proposals to the deputy governor of Maryland, to agree upon some bounds to limit jurisdiction, without prejudice to the right of either proprietor, till the difference should be absolutely settled, he had declined the same, and the injuries were not only continued, but increased: and praying His Majesty to enjoin the Lord Baltimore, and all claiming authority under him, to desist from all further violences, and to confine himself to the bounds and limits set to his province, as well by his grandfather, above fifty years ago, as by himself, by his own solemn agreement of 10th May 1732.

That original petition being referred to the Committee of Privy Council for plantation affairs, an order was made for Lord Baltimore to answer the same; and he was duly served with that petition and order.

1737. He put an answer to that petition, and with April 22. regard to the grievous matters complained of in the petition which had happened in 1734, 1735, and May, September, and October, 1736. His Lordship contented himself with a very general answer, saying, he was thoroughly persuaded that every part of the petition which related to the Deputy Governor of Maryland, was without foundation.

In that answer Lord Baltimore insists, in the following words, which may be material to the present questions.

"I beg your Lordships permission humbly to insist upon it, that the true boundaries of Maryland are those, and those only, that are contained in the charter of Maryland, which being long prior to that of Pennsylvania; the boundaries in the Maryland grant cannot be affected by any thing in the Pennsylvania grant, which is subject thereto. And I assure your Lordships that I neither know, or believe, that any of my ancestors ever set to themselves any other bounds, but those only which were limited for them by the said grant; and I am very well assured, that the people of Maryland have always, in making their settlements, kept within the bounds of the Maryland charter, and have not, in any one instance, exceeded the same,

or encroached on the lands belonging to the province of Pennsylvania. But, notwithstanding what the President and Council are pleased to say to the contrary in the said petition, I will further beg leave to assure your Lordships, that the people of Pennsylvania, in making their settlements, have, from time to time, in many instances, and to a very great degree, made large encroachments on the province of Maryland."

That answer is replied to, and the truth thereof denied. And the matters of that petition, answer and reply, being the first and original application, are now appointed to be heard. Long after which answer to the original petition,

June 1. A cross petition to his Majesty was first lodged in the office, from the Deputy Governor and Council of Maryland, complaining that some German and Palatine families, who had settled (as those petitioners pretended) under the Province of Maryland, had declared, they would become tenants to Pennsylvania; wherefore, they themselves state, that they sent up the sheriff, with some of the militia, to seize their persons for their misdemeanor: and that afterwards a sheriff of Pennsylvania had seized Thomas Cressap, on pretence of a murder he had committed, and that in seizing Cressap, somebody killed a man. And they prayed his Majesty's order for preservation of peace on their borders.

July 12. Another cross petition to his Majesty was lodged in the office, from the commissary and clergy of Maryland, setting forth, that an establishment had been made in 1702, for the maintenance of Church of England Ministers within Maryland, which the Quakers and other sectories, were dissatisfied at; and therefore they suppose, that the Quakers seduced some inhabitants of Maryland, to transfer the acknowledgement of the right of their lands, from Maryland to Pennsylvania—and then repeat the matter mentioned in the other Maryland petition, about the German settlers, and relating to Cressap, principally, to whom they give many titles, as a magistrate, officer, and tenant of Lord Baltimore, and a strenuous supporter of the religious and civil rights of the province of Maryland. And they pray his Majesty to stay the violent proceedings, which (they say) proceeded from the Pennsylvania government; and they go on and pray another distinct matter, namely, that a regular clergy may be encouraged to reside on the borders, and in the whole province of Pennsylvania.

The two matters contained in both the cross petitions are, first, An excuse offered for the attempt made by the three hundred men from Maryland, to turn the German settlers out of their settlements; and, secondly, a complaint that Cressap had been seized; which matters had happened on the sixth of September, and twenty fifth of November before the June and July, when these cross petitions were first lodged.

Aug. 18. An order in Council was made, *ex parte*, reciting or taking notice of the two petitions last mentioned only, whereby his Majesty was pleased, provisionally, and for the present, to order and command, in the following words, viz.

"That the Governors of the respective provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania, for the time being, do not, upon pain of incurring his Majesty's highest displeasure, permit or suffer any tumults, riots, or other outrageous disor-

ders, to be committed on the borders of their respective provinces; but that they do immediately put a stop thereto, and use their utmost endeavours, to preserve peace and good order amongst all his Majesty's subjects under their government, inhabiting the said borders. And, as a means to preserve peace and tranquility on the said borders, his Majesty doth hereby enjoin the said governors, that they do not make grants of any part of the lands in contest between the proprietors, respectively, nor of any part of the three lower counties, commonly called Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, nor permit any person to settle there, or even to attempt to make a settlement thereon, till his Majesty's pleasure shall be further signified. And his Majesty is further pleased to direct, that this order, together with duplicates thereof, be delivered to the proprietors of the said provinces, who are hereby required to transmit the same forthwith to the Governors of the said respective provinces accordingly."

1737.
Nov. 1. Messieurs John Penn, Thomas Penn, and Richard Penn, the proprietors of the province of Pennsylvania, and the three lower counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, presented their humble petition to his Majesty, stating the original petition which had come from Pennsylvania; and the due and personal notice that was instantly given thereof to Lord Baltimore, and that he had put in his answer to that petition; but that M. Penns had lately heard of the two cross petitions from Maryland, and that Lord Baltimore, without giving any notice whatever, had by surprise made some application, and obtained the said order of the 18th of August—and that these petitioners were very highly affected in their interest and property, by the order so obtained, which was intended to preserve peace, without injuring either side; and which order they apprehended would not have been made, had they had notice of Lord Baltimore's application. And, as the said order was made only to continue till his Majesty's pleasure should be further signified, they pray'd his Majesty to take the premises into his consideration, and to make such order for their protection, and the quieting their tenants, as to his Majesty should seem meet.

Those four petitions come on now to be heard, in virtue of his Majesty's several references of the same.

And as Lord Baltimore, in his answer to the original petition, which came from Pennsylvania, has thought proper to insist, in most express terms, that the limits of his country are those, and those only, which are contained in his charter, which he insists cannot be affected by the subsequent charter for Pennsylvania; and as Lord Baltimore has insisted, that his people, in making their settlements, have always kept within the bounds of the Maryland charter, and have not, in any one instance, exceeded the same, or encroached on the lands belonging to the province of Pennsylvania.—But that the people of Pennsylvania, in making their settlements, have from time to time, in many instances, and to a very great degree, made large encroachments on the province of Maryland—and as the cruelties hereafter complained of by Pennsylvania, might be, in some degree, alleviated, if done really within Maryland, or if done in a place about which there could be a pretence of doubt or uncertainty in which province the same were committed; but may require a very different consideration, if done in the very heart of Pennsylvania, where,

by no possibility, there can be the least colour for doubt:

So he has made it absolutely necessary, in order to a right determination, for the original petitioners to take notice, with all imaginable brevity, of the grants and titles of the several proprietors of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and the Lower Counties.

And, without taking some notice of which, the very nature of the offences complained of, would not appear in their true and proper lights.

Adjoining to the main continent of America, there shoots out, southwards, into the sea, a very long narrow slip, or peninsula of land.

To stand at the bottom or southern point of it, in the sea, and there to look up the peninsula, the right hand or eastern side of this peninsula is bounded, first, by the sea or ocean, and, higher up, by Delaware Bay—and the left hand, or western side of that peninsula is bounded (for the whole length of it) by the great bay of Chesapeake.

These two bays of Chesapeake and Delaware, which lay on each side of the peninsula, draw in and close pretty near together, about the town of Newcastle, and there they form the neck or isthmus of the peninsula.

And, by that neck or isthmus, the peninsula adjoins to the main continent of America.

And, above that neck or isthmus, the two rivers Susquehanna and Delaware, which empty themselves respectively into the bays of Chesapeake and Delaware, diverge and expand, very widely from each other.

Any large map of America will shew this peninsula, but to avoid questions about the authority of particular maps, the Lord Baltimore's own map of the peninsula, which he insisted should be and was, annexed to his solemn agreement of the 10th of May 1732, will abundantly explain this matter.

In which map the black print alone is Lord Baltimore's map, and the red marks thereon describe other places, with regard to the present matters.

1632.
June 20. By letters patent of this date, reciting the petition of Cecilus Lord Baltimore for a certain country therein after described, not then cultivated and planted, though in some parts thereof inhabited by certain barbarous people, having no knowledge of Almighty God, his Majesty granted to the said Cecilus Lord Baltimore.

"All that part of a peninsula, lying, in the parts of America between the ocean on the east, and the bay of Chesapeake on the west, and divided from the other part thereof, by a right line drawn from the promontory or cape of land called Watkins Point (situate in the aforesaid bay, near the river of Wigheo) on the west, unto the main ocean, on the east; and, between that bound on the south, unto that part of Delaware Bay on the north, which lyeth under the 40th degree of northerly latitude from the equinoctial, where New England ends; and all that tract of land between the bounds aforesaid; that is to say, passing from the aforesaid bay called Delaware bay, in a right line by the degree aforesaid, unto the true meridian of the first fountain of the river of Patowmeck, and from thence tending towards the south, unto the further bank of the aforesaid river; and following the west and south side thereof, unto a certain place called Cinquack, situate near the mouth of the said river, where it falls into the bay of Chesapeake,

and from thence by a straight line, unto the aforesaid promontory and place called Watkins Point."

1664. King Charles the Second, granted a very large tract and seigniory in America unto the Duke of York in fee, namely the tract or province since called New York and New Jersey, and a very large tract therewith, and all lands, soils, rivers, and appurtenances thereto belonging.

1674. The said king granted the same lands to the Duke of York in Fee.

1680. The said king granted to Mr. Penn (the father of the present Mr. Penn) the province of Pennsylvania, which lies northward and behind Maryland, by the following description.

March 4. "All that tract or part of land in America, with all the islands therein contained, as the same is bounded on the east by Delaware river, from twelve miles distance northwards of Newcastle town, unto the 43d degree of northern latitude, if the said river doth extend so far northwards; but if the said river shall not extend so far northward, then, by the said river so far as it doth extend; and from the head of the said river the eastern bounds are to be determined by a meridian line to be drawn from the head of the said river unto the 43d°; the said lands to extend westwards 5 degrees in longitude, to be computed from the said eastern bounds—and the said lands to be bounded on the north by the beginning of the 43d degree of northern latitude; and on the south by a circle drawn at twelve miles distance from Newcastle, northwards and westwards unto the beginning of the 40th degree of northern latitude; and then, by a straight line westwards, to the limit of longitude abovementioned."

When Mr. Penn came to take possession of Pennsylvania, he found it lying backwards, and the passage up Delaware Bay, a place of very difficult and dangerous navigation, more especially in the winter season; but that, in passing up that bay, there were several safe and commodious harbors up the peninsula, and that that side of the peninsula which lay towards Delaware bay was, as it had ever been since King Charles's grants to the Duke of York, in the Duke of York's possession; whereupon Mr. Penn applied to the Duke of York.

And the Duke of York not only released his pretensions to Pennsylvania, but also by two several indentures of feoffment, with livery and seisin, granted to Mr. Penn in Fee what is now called the three lower counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, which make the door and entrance into Pennsylvania as follows:

1682. The said Duke of York, by one feoffment Aug. 24. with livery and seisin, conveyed to Mr. Penn in Fee, "All that the town of Newcastle, otherwise called Delaware, and all that tract of land, lying within the compass or circle of 12 miles about the same, situate, lying and being upon the river Delaware in America; and all islands in the said river Delaware, and the river and soil thereof, lying north of the southernmost part of the said circle of 12 miles about the said town."

Aug. 24. By another feoffment, with livery and seisin, the said Duke conveyed to Mr. Penn in Fee, "All that tract of Land upon Delaware river and bay, beginning 12 miles south from the town of Newcastle, otherwise called Delaware, and extending south to the Whore Kills, otherwise called Cape in Lopen."

In each of these feoffments the Duke appointed John Moll and Ephraim Harman his attorneys, to deliver possession and seisin—and

in each of these feoffments he covenanted to make and procure further assurance of the premises.

Oct. 28. Livery and Seisin were accordingly delivered, by the Duke's Attorney to Mr. Penn; and not only so, but the Duke's Governor and Council at New York surrendered also the government of these granted parts, and discharged the magistrates of any further obedience to the Duke of York.

And from that hour to this, Mr. Penn and his family have been in the constant possession, not only of Pennsylvania, but of the said three lower counties also, which were at that time called Delaware.

Mar. 22. As the Duke had convened for further assurance, so, in a very few months after his grants to Mr. Penn, he obtained further letters patent from King Charles the Second in fee, of the very lands now called the Three Lower Counties, and delivered the same to Mr. Penn the grantee and feoffee under him.

1683, The then Lord Baltimore applied to his majesty in Council, and had more than a dozen hearings before the Committee for Trade and Plantations, (which at that time was composed of the Lords of the Privy Council) at which he set up a claim to the Three Lower Counties under his charter, or to some part thereof, but it was answered by the Duke of York and Mr. Penn, That the former Lord Baltimore had expressly petitioned for, and upon that petition, the crown had granted to him, a tract not cultivated or inhabited by Christians, whereas Delaware was in fact cultivated and inhabited by Christians, at and before the date of the charter to Lord Baltimore.

The Lord Baltimore being aware of the force of that objection, endeavoured to evade it, by producing a paper which he called a Report or Order of Council of the 4th of April 1658 (within six years after the date of his charter) whereby, as it was pretended, though one Claborne was possessed of an island in the middle of the Cheapeake Bay, called the Isle of Kent, yet the right thereto was said to be in Lord Baltimore, as being within the bounds of his patent.

1685. This paper being produced to the committee, which happened to consist of almost all the great officers of state, they put off the affair, to give Lord Baltimore time to produce an attested copy of such report.

Oct. 17. But at another subsequent committee, he declared he could not find the original whereby an attested copy might be produced.

It is observable that the Council Registers of that time, and of that very day, are extant; but after careful search no such report or order is found therein.

Nov. 7. The Lords made a report, and

13. A final Order in Council was made; reciting, That the Lords of the Committee had examined the matters in difference concerning a tract of land called Delaware, and found that the land intended to be granted by the Lord Baltimore's patent, was only land uncultivated and inhabited by savages, and that the tract of land then in dispute, was inhabited and planted by Christians at and before the Lord Baltimore's patent, as it had been ever since to that time, and continued as a distinct colony from that of Maryland; so that the lords of the committee offered their opinion, That, for avoiding further differences, the tract of land, lying between the river and the eastern sea on the one side, and Chesapeake Bay on the other, should be

divided into equal parts, by a line from the latitude of Cape Hinlopen to the 40th degree of northern latitude; and that one half thereof, lying towards the Bay of Delaware and the eastern sea, should be adjudged to belong to his Majesty, and that the other half should remain to the Lord Baltimore, as comprised within his charter; which report his Majesty in Council approved of, and Ordered, that the said lands should be forthwith divided, accordingly; whereof the Lord Baltimore and Mr. Penn were to take notice, and give due obedience.

Note—The division, thereby directed, so easy and natural as it seemed to be, and although directed so long since as in 1685, and again in 1709, could never be exactly described, till by agreement between the present Mr. Penn and Lord Baltimore on the 10th day of May 1732.

While that long dispute was pending here in Council, about the three lower counties on Delaware, the Lord Baltimore and his agents took that opportunity, before Pennsylvania was much settled, about the year 1683, to make a claim to a head or north bound for Maryland; and in order thereto, colonel Talbot his Governor, got up into the woods, and run a line, without notice to any one, from Octorara creek across a part of the country, three or four miles within the main continent itself, and marked some trees in that line which are still remaining, and that line is called the Octorara line.

1708. But as soon as the line was marked, he retired again, and never possessed the same.

Jan. 9. The same Lord Baltimore, who had so many hearings in 1683, 1684, and 1685, after twenty-three years acquiescence, under the final Order of Council of 1635, made about Delaware, petitioned Queen Anne in Council, and suggested it had been made, without any sort of notice to him.

Jan. 27. Mr. Penn petitioned the Queen, suggesting that the said old order was to be final, and that the Lord Baltimore had been many times heard before that order was made, wherefore Mr. Penn prayed, And

By Order in Council, the late Queen dismissed the said Lord Baltimore's petition.

1709. The Lord Baltimore did not rest satisfied, May 19. but again petitioned the Queen in Council, and said, in contradiction to what Mr. Penn alleged, that he the said Lord Baltimore had never had any notice whatever of that order.

This procured him a hearing before the Queen herself in Council. And

June 23. By Order in Council it was declared, that it appeared by authentic copies of proceedings at that Board, that as well the Lord Baltimore, as Mr. Penn, had been divers times heard, before making the said Order of 1685. Therefore her Majesty in Council ordered the Lord Baltimore's petition to be dismissed, and that the said Order in Council of 13th Nov. 1685, be ratified and confirmed in all its points, and should be put in execution without any further delay.

1716. The Earl of Sutherland petitioned his late Majesty to give him a charter for the three lower counties, which he suggested belonged to the crown for want of some nicety or formality in Mr. Penn's title, and that petition was referred to the attorney and solicitor-general.

1717. And Sir Edward Northey and Sir William Oct. 21. Thompson, then attorney and solicitor general, reported to his majesty, that they had given notice of that petition to Mr. Penn and to

Lord Baltimore, who severally claimed title to the said lower counties; and then they stated some parts only of Mr. Penn's title and possession, and that Mr. Penn's agents presumed there might be other grants to the Duke of York, of which Mr. Penn might give an account, but could not then, being under a lunacy. But as to the title claimed by Lord Baltimore, they reported, in express terms, that that had already received a full and final determination by the order in Council of 13th Nov. 1685, which was also confirmed by the other order in council of 23d June, 1709.

1718. Mr. Penn, the original grantee, died, leaving his widow his executrix, and all of his children infants.

1722. Sir William Keith, then deputy-governor of June 18. Pennsylvania, by a warrant dated at Conestogo, recites a treaty made with the Indians two days before, whereby they had desired him to cause a large tract upon the Susquehanna to be surveyed, and located, right against their towns, for the proprietor's use only, because from him, they should always be sure to obtain what land was necessary for them; therefore, ordering colonel French, Worley, and Mitchel to cross the Susquehanna river, and survey and locate about 70,000 acres, in the name and for the use of Springett Penn, Esq. to be called the Manor of Springettsbury, beginning upon the South West bank of Susquehanna, over against the mouth of Conestogo creek, and to run such line and distances as the warrant mentions, and make a return thereof; which the surveyors accordingly did.

Note—Every part whatsoever, even the most southern and lowest parts of that manor, appear to be above fifteen miles within the main continent, above twelve miles more north than that private line which was run by Lord Baltimore in 1683, and more than ten miles above what Mr. Penn lately granted to Lord Baltimore in 1732.

1723. It is admitted on both sides, that an agree- Feb. 17. ment was made between the present Lord Baltimore and Mrs. Penn, the executrix, that, for avoiding all manner of contention or differences between the inhabitants of the said provinces, no person or persons should be disturbed or molested in their possessions, on either side, nor any lands be surveyed, taken up, or pretended on either side—Such agreement to continue for the space of eighteen months, in which time it was hoped, the boundaries would be settled, and in the mean time that agreement was to be (and was) noticed by Proclamation, in the respective provinces.

1727. A great number of Germans or Palatines Sept. 14. went from Holland to Pennsylvania; on which and 15. occasion the Governor and Council of Pennsylvania resolved, that they should sign a declaration of their allegiance and subjection to the king, their fidelity to the proprietary, and that they would demean themselves peaceably towards all his majesty's subjects, and conform to the laws of England and Pennsylvania; and accordingly such a declaration was drawn up, and signed by them.

1728. And several persons, particularly Michael Tanner, Edward Parnell, Paul Williams, and Jefferey Sumerford, in the year 1728, and for several years before dwelt upon several tracts of land within Chester County, in the Province of Pennsylvania, lying on the west side of Susquehanna; so high up in the main continent as to be four miles more north than the city of Philadelphia itself. (*To be continued.*)

EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM THE PORT OF

WHERE SHIPPED TO.	1819.		1820.		1821.		1822.	
	Domest.	Foreign.	Domest.	Foreign.	Domest.	Foreign.	Domest.	Foreign.
England.....	223880	37445	500855	39013	646661	342195	734064	549978
Ireland.....	89923	—	48590	1258	43774	193	37563	—
British East Indies.....	—	—	2623	274255	8552	355108	327650	383178
British West Indies.....	109941	—	74740	5205	41644	—	86199	—
British American Colonies.....	89107	—	65538	—	29619	—	46088	—
Gibraltar.....	49465	281522	172806	106107	105640	76725	178293	105118
French European ports on the Atlantic.....	174098	66156	35581	105197	32928	18050	61400	223384
French ports on the Mediterranean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	42803	24780
French West Indies.....	184181	90618	80967	62479	11658	—	—	—
Spanish ports on the Atlantic.....	59485	—	40116	23839	5096	30656	34349	—
Spanish American Colonies.....	11194	23720	60455	121129	121021	195920	356804	649286
Other Spanish West Indies.....	760959	—	467440	680144	30217	7605	4142	—
Cuba.....	—	—	172792	205486	559183	265303	592417	301287
Russia.....	—	—	7883	117297	2745	24973	3488	9156
Sweden.....	4644	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish West Indies.....	57421	30750	74414	67449	90510	8977	39079	4251
Danish West Indies.....	326345	448229	247355	166059	346857	129918	395069	224492
Holland.....	39761	241434	28717	96717	60137	218739	61320	193409
Dutch West Indies.....	83885	20475	39483	—	84245	10407	146262	49784
Dutch East Indies.....	—	—	19977	94027	27253	133796	—	107405
Hanse Towns.....	56764	190828	43085	409656	50944	124624	139621	212665
Hayti.....	—	—	96045	143772	133849	119217	181275	190265
Mexican ports.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian ports.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian ports on the Pacific.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buenos Ayres.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilian Ports.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian Ports.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal.....	—	—	—	4179	33532	66	10066	—
Madeira.....	40262	—	23741	6720	40771	1038	16132	28970
Brazil.....	135742	91507	108516	95533	173265	133165	233792	32847
Italy and Malta.....	11730	74110	11708	76165	14817	56497	11894	74647
Trieste.....	—	—	—	—	16511	114199	1889	144364
Africa.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fayal, &c.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	4030	—
Teneriffe.....	—	—	12629	—	—	—	15241	—
Cape of Good Hope.....	11362	2360	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Indies generally.....	5431	15252	—	—	—	—	—	—
Europe generally.....	24622	—	45071	74128	—	—	—	—
Netherlands.....	—	—	23847	339579	—	—	—	—
Denmark.....	—	—	—	—	17592	1461	—	—
West Indies generally.....	242542	126406	143663	60596	—	—	—	—
Central American ports.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape de Verd Islands.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
China.....	35925	341451	119199	219161	267182	1717646	141788	1351789
TOTAL.....	2828669	2082263	2767836	3595150	2996223	4086478	3902718	486055

REVOLT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE.

DOCUMENTS Continued from p. 190.

Trenton, Jan. 10, 1780 [81.]

Dear Sir—I have the pleasure to inform you that matters wear a more favorable aspect than they have hitherto done. The troops were prevailed on to leave Princeton yesterday morning—that situation being too favourable for an intercourse with the enemy. This morning I called upon them to let them know I was ready to comply with the proposals, I had offered them on Sunday evening. I also required of them as a proof of their sincerity that they should deliver up the emissaries from the British—they in turn observed that they had agreed not to go off as discharged, but to keep in a body till all the men were settled with. I informed them at once that this was inadmissible and desired they would go together and consider both the points and send me an answer in two hours. In that time I received the answer inclosed, so that I trust now we are in a fair way of accommodation—which tho' it may end in a great diminution of the Pennsylvania line will be the best plan which

circumstances will admit and at least disappoint our enemies who have presumed strongly upon this event. Emissaries are daily arriving from the enemy but since the detention of the first spies the papers are dropped in different places—one honest fellow (at least to us) carried his letter to Genl. St. Clair—Genl. Potter, Col. Atlee, Capt. Morris and Blair M'Clenachan are appointed to carry the proposals into execution and will sit for that purpose to-morrow. It will be necessary to forward on the articles promised without delay. In such a case a breach of faith would ruin us and expose me to great disgrace which I hope my fellow citizens will not do, after the risk and fatigue of body and mind which I have gone through. It will also be necessary for Farmer to provide some decent supplies for the Commissioners. The people of this state are very sore on the subject of supplying us as the distress is occasioned by our own line. I would therefore wish that Hazlewood would send up hay and forage and spirits to dispose of as the commissioners direct. The clothing must come forward as speedily as possible—some of the men are very destitute. I know the difficulties of the Council

PHILADELPHIA FROM THE YEAR 1819 TO 1827, INCLUSIVE.

1823.		1824.		1825.		1826.		1827.		TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.
Domest.	Foreign.	Domest.	Foreign.	Domest.	Foreign.	Domest.	Foreign.	Domest.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	
569603	242258	373236	169477	514152	133287	288747	79900	547518	39976	4398736	1633529	6032265
46451		9776				1766		697		284770	1451	286221
11625	89491	12570		164767	304666	47066		14465	283485	589318	1690183	2279501
248135	214	201789	7348	181328		81573	107			1025349	12874	1038223
20180		45052		65243		43311	2066	134685	2372	538823	4438	543261
154971	207054	153863	266809	248375	400860	128594	220900	82851	65743	1274858	1730838	3005791
22907	369409	30254	109534	68859	260447	73483	63218	49068	164803	548577	1380198	1928775
9957	125381	11139	114962	5637	52736	16591	110512	36077	94028	122204	522399	644603
										276806	153097	429903
7250		816	96016			1759	17021			148671	167532	316403
372059	1670349	55895	1014663							1480428	3675067	5155495
10654	4914	12110	6967	17721	5806	14865	857	12634	523	1330744	706816	2037560
694869	434053	599736	388500	666118	324955	628336	459479	942182	370895	4855633	2749976	7605609
					6275	132555	21642	12938	64657	159609	244000	403609
				10212						14856		14856
35356	1228							32242	1328	329622	113983	443005
290848	262810	254890	195459	301143	254630	264660	186028	330703	140872	2757870	2008497	4766367
34758	589914	17090	55187	2554	248983	21852	224199	15164	63483	281353	1932065	2213418
56594	37330	26321	19713	9984	2360	16027	1421	19378	1332	482179	142822	624901
		20288	69002	26928	73217					94446	479447	571893
72178	277724	64867	413257	34094	567129	38033	376358	63426	578581	563012	3150822	3713834
209562	173199	204562	154090	221636	79111	164893	34438	187894	26247	1399716	920339	2320053
		187299	740991	385690	1568933	273181	993521	108611	514227	954781	3817672	4772453
		93706	57654	311937	297527	239838	205642	253227	94335	898403	655278	1553686
						14497	71486			14497	71486	85983
		42842	8513	165877	155242	90467	55879	58274	16596	357460	236235	593694
		48217	83665	15997	123857	90638	207287	93342	154806	247194	569615	816809
				118601	155537	29215	75526	11481		159297	231063	390363
		1331	1775	4407				16901	505	66237	6525	72762
28970	3680	8369	9531	22348	750	12467	1034	16691	519	209741	52242	261983
164662	49117	220962	91231	115294	41951	169950	41920	143107	78541	1465190	655852	2121042
5627	94430	9992	116204	3996	39750	2252	29356	15277	54855	87653	606014	693667
4376	225415				37069	3497	26068	5239	60398	31512	607513	639005
				6067	7720					6067	7720	13767
5304		2843	3159	8156						20333	3159	23492
1857	2010	7459	6771	13390	1005					50776	9786	60562
										11362	2360	13792
										5431	15252	20683
								14634		69693	74128	143821
										23847	339579	363426
										17592	1461	19053
										386205	187002	573207
									12868		12868	12868
								14041	4728	14041	4728	18769
27733	1482016	102732	2075031	83412	2307548	122883	1031627	120168	1289295	1022022	11815564	12837586
3106486	6341996	3323006	6275514	3793923	7451351	3012996	4537484	3359145	4179998	29091002	43411289	72502291

[Philad. Price Current.]

on common occasions as to money, but I hope they will be removed, for it is most certain that the plunder of Philada. was in view and Genl. Washington laments in his letter this much to be apprehended evil. They keep up an astonishing regularity and discipline and have so far on all occasions behaved very respectfully to me. As I do not think it possible that we can settle their accounts and we wish to get them into a track of movement so as to separate, I think your sending up £5000 state money will be of use, we must submit to our circumstances. Provisions of all kinds must be sent forward but the boats must stop at Bordentown or rather at Kirkbride's wharf for orders; this to be observed particularly as to the cloathing and rum. There must be a great quantity of salt provisions in town and very probably cattle in the meadows. The greatest part of those who are now discharged will re-enlist in a few days and I hope we shall prevail on them to admit some of their officers. I have the pleasure of informing you that your son is not one of the obnoxious. I apprehend more difficulty with the officers than the men after the settlement finishes, as their tempers are very high. There is

not in this place a lock of hay or a bushel of oats, but in private hands so that we are at present in a state of distressing obligation to our private friends, and the state much dissatisfied.

The enemy are in force on Staten Island but do not choose to venture on the Jersey shore, tho' they are in perfect readiness for the purpose had their hopes been answered. I am with great regard, Dear Sir,

Your obed humble servt.

JOS. REED.

[Direction Missing.]

Pursuant to your Excellency's demand concerning the two Emissaries from the British, the board of committee, Resolved that those men should be delivered up to the supreme authority and in order to shew that we would remove every doubt of suspicion and jealousy—also that the men may disperse upon being discharged they delivering up their arms, &c.

Trenton, Jan. 10, 1781.

Signed by the board, &c.

DANIEL CONNELL, Member.

Morristown, Jan. 9, 1781.

Dear Sir—This will be brought to you by a person who has been sent by Sir Henry Clinton with proposals to the discontented Troops and was honest enough to bring them to me. In order that we might be certain of their intentions with respect to the enemy, we have thought it best to suffer him to go on with a message and he is to return here with the answer.

We have heard that they have already detained two who came to them on the same errand—if this person should meet with the same fortune, you will be pleased to have him discharged, if in your power.

I am extremely anxious to hear how matters are going on and what prospect there is of the affairs being terminated. I beg my respects to Col. Butler and Col. Stewart and hope soon to have the happiness to see you in more agreeable situations. I am Dear Sir

Yr mo. ob. Serv.

AR: ST. CLAIR.

Brig. Gen. Wayne.

Dear Sir—I received your several favors of the 5th, 6, 7 & 8 Jan'y.—every thing you requested has been particularly attended to the clothing from various reasons has been detained longer than I wished for. Farmer will certainly go off with it to morrow if not to day.—They consist of 1200 shirts, overalls for 25,00 men, about 1200 pair shoes 1000 blankets. Mr. Davies brings up the hard money left by Gen. Potter with Mr. Rittenhouse. I hope before I go to bed to night to hear of a proper settlement of this affair. I have always handed your letters to the President of the Congress the moment I received them.—The Council present their compliments to you.

I am with great respect,

Yr most obed. humbl. servt.

WM. MOORE.

Council Chamber

Jan. 10, 1781.

P. S. Mr. Davies will deliver you specie to the amt. of £483, 17, 3. W. M.

One o'clock P. M.

His Excellency Joseph Reed Esq.

President of Pennsa. at Trenton.

Bloomsbury, near Trenton,

Jan'y. 11, 1781.

Dear Sir—I received your favor of the 10th inst. and am much obliged to you for the readiness which has been shewn to comply with my requests. I do assure you and the Council that I have conducted the matter to the best of my abilities, and am not conscious of being led into any concessions from other motives than a real judgment of what would be best for the service and the general good of the country. I know it is a delicate matter and do not expect the officers will be pleased with any other settlement than by force and exemplary punishment of the mutineers, but I confess I saw no disposition of this kind in the state or any inclination to meddle with them but on their turning towards the enemy, to the contrary of which they [have] given pretty decisive proofs. The two spies were executed this morning having been faithfully delivered according to promise. They discover a very good temper in most respects and I think I may now venture to assure you of as happy a settlement of the matter as circumstances will admit. I really think they have had some solid causes of complaint, which with their behaviour justifies in my judgment the lenity shewn them. As a line I expect no service from them till they are very much altered in their regimental system by throwing different men together, and this the new arrangement will facilitate—the greater part will enlist again. I have thought when matters are farther advanced to take some notice of their women and children by providing some decent clothing which they have not at present; there are about 100 of them and like ourselves they have their attachments and affections. A new gown, silk handkerchief and a pair

of shoes &c. would be but little expense and I think as a present from the state would have more effect than ten times the same laid out in articles for the men. If it should not be convenient or agreeable to the Council to do this, I will be one of a hundred to provide for one woman each to be given only to those soldiers wives who continued in the service. I have not mentioned it least I should not be able to effect it; Therefore request to hear from you as soon as may be. I verily believe many of the men will do their duty better than ever.

I am in haste Dr Sir

Yr obed and very huble servt.

JOS. REED.

P. S. As soon as the Commissioners have made a little progress I shall leave them, being much fatigued.
To be Continued.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

At a stated meeting of the Pennsylvania Society for the promotion of Public Schools, held in the Hall of the Franklin Institute on Monday the 6th of October 1828: ROBERTS VAUX, Esq. President in the chair.

The following report was read:

To the Pennsylvania Society for the Promotion of Public Schools.

THE COUNCIL REPORTS.—That immediately after its organization a circular letter was addressed to gentlemen residing in different parts of every county of the state, soliciting information concerning the actual means of instruction, in their respective districts and neighbourhoods.

On the receipt of replies to those enquiries, a report on the state of education in Pennsylvania was prepared, and widely circulated in pamphlet form, and through the newspapers published in this commonwealth. However painful the task, it became the duty of the Council to expose a faithful picture of the deplorable condition of many sections of the state, where moral, religious, and literary education had not been conferred upon a numerous class of persons, and where the neglect of this great duty was fruitful of the most lamentable consequences. That report also represents the inefficiency of the modes of education adopted, even where local provision is made by law for the instruction of the offspring of citizens in restricted pecuniary circumstances, and with the exception of the city and county of Philadelphia, the city of Lancaster, and a few other interior places, the subject did not appear to have claimed much attention.

The report alluded to, furthermore communicated the melancholy fact that almost every county was without teachers of requisite abilities and attainments, and deficient often in moral qualities, so that if in other respects means could have been commanded to establish schools, the effort must have proved abortive for want of suitable instructors.

Anxious to contribute whatever might be in the power of the society toward producing a better state of things in this respect, and to encourage if possible the formation of Lancasterian schools in the towns of Pennsylvania, the Council issued a second circular letter, in which among many suggestions, it was formally proposed to furnish competent teachers, acquainted with the plan of mutual instruction, as soon as reasonable compensations should be provided for their services. By the adoption of this expedient immediate relief could be afforded, and if success attend the management of these schools it was believed that they would prove nurseries in which many young person of both sexes would become qualified to teach on the same system, and thus this efficient and economical mode of instruction would be transplanted into every part of Pennsylvania where the population was dense enough to sustain such schools.

The Council rejoice in being enabled to represent that its offer has already been accepted in several remote towns—that in others the business is under consideration, and it is quite probable that during the present

autumn a number of well qualified teachers will go forth under the auspices of the society, to lay the foundation of seminaries of useful learning in many places now destitute of such blessings.

The Council is afresh animated by the conviction, that the society which it represents has been happily instrumental to awaken throughout Pennsylvania a spirit of reflection, and inquiry in regard to elementary education, such as never more existed to the same extent. A well grounded opinion is also entertained, that if this concern for the vital interests of the people continues to be cherished, the time is not very remote, when the legislature influenced by the weight of correct public sentiment, and obedient to its own sense of duty, will provide a system of public instruction consistent with the enlightened spirit of the age, and altogether worthy of the character and resources of this great commonwealth.

On behalf of the Council,

ROBERTS VAUX,
A. H. RICHARDS,

Committee to prepare the Report.

Whereupon on motion it was unanimously resolved, that the report of the Council be published in such of the newspapers of the city of Philadelphia and state of Pennsylvania, whose editors are disposed to promote the objects of this society.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the proceedings of the Council are highly satisfactory to this society, and ought to encourage it to persevere in its useful labours, with renewed vigour.

Extract from the minutes,

A. H. RICHARDS, Secretary.

PROGRESS OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Pennsylvania Canal.—On Saturday evening last the workmen engaged in constructing the locks at the junction of the canal with the river in Allegheny-town, completed the foundation of the River Lock, and the erection of its walls above low water mark,—a work of immense labour, as the foundation was six feet lower than the bed of the river, the waters of which arose with such rapidity in the evacuation as to require the constant use of six screw pumps, each calculated to eject a hogshead a minute. These had been kept in motion night and day, for some weeks. Mr. Byrne, the contractor, has now a prospect of completing these two superb locks in a few weeks.

The two other locks in Allegheny-town are finished, and we understand a hope is entertained that the water may be let into the Pittsburg and Kiskeminetas division of the canal this fall.

Great progress has been made in the construction of the canal *aqueduct* across the Allegheny at the mouth of Washington street. The two abutments, and two of the piers in the river, appear to be nearly completed. The other four piers are considerably above the surface of the water.

The tunnel through Grant's Hill remains nearly as it was in the spring—being reserved probably for a winter job.—*Pittsburg Gaz.*

DONLSTOWN, Sept. 29.

Pennsylvania Canal.—The work on the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania Canal is rapidly progressing. The first 18 miles from Bristol to Taylor's Ferry, put under contract last fall are now nearly completed. From Taylor's Ferry to New Hope, 7 miles put under contract on the 20th of May, considerable work has been done, and is rapidly approaching toward completion. From New Hope to the farm of Brice Pursell Esq. in Tinicum, 18½ miles, was let out to contractors on the 19th inst. at New Hope between 2 and 300 persons were present at the letting, most of whom offered bids for work, and it is believed the whole has been let to good and competent contractors, and on terms as favorable to the State as any work heretofore let. Some of

the contractors on this last mentioned part have already commenced active operations, and much work, it is expected, will be done this fall and winter, should the weather prove favorable. The route from Esquire Pursell's to within about six miles of Easton is also to be put under contract in a few weeks, which will make about fifty-five miles put under contract within one year, a great portion of which is already completed. Until the meeting of the Legislature, it will not be determined whether the Canal will enter a dam on the Lehigh, or in the Delaware river a short distance below the mouth of the Lehigh, otherwise we presume the whole line would have been put under contract this fall. On the route from New Hope to Pursell's there are four *acqueducts*, numbered 4, 5, 6, and 7, and situated as follows.—

No. 4. Crosses Parry's mill dam, at New Hope. allowing a passage for the stream of 50 feet in the clear.

No. 5. Crosses Milton Creek, above Lumberville, at its mouth 50 feet do.

No. 6. Crosses Tohicken at Cowell's 100 feet do.

No. 7. Crosses Tinicum Creek, at its mouth, 75 feet do.

There are six Culverts, numbered and situated as follows:—

No. 10—8 feet span over Dark Hollow run, on section 50.

No. 11—5 do. do. Rabbit Run, on section 52.

No. 12—12 do. with 2 feet perpendicular below the spring of the arch, over Phillips mill creek, section 54.

No. 13—3 feet over a small stream on late W. Mitchell's land section 57.

No. 14—12 feet span over Scuttalossa Creek, on section 61.

No. 15—8 feet span over Creek below Lumberville, on section 62.

Lycoming Rail Road and Coal Company.—We are much pleased to learn that measures are taking to organize this company under the charter granted by the legislature of Pennsylvania at the last session. We understand it is the intention of the company, if they can procure a competent Engineer, to have the route of their Rail Road surveyed and located this fall and that they speak confidently of its completion by November 1829. Its whole length, from the Coal Mines to the West Branch, will be from 20 to 21 miles.—*Lyco. Gaz.*

OFFICIAL.

Circular to all the Collectors of the Inland Frontiers on the Canada line.

Treasury Department, }
August 27, 1828. }

Sir: The great extent of the inland and water frontier along the Canada line, and facilities thereby afforded for the illicit introduction of foreign merchandize, make it necessary that the greatest attention should be paid to the due execution of the revenue laws in that quarter.

This letter is, therefore, by the direction of the President, addressed to you, with a view to excite your most active vigilance upon this subject; which is the more especially required since the passage of the act of the 19th of May last, increasing, in several important particulars, the former rate of duties on imported merchandize.

A further object of it is to say, that should one or more additional inspectors be, in your opinion, necessary within your district, in order to ensure a faithful execution of the act above mentioned, you will make report to me accordingly, stating the points at which you may deem them necessary to be stationed.

This intimation is not given to encourage, in any degree, an increase of subordinate officers where it can be avoided by increased activity and vigilance on the part of those already employed; but only that the important objects of the act should not be left in danger of frustration through any real deficiency in the number

of public agents indispensable towards securing its objects.

I remain very respectfully,

RICHARD RUSH.

WHEAT AND FLOUR IN ENGLAND.

We subjoin a table, copied from the New York Albion, which will enable our readers to ascertain at what cost, in this country, flour can be exported to Great Britain with a prospect of gain. The market value of the Spanish dollar in England is four shillings and two pence sterling, so that fifty shillings sterling is equal to twelve dollars. The figures in the different columns of the table are explained by the heading of each column. It will be seen that when the quarter of England shall be the value of 60 shillings, the duty on the barrel of flour will be 16 shillings, and the price of the barrel, without the duty, should be in Liverpool 26 shillings in order to make it proportionate to the price of the wheat in England. At this price of 26 shillings, or when the quarter of wheat shall be 60 shillings in the English market, it is the calculation of the correspondent to whom the Albion is indebted for this table, that "it will begin to be advantageous to import American flour."

We have heard of flour in Pennsylvania at 7½ dollars a barrel. If so, this is a price far above what the English Market can possibly warrant for some time to come, should the rise be steady and continued.—*National Journal*.

WHEAT.					FLOUR.				
Average price per Imperial quarter.		Duty.			Duty 196 lbs. as 38½ galls. of wheat.		Proportionate value to wheat of 1st flour pr. sack, 280 lbs.		
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	Price of a barrel of flour less duty.
50 & under	51	36	8 22	0 11-10	50	35	0 13	0	
51	52	35	8 21	5 15-32	51	35	8 14	3	
52	53	34	8 20	10 1-4	52	36	5 15	7	
53	54	33	8 20	3 1-32	53	37	1 16	10	
54	55	32	8 19	7 13-16	54	37	9 18	2	
55	56	31	8 19	0 19-32	55	38	6 19	6	
56	57	30	8 18	5 3-8	56	39	2 20	9	
57	58	29	8 17	10 5-32	57	39	10 22	00	
58	59	28	8 17	2 15-16	58	40	7 23	5	
59	60	27	8 16	7 23-32	59	41	3 24	8	
60	61	26	8 16	0 1-2	60	42	0 26	0	
61	62	25	8 15	5 9-32	61	42	8 27	3	
62	63	24	8 14	10 1-16	62	43	5 28	6	
63	64	23	8 14	2 27-32	63	44	1 29	11	
64	65	22	8 13	7 5-8	64	44	9 31	2	
65	66	21	8 13	0 3-8	65	45	6 32	6	
66	67	20	8 12	5 3-16	66	46	2 33	9	
67	68	18	8 11	2 7-16	67	46	10 35	8	
68	69	16	8 10	1 1-4	68	47	7 37	6	
69	70	13	8 8	2 21-32	69	48	4 40	2	
70	71	10	8 6	5	70	49	0 42	7	
71	72	6	8 4	0 1-8	71	49	8 45	8	
72	73	2	8 1	7 1-4	72	50	5 48	10	
73 & upwards.	1	0	0	7 7-32	73	51	1 50	6	

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGES.

The semi-annual examination, and the commencement of the students in Washington College, Canonsburg, took place on the 23d and 24th ult. The exercises of the students, are represented as having been highly creditable to the institution. Six students received the degree of A. B. and twenty gentlemen alumni of the college, received the degree of A. M. The winter session will commence on the 27th inst.

At Jefferson College, Washington, Pa, the commencement took place on the 25th ult. After the usual exercises, 27 graduates received the degree of A. B. and that of A. M. was given to 13 gentlemen alumni of the college. The degree of D.D. was conferred on the Rev. John Hemphill, of South Carolina—*U. S. Gaz.*

Large Stage.—The greatest object of curiosity, just now in Philadelphia, is a huge Coach, constructing by Mr. Gleason, and intended for the Citizens' Line, to run between Bordentown and Washington, (N. J.) This enormous vehicle is divided into two apartments, one above the other, with seven seats in each. The whole number of passengers to be carried is fifty six; twenty eight below and the same number above. The body of the carriage is thirteen feet long, five feet wide, and ten in height. When placed on the wheels, the roof will be about fourteen feet from the ground. There are to be no more than four wheels; those before about three feet in diameter, and the others something less than six. The breadth of the wheels is eighteen inches, and each has a double set of spokes. The baggage is to be carried on a car, attached behind, and drawn on a single wheel, two feet and a half broad. The whole is to be drawn by twelve horses, three abreast, the driver to be aided by two postillions. In the stages now in use, the number of horses, with three men, instead of a man and two boys, would be able to carry but twenty seven passengers. It is calculated that the rate of travelling, as to speed, will be about the same as in the four horse coaches. This carriage it is expected, will be finished in about three weeks. It is now at Mr. Gleason's work shop, in St. James's street, back of St. James's church. [Chron.

Government Credits, Phila. Oct. 5.—At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce called for the purpose of taking into consideration the injuries arising from the present system of government credits, it was

Resolved, That the essays entitled "Warehousing system and government Credits," published in one of the daily papers of this city, be republished in pamphlet form at the expense of this Chamber.

Resolved, That a committee of thirteen members be appointed to carry the above resolution into effect, to distribute the essays and correspond with other Chambers of Commerce and influential individuals throughout the Union, for the purpose of engaging their co-operation in bringing the subject efficiently before Congress at an early period of the ensuing season.

Resolved, That the draft of a memorial now presented, be referred to the committee for revision, and that they cause the same to be printed with the above mentioned pamphlet, and also circulated for signature and presentation to Congress.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Chamber be signed by the officers and published with the pamphlet, and also in all the newspapers of this city.

ROBERT RALSTON, President.

Attest—JOHN VAUGHAN, Secretary.

The following named gentlemen were appointed the committee.

T. P. Cope, John A. Brown, M. L. Bevan, Henry Pratt, Robert Earp, J. J. Borie, Manuel Eyre, C. N. Buck, I. Hacker, L. Chapier, John White, Ambrose White, Gerard Ralston.

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THE REGISTER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DEVOTED TO THE PRESERVATION OF EVERY KIND OF USEFUL INFORMATION RESPECTING THE STATE.

EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD.

VOL. II.—NO. 14. PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 18, 1828. NO. 42.

EARLY HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The case relating to the dispute between Lord Baltimore and the Penns. Concluded from p. 203.

1728. The Indians, at a treaty, who had not (at
May. that time) released their possession, applied to Major Gordon, the Governor of Pennsylvania, and requested him that Parnell, Williams, and Sumerford, might be removed from their settlements; for that, by the former treaty (with Sir William Keith) it had been agreed that those parts were to remain unsettled by the Christians, for the benefit of the Indians hunting and planting.

And in the latter end of 1728, Parnell, Williams, and Sumerford were removed, by order of the Pennsylvania government, and their places left vacant for the use of the said Indians.

Since that time the Pennsylvania government, have in this case, as in every other, for great and truly valuable considerations, purchased off the Indian claims.

1729. An act of Assembly was passed in Pennsylv-
May 10. vania for erecting the upper parts of Chester county into a distinct county, called Lancaster; and appointing magistrates and officers therein for keeping the peace and administering justice, and distinct county courts for the same.

And those lands on which Parnell, Williams, and Sumerford dwelt, and of which the person who will be very often named, Thomas Cressap, afterwards took possession and lived upon, by force of arms, fell into the county of Lancaster.

In the beginning of the year 1729, John Hendricks and James Hendricks Junior, and several others, by authority from Pennsylvania, went and settled on the west side of Susquehanna, about three miles still more north than that place from whence Parnell, Williams, and Sumerford had been removed as aforesaid. And about the same time, several other persons settled back from that river, south-westerly from John and James Hendricks, on and about a branch of the river called Codorus creek, to the distance of ten or twelve miles.

1730. All the inhabitants within the compass of twelve miles south-westerly from thence, paid taxes in the new and upper county of Lancaster.

1731. James Hendricks having the consent of the Indians, went to settle on part of those lands from whence Parnell, Williams, and Sumerford had been removed, but as he was going to view the lands, and fix on a place to build his house, his gun accidentally went off and shot his son, and the Coroner of Lancaster county held an inquisition thereon, and that accident prevented Hendricks from settling. And the same coroner held another inquisition there, on the murder of a bastard child.

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And some time after that Thomas Cressap came and settled on that land on which Parnell formerly lived.

And some time afterwards pretended to have a right from Maryland:

And none of the inhabitants in or near those parts, pretended to hold their lands by any other right but that of the proprietors of Pennsylvania, but paid taxes, did duty, and served offices to Lancaster county.

Except as to Thomas Cressap, and three or four more of his associates, who held the lands they were settled upon, and from whence Parnell, Williams, and Sumerford had been removed, by force of arms and strong hand.

1731. The Lord Baltimore in his present answer
May and insists, that he granted a title to Cressap, in the
June. year 1728, which the original petitioners are no ways aware of.

While these matters were passing in Pennsylvania, Lord Baltimore sent a message to Mr. Penns, to desire they might meet to settle their bounds, which proposal was most readily accepted, and many meetings had thereon.

But Mr. Penns not readily agreeing (at that time) to Lord Baltimore's very great demands, which extended up to the top of the peninsula, and even six or seven miles beyond the whole peninsula, within the main continent itself, the agreement was broke off.

July 1. Lord Baltimore petitioned his Majesty to order the Pennsylvania proprietors forthwith to join with him in settling and ascertaining the said boundaries, and in case they refused, or that it should not be done within twelve months, that then his majesty would please to hear the matter in dispute, and make a determination therein.

That petition produced new meetings and treaties between the proprietors.

And on the 22d of the same month, the Lord Baltimore drew out with his own hand, and ordered a copy to be given to Mr. Penns, of his own terms and proposals, which were at length yielded to by Mr. Penns, in every single instance whatever; so very desirous were they to purchase, at any rate almost, what they had long wished to enjoy, a settlement of all manner of contest between them.

July 22. An agreement at full length was prepared, exactly founded on such his own proposals, and the draught was near ten months under the consideration of Lord Baltimore, his council, solicitor, mathematician, deputy-governor, and agents, and at length was solemnly executed, with his own plan graved on the same skins of parchment whereon the agreement was executed.

1732. By the agreement which bore date 10th
May 10. May, 1732, several lines, but two principal and material ones, were directed to be run and marked out, as their respective bounds, before the 25th of December 1734.

One of these principal lines was, to run up

the middle of the peninsula in order to divide Maryland from the three lower counties.

And the other principal line was to be his Lordship's head, or north bounds, to divide Maryland from the Province of Pennsylvania.

The line which was to run up the middle of the Peninsula, was expressly agreed by the articles to touch or make a tangent to the western part of the circle of Newcastle town, and the place where that circle was to be run, was described in the following words:

"That there shall be the said circle mentioned in the said Charter for Pennsylvania and deed of bargain and sale or feoffment of Newcastle, (or so much thereof as is requisite) drawn and marked out at the twelve miles distance from the town of Newcastle, which twelve miles shall be twelve English statute miles.

The other line, which was to divide Maryland from Pennsylvania, was to be a due west line to run across Susquehanna river, and to come down so low, as to be fifteen miles due south, or below the most southern part of the city of Philadelphia.

Which line, upon a careful survey, is found to grant to Lord Baltimore, not only up to the top and highest part of the peninsula (to the middle part only of which peninsula his charter before extended) but also to grant to him the lands up within the main continent itself, not only as far as his grandfather had claimed in 1683, but near two miles further up into the main continent than that.

And the Lord Baltimore, by that agreement, released to Mr. Penns. in fee, the three lower counties by express name, and all other the lands, on their side of those lines; and Mr. Penns. reciprocally, released to him all lands on his side of those lines.

And Lord Baltimore released not only the lands as aforesaid, but also all his claims and pretensions to the same, and covenanted to make further assurance thereof; and also to support the interest of Mess. Penns. in, and to the same, by all the means in his power.

Those articles also contained agreements for appointing commissioners, on both sides, to run those lines, and a proviso in the following words:

"That in case a sufficient quorum of the commissioners to be named on either side, shall not, from time to time, according to the appointments and adjournments to be made for that purpose, attend to proceed in the marking and running out the lines and bounds aforesaid, for want whereof, the same cannot be done within the time limited, then this present agreement, and every article and thing herein contained, shall cease, determine, and be utterly void. And then, and in such case, the party or parties, whose commissioners shall make such default, his or their heirs, executors, or administrators, shall and will forfeit and pay to the other party or parties, whose commissioners shall attend, his or their executors, or administrators, upon demand, the sum of £5000 of lawful money of Great Britain."

May 12. Commissioners were appointed on both sides.

1733. Those commissioners, on both sides, signed
Nov. 24. a parting minute, setting forth numbers of meetings which they had had, and particularly that they had been in continual debate for eleven days past, and each side continued to persist in their former opinion; that is, the Pennsylvania commissioners insisted as they al-

ways had done, in running out so much of the circle as should be requisite, at the distance of twelve English statute miles from the town of Newcastle, as by the second article of the said agreement was directed. And the Maryland commissioners on their part insisted, as at former meetings they had done, upon running a circle, or so much thereof as should be requisite, whose periphery or circumference was twelve miles only; or whose diameter was somewhat less than four miles, as the only circle meant in the feoffment of New Castle, and as the only circle intended by the proprietors in the said articles.—And that, under this difference of judgment, the Maryland commissioners were of opinion, no other consequence could arise, than either, that the commissioners should continue together till the twenty-fifth of December then next, without running the circle, or else depart without further adjournment; wherefore they agreed, to depart without further adjournment.

And so the lines were not actually run out; but that happened, not for want of attendance by the commissioners, whereby the same could not be done, so to make these articles void, but from a very strange pretended difference of opinion by the Maryland commissioners, (where there could be no real doubt) whether by the express words in the articles, whereby the circle was to be drawn at 12 miles distance from the town, which twelve miles should be twelve English statute miles, the proprietors really meant twelve miles, as they had clearly expressed, or something less than two miles distance from the town?

As soon as Christmas, 1733, the time for running the lines agreed on by those articles, expired, the disturbances now complained of begun, by that very turbulent person Thomas Cressap.

Feb. 13. An inquisition was taken before the coroner in the township of Hempfield, in the county of Lancaster, in the province of Pennsylvania, on the body of Knowles Daunt, then lying dead, whereby the coroner's inquest found, that at Hempfield aforesaid, Thomas Cressap, with force and arms, on the twenty-ninth of January then last, with one hand gun with powder and long shot loaded, on purpose towards the said Daunt held and presented, did discharge; and shot the said Daunt, and mortally wounded him, whereof he immediately languished until the twelfth of February then instant, on the evening of which day he died. And so the jurors, on their qualifications said, That the said Thomas Cressap, the said Daunt feloniously did murder, in manner aforesaid, against the peace, &c.

Cressap having first got his possession, as the original petitioners say in 1731, but as Lord Baltimore says in 1728, and having kept his possession by force of arms and strong hand, and having begun to embroil his hands in blood, contrived how to secure himself from the undoubted jurisdiction of Pennsylvania.

In order whereto, he, by fair promises of grants from the Maryland government, exemption from taxes, and other such like, (which never were in any sort performed) and also by force and threatenings to turn the German settlers out of their settlements and ruin them, did prevail on a very few of his neighbours, so far only to acknowledge the Maryland jurisdiction, as for some short time only, to decline their rates to Pennsylvania; and some of the poor German settlers (who were unacquaint-

ed with the exact bounds of the provinces) were thereupon seduced to think themselves, for a short time only, within Maryland; being compelled thereto, in order to prevent the ruin threatened upon them by Cressap.

Which the people of Pennsylvania peaceably submitted to, and made no forcible opposition thereto. And this opportunity was taken by Mr. Ogle, Deputy Governor of Maryland under Lord Baltimore, to ride up into that neighborhood in his own person, and forward such attempt of Cressap's, in order thereby to enlarge the bounds of Maryland, by promising those German settlers (what he never performed) sufficient grants for their lands.

But as he knew how extravagantly far those settlements were up within the main continent, more northerly than even the city of Philadelphia, and beyond all possibility or colour of Maryland claim, the witnesses swear, they never could obtain any patent, certificate of survey, or even a warrant from the said Mr. Ogle, or any under his authority, but nevertheless Cressap extorted from divers inhabitants several sums to a considerable value.

1734. Major Gordon, then Governor of Pennsylvania, sent to Mr. Ogle the Deputy Governor of Maryland, a letter, and two commissioners authorized by the great seal of the province, complaining heavily that two persons, John Hendricks and Joshua Minshall, who had been seized and carried off their plantations several miles above Conestogo, were, notwithstanding his former complaint of that matter to Mr. Ogle, continued prisoners in the public goal in Annapolis in Maryland; and that as a correspondence by letters might delay the matter, he therefore had sent up those two commissioners, duly authorized to treat on the subject of establishing peace on the mutual borders; and hoped for his ready concurrence in agreeing on such just measures as might effectually secure the peace of the people, till such times as the lines should be run, and the bounds indisputably fixed, or at least till such time as his Majesty could be applied to, and his pleasure known.

May 22. Accordingly a formal demand in writing was made by those commissioners. Mr. Ogle, by a written answer, resolved the whole into this point, That those two commissioners should join with him in a petition to his Majesty to determine and fix the bounds.

May 23. They told him, in writing, they were willing to agree on any reasonable bounds, for limiting the present jurisdiction, without prejudice to the right of the proprietors, and that they were well assured the Pennsylvania government would join in a representation to his Majesty.

May 25. Which expression he took advantage of, and told them, in writing, he was sorry they the commissioners did not think themselves authorized to join with him in such a representation, but hoped they would receive more ample powers, when they returned to Pennsylvania.

May 27. And the Pennsylvania commissioners thereon told him, in writing, that measures might be taken for preventing disturbances, without any representation to his Majesty; and that it would be most proper for the proprietors, or their governors, to join in any such representation; but yet, rather than the good work of restoring peace should be delayed, they were ready, at the same time that they agreed on a reasonable boundary for limiting the jurisdiction, to join with him in a representation to his Majesty, of

the uncertainty of the present boundaries, occasioned by not executing the agreement.

May 30. And the Pennsylvania commissioners delivered a written protest to him, and declared they would represent to his Majesty their great sufferings under those public abuses, and implore his interposition.

July. Mr. Thomas Penn being in Pennsylvania, Mr. John Penn, the eldest brother, went thither also, to endeavor (if possible) to prevent or put an end to, any disturbances which might arise, from the lines having been run.

Aug. 8. Lord Baltimore petitioned his Majesty in Council, praying his Majesty to give him a confirmatory grant of the lands within the bounds of his patent, without the restriction of *hacenus inculla*.

The petition being referred to the Lords of trade, came on to be heard there, in the absence of both the eldest brothers of Mr. Penn, who were then, with their titles and evidences, in America; and no person in England had either authority or instructions to make a proper defence for them, and the Lords of trade made a report thereon.

1735. But the several petitions having been presented to his Majesty, as well on the behalf of the absent Mr. Penns, as of the people settled in those countries, (in which petitions the agreement between the proprietors made in May, 1732, was disclosed to his Majesty:—) Thereupon his Majesty, after a report from the right honourable the Lords of the Committee, by his royal order in council, of this date, was pleased to order, "That the consideration of the said report and petition be adjourned, until the end of Michaelmas term next; that the said John, Thomas, and Richard Penn, may have an opportunity to proceed in a Court of Equity, to obtain relief upon the said articles so insisted upon by them, according as they shall be advised. And his Majesty doth hereby further order, that after the expiration of the said time, either party be at liberty to apply to the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs, as the nature of the case may require."

June 21. Messrs. Penns instantly (in a month's time) filed a very long bill in the High Court of Chancery, against Lord Baltimore, for a specific performance of those articles, and for relief in many respects, which is still depending.

Since the said order, the following matters have from time to time, and almost continually happened; wherefore the people in Pennsylvania conceived it their duty humbly to complain of, and represent them to his most sacred Majesty, and to pray his Majesty to enjoin the Lord Baltimore, and all others claiming authority under him, to desist from all further acts of violence to the people of Pennsylvania; and that he do confine himself to the bounds and limits set to his province, as well by his grandfather as himself, until the same shall be determined by due course of law, and for general relief.

1735. John Wright, Esq. a Justice of Peace in Lancaster county, having sowed a field of wheat, on the west side of Susquehanna river, opposite to the plantation where he lived on the east side of the same, about 7 or 8 miles more northerly than the city of Philadelphia, he went with his servants the beginning of this month to reap the same; but Thomas Cressap, with 20 persons, with guns, swords, pistols, and blunderbusses, and drums beating, came in a hostile manner, to the terror of the people, into the field, with waggons, with intention to

prevent Mr. Wright from reaping his field, and in order to carry off the grain; and Cressap presented a drawn sword in one hand, and a cocked pistol in the other, to Mr. Wright's breast. Upon which he commanded him to keep the peace at his peril, which had some weight with the company who were with Cressap; who, on their parts seemed unwilling to proceed to hostilities; but he declared he was come to fight the Pennsylvanians, if they would think fit to engage.

Sep. 24. The under sheriff of Lancaster county went to serve a writ for debt, on one Lockman, 23 miles to the northward of the line, called the Octorara-line, run by the Lord Baltimore's grandfather, and having served the writ, was bringing the prisoner away. In about two or three miles, one Mark Evans met and asked the sheriff where he was carrying Lockman? He said to goal, unless that he would give bail. Evans answered, he believed bail would be found, and instantly about 20 or 30 men on horseback, armed with cutlasses and clubs, fell upon the said sheriff and his assistants, in a most furious and violent manner, beat and grievously wounded them, and rescued Lockman, and the sheriff and his company were forced to fly; but the sheriff's horse failing him, he fell into their hands again, and four men at once beat him with heavy clubs, and most cruelly wounded him, so that he long lay in danger of his life. Several of the persons names who did this were Michael Risner, Francis Clapsdale, Christian Crowle, Barnard Wayman, Nicholas Kens, and Martin Schuts, who all lived on the west side of Susquehanna, not above one mile to the southward of Hendricks, and called themselves Marylanders. And they are known to be so; for one of those persons who rescued Lockman, had sometime before rescued Clapsdale, who was arrested for debt, by a writ from Lancaster county, and presented a gun at the sheriff, and told him they belonged to Maryland, and would not suffer any Pennsylvania officer to come over the river.

Oct. Thomas Cressap declared, that if the Maryland governor would allow him fifty men, he would go over into that part of Lancaster county lying on the east side of Susquehanna river, and would turn Samuel Blunston and the inhabitants of Dunnegal, out of their houses; and would pass through the province of Pennsylvania to Philadelphia, and Cressap desired persons to request the Maryland governor to send some people to assist him therein.

Dec. And by and by the Maryland governor did assist him, not with 50 men only, but with 300 men in arms for those purposes.

Cressap declared to other persons, in discourse about John Wright's building and settling on the west side of Susquehanna, near and adjoining to John Hendrick's plantation, that Wright should not be suffered to live long in that place; for if the sheriff and officers of Maryland could not remove him, the said Cressap would burn his house over his head.

He further declared that, before he was six months older, he would build a fort, where John Wright's house stood, and would bring up cannon, and batter down the houses of some of the inhabitants in Lancaster county, on the east side of the river, and particularly Samuel Blunston's house, standing opposite to the said Wright's.

1736. On this day, a Maryland surveyor, with his assistants, attended by Cressap, with about 20 men, armed with muskets, pistols, blunder-

busses, and cutlasses, surveyed land along side the Susquehanna. They declared, they did it by Lord Baltimore's authority. The Pennsylvanians told them, that land had been surveyed long ago, and regularly returned into the Pennsylvania Land Office. They said, they should not regard that. The Pennsylvanians asked them, why they brought all those armed men? They bid him to ask Cressap. They did so. And Cressap said, he had orders from Governor Ogle to raise the militia, and guard the surveyor from the Pennsylvanians. The Pennsylvania people asked, why they came so far north, beyond any of their usual pretensions, for that now they were got several miles north of Philadelphia; and told the surveyors, they themselves knew they were surveying lands in Pennsylvania. The surveyor answered, that was none of his business; he was to follow the Governor of Maryland's orders. Cressap, seeing more persons coming from Mr. Wright's house, ordered his trumpeter to sound, and his men to draw together, and stand to their arms, though none of the Pennsylvanians, who were come, or coming, had any arms at all, except one gentleman a hanger by his side. There came in to Cressap's assistance, ten or twelve more of Cressap's men, mostly armed, and insulted the Pennsylvanians; and the surveyor and his company proceeded on that forcible survey.

Aug. 5. Major Gordon, the late Governor of Pennsylvania died, whereupon the invasions from Maryland became more terrible and more frequent.

Aug. 11. About fifty or sixty persons, heads of the German families, writ and subscribed a letter to Mr. Ogle, complaining of the oppressions they had met with from Maryland, different from the rest of the Maryland tenants, which made them conclude that the governor and magistrates of Maryland themselves did not believe them to be settled in their province, but that they had been seduced and made use of, first by promises, and then by threats and punishment, to answer purposes which were unjustifiable, and would end in their ruin; wherefore they, with many of their neighbors, being at last truly sensible of the wrong they had done the Pennsylvania proprietors, in settling on their lands without paying obedience to their government, did resolve to return to their duty, and live under the laws and government of Pennsylvania, in which they believed themselves seated; and that they would adhere to, till the contrary should be determined by a legal decision of the disputed bounds; and their honest and just intention they desired might be made known to the Maryland governor.

Aug. 13. Two days afterwards, most of those persons, to the number of forty seven, signed and sent up a petition to Mr. Logan (who has been of the Pennsylvania Council about forty years, and who, by surviving his seniors, became eldest counsellor, and upon whom, not by any particular appointment, but by an act of assembly, actually confirmed by Q. Anne in Council, the Presidentship devolved on the late Governor's death) setting forth, that they had been deceived through their ignorance, to settle under Maryland; and particularly had been told that the river was the division, that they had been ill used, that they were now informed that not the river, but an east and west line across the river, must be the division, and observing that the people on the east side of

the river, inhabitants of Pennsylvania, who lived much more southward than they, enjoyed their possessions peaceably, without any claim from Maryland, they saw they had been imposed upon, to answer some purposes from Maryland, and that they were not settled within that province, as made to believe; from a sense whereof, and of the wrong they were doing to Pennsylvania, they resolved to return to their duty, and prayed the President to impute their late errors to their want of better information, and to receive them into the protection of the Pennsylvania laws and government, to which they promised all faithful obedience for the future.

1736.
Aug. 31. Accordingly, upon this their own free request, they were received as tenants of Pennsylvania.

Governor Ogle writ to President Logan, and enclosed him a copy of what had been sent him (as above) by the German settlers, and insinuates, that though he is unwilling to believe the Pennsylvania government would support such a behaviour, yet he apprehends it must have took its rise from the encouragement and prevalency of some Magistrates of that government.

Whereupon the two principal agents who managed for all those persons, were examined before two justices, and solemnly declared that that return to Pennsylvania was made of the people's own mere motion and free will, without any previous persuasion, or threatening, or compulsion from the Magistrates, or any other person, to their knowledge, and that the said letter to the Maryland governor was writ at their own request.

Tho. Cressap declared that, in a few days, he expected a great many armed men from Maryland, to help him the said Cressap to make the people, living between John Wright's ferry and Codorus creek, prisoners, because they refused to acknowledge themselves Lord Baltimore's tenants, and that then, and till then, he would waylay both the roads, in order to take them—he declared he would seize all the flats and canoes that belonged to Wright, that no person should come over the river to their assistance. He went out of doors, and returned with brimstone, which he declared was to make matches with, in order to dart upon the roof of John Wright's house, to set it on fire, in case the people should fly thither for shelter.

The militia of Maryland were raised, and mustered by Nathaniel Rigby, then lately made a colonel, for twelve hours, and the colonel and officers ordered the common soldiers, in the governor's name, to march; the men seemed unwilling, whereupon Rigby upbraided them with want of duty to the governor's orders, and pricked off a number of men out of his company, and commanded them, under penalty of £50 a man, to meet on Friday then next, with arms and twenty charges of powder and ball, each man, to march up Susquehanna; and Colonel Rigby declared that if the Pennsylvania people should resist, and not submit to Maryland, the hardest should fend off.

Sunday
Sep. 5. They went up from Maryland, and marched to Susquehanna, with drums beating and trumpets sounding, and mustered and exercised at Susquehanna, near to Cressap's house. The 300 men who so came up, blamed Cressap very much for the disturbances that had been in those parts, and said they were not obliged to

fight with the Pennsylvanians in Cressap's behalf. He swore they were only afraid of their mother's calve skins, and that it was Lord Baltimore's right he was maintaining; and he disregarded them, for he had the Governor of Maryland's order for what he did. He frequently called Col. Hall, who commanded the 300 militia, a damned coward, for not suffering him to fire with a blunderbuss upon the Pennsylvania people, who were coming over the river in a flat. The militia cut leaden bars, and declared those were to shoot Pennsylvanians; upon company coming over the river in three flats, Cressap marched his men to the river in a body, and fired one blunderbuss. They seized two persons, Pattison and Wilkins, under pretence there was some proclamation, and £50 reward against them. They demanded other Dutch people, but were refused—and the Pennsylvania people resolved to stand on their defence, the militia divided, and one body went and took pewter and linen from some Dutch families, on pretence of public dues to the government of Maryland. And finding force and threatenings were ineffectual, the sheriff employed a person to go from house to house among the inhabitants, and acquaint them, if they would submit to Maryland, he would engage they should live free from taxes till the line should be run.

1736.
Sep. 17. The President and Council of Pennsylvania, issued a proclamation, commanding all persons to keep the peace.

Sep. 18. They wrote a serious letter to Mr. Ogle, remonstrating this very great injury, declaring they knew nothing at all, nor had the least hand in advising or influencing the attornment of these Germans, but could obtain no sort of redress.

As soon as ever this affair was over, a new scheme was set on foot by the deputy governor and council of Maryland, by the Rev. Mr. Henderson, the first petitioner in the clergy's cross petition, and by Thomas Cressap, the great agent in all these troubles, still to get away those German settlements by force; and this scheme was to be attended even with more shocking circumstances and cruelties than the former.

The want of success in the former scheme had proceeded from their own militia, the common men in which, had too much humanity, and too little concern in the event to act heartily in it; therefore the new scheme was, to pick up a set of people from Ireland, and other new comers, who as yet had no settlement or lands of their own; and to promise them, if they would assist to drive out those Germans, they should have their cleared lands, and buildings, and improvements. And to make this the more horrid and barbarous, this scheme, to turn the poor Germans and their wives and children out of their houses and improvements, was to be executed as soon as the hard weather began, in the severe winters of North America, where the cold is most intense.

Accordingly a number of men were picked up, and they were to petition, and did, by the help of Mr. Henderson, petition Gov. Ogle for lands, which if he would grant them, they promised to defend the same, and Lord Baltimore's right thereto, with their lives and fortunes, and Governor Ogle himself signed an order that 52 of them should have each of them 200 acres laid out; and Governor Ogle and his Council concerted and promised that the militia should go up, and meet those new petitioners, and

give them possession of the lands; and arms were accordingly prepared for that scheme, and Cressap showed the persons who were to have those lands, the Germans houses, mills, settlements, and improvements.

The two Justices of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania issued out a warrant to the Sheriff of Lancaster county, reciting complaints made to them, that Cressap had murdered Daunt, and that Cressap stood charged with divers other high crimes and misdemeanours; therefore commanding in his majesty's name, (as they had divers times before commanded) the Sheriff to apprehend Cressap, and bring him before them, to be dealt with according to law.

Cressap gave out, that in the winter next coming, when the ice was in the river, a great number of armed men would come up from Maryland, and lie in the woods, near the Dutch inhabitants, and he the said Cressap, with ten armed men, would go from house to house, and take the masters of the families prisoners, and when they had as many as they could manage, they would carry them to the armed force in the woods, and return again, till he had taken all who would not submit to Maryland. And if any other inhabitants of Pennsylvania should come to their relief, the armed force who lay in the woods, would pursue, take, and carry them all prisoners to Maryland. And if any of the men fled from their houses, he would turn the women and children out of doors, and bring up other people from Maryland and place in their possessions; who should hold the same by force of arms for Lord Baltimore.

Cressap declared that he himself had advised the Sheriff, when the 300 men came up before, to fire on the people in the boats crossing the river, but said that they were fools and cowards, and had done no good in coming up.

Cressap declared that the governor of Maryland had now sent up a great number of small arms, cannon, and ammunition, to Colonel Rigby's, to be conveyed to Cressap's, and that the sheriffs and officers were to be sent up in a little time, to dispossess and confine all the Dutch people on the West side of the river, south-westerly from John Hendricks, who would not submit to the Maryland government, and that the governor of Maryland had sent to Newcastle and Chester county for Irish people, who were to come up and be put in possession by the sheriff and officers of the Dutch people's possessions.

Cressap listed one man in his service at £15 a year, as his drummer, and to exercise his men, and promised to recommend him to the governor to make it worth 25 or £30 a year; and promised him to give him one of the Dutch people's plantation if he would help to dispossess them.

Nov. 18. Cressap listed another man at £12 a year, to defend him, and to go on such enterprises against the Pennsylvanians, as Cressap should think proper.—Cressap's wife brought him news that Munday and Leet, two of the heads of those people, who petitioned for the Dutch people's lands, were taken with their papers, and with Governor Ogle's orders; and she proposed that if Cressap and Jacob would go over the river, one Mary Emerson should engage John Ross at a game at cards, and in the mean time Cressap should go in and seize and carry him away, and Jacob swore he would be revenged of Mr. Ross, and would go over the

water and shoot him; and Cressap told him he would not be a faithful servant unless he did it. Another of Cressap's men present, offered to go over with Jacob, and wait in the canoe while he committed the murder, and take him safely back; and Cressap added a promise of his freedom if he did it, and a discharge, with a pass to travel into Maryland, where (he said) the Pennsylvanians men durst not follow him.

Nov. 22. On this day Cressap sent down two men with four horses to Colonel Rigby's, for the arms and ammunition, and declared that he daily expected up about 150 men, who were to be by him conducted to the Dutch settlements, to take the people out of their houses in the night by force of arms, and carry them to Maryland, and that these people were to hold the said places by force of arms, as tenants to Lord Baltimore.

In all the foregoing instances the people of Pennsylvania have been passive, and have most peaceably submitted to these treatments; the only instance charged against them, wherein they are said to be active, is the apprehending Cressap upon a legal warrant, to answer for the murder he had committed, and for the other many disorders he had been guilty of; some only of which are before related, as nearly as possible in the very words of the proofs.

And it is most humbly submitted, whether in duty to his Majesty, and to themselves, they were not only justified in apprehending him, but bound to do it, and culpable if they had omitted so seize him.

Nov. 24. Cressap was apprehended by the Sheriff of Lancaster county. And the circumstances of the taking him, are deposed by many witnesses to be as follows:

The sheriff was attended by 23 men; he went to Cressap's house early in the morning; he himself and others read the warrant for murder to Cressap, and in his hearing several times over. He several times required him to surrender peaceably. In answer thereto, Cressap swore he would never surrender till he was dead. He called for a dram of rum, and drank "Damnation to himself and all with him, if ever they surrendered. He swore he would kill all the Pennsylvanians before he would be taken. He would shoot the first of his own men who refused to fire at his command, or who offered to capitulate. Before any force or violence was offered, two blunderbusses with shot were fired from Cressap's house, upon the sheriff and his assistants. Some of the sheriff's assistants were wounded thereby. The sheriff desired and entreated him to let his wife go out of the house, and the sheriff and his assistants would retire, but he refused. Cressap declared he had sent down to Maryland for arms, and expected 300 men by that time it should be night. Thereupon night coming on, some of the people, without the sheriff's consent, set fire to a shed near to the house, which was only round rough logs of wood, piled upon each other, and was very low, the roof being within reach; the sheriff endeavoured to put it out. And then Cressap and his men rushed out, and fired upon the sheriff and his assistants, and wounded several. And his own man, Michael Risner by name, shot another of his own men, Laughlan Malone by name, and killed him, mistaking him for a Pennsylvanian.

Note—In the Lord Baltimore's answer to the original petition, he insists, here, that the Pennsylvanians killed the man, but his own de-

puty-governor and Council, on the spot, do not pretend any thing like it; they themselves only say, that a firing of guns ensued, whereby a man was killed, and the proofs say it was done in the manner, and by Cressap's own man, the person above related.

Immediately after Cressap's being seized, with Risner, he declared that if he was a prisoner in Lancaster town, they could not keep him long, for he would soon be relieved, and the town set on fire; and again declared that a body of men would soon be sent from Maryland, and burn Lancaster town to ashes, and that it was the Sheriff's best way to remove him from thence as soon as possible.

Nov. 29. The two provincial judges, by their warrant, committed Cressap to the goal of Pennsylvania county, till delivered by due course of law.

Dec. 11. Immediately thereupon, the President of Pennsylvania called the Council and Assembly, and they together signed the present original petition to his Majesty, humbly informing him of these matters.

Three days afterwards, they informed a couple of agents, who were sent up from Maryland, that they had applied to his Majesty in this affair.

The two cross petitions from the deputy-governor and council, and from the commissary and clergy of Maryland, were for the first time, lodged in the Council Office, and were some time afterwards referred to the Lords of the Committee.

1737. The original petitioners beg leave to offer, June 1. that had one single attack been made upon July 12. them, though it had been ever so clearly within Pennsylvania—Or had many attacks been made upon them, but in such places as by any possibility there could have been any shadow for doubt which province they had been in; in either of those cases, they would not have given his majesty and the lords this trouble.

But when these attacks are, for the first time, begun, after Lord Baltimore by his own agreement in 1732, had, for a most valuable consideration, precisely fixed his own bounds, and those much higher than were ever before claimed, and daily and frequently made, and in places beyond all possibility of doubt, in which province they were, are carried on by an army, and by fire and sword, and with such outrages, as if the Marylanders thought themselves at war in an enemy's country;

It then became the duty of the President, Council, and Assembly of Pennsylvania, to represent the matters to his majesty.

Their original petition contains also their fears and apprehensions, that these violences would be still continued from Maryland, and, notwithstanding notice was given them on the fourteenth of December, 1736, that the Pennsylvanians had petitioned his majesty; yet on the twenty-ninth of December, 1736, and in June and October, 1737, they have been carried on to a greater degree (if possible) than before. But as those matters are subsequent to the date of the first Pennsylvania petition, they are not stated at present.

It may be very necessary to observe as to the places where every one of these disturbances has been committed: and in domestic or foreign transactions, it would be scarcely practicable to give clear and satisfactory evidence, at this distance from the spot, of those facts; but it is particularly fortunate that this case does not labour under any uncertainty in that respect, but is the most clear one in the whole

world, and may be determined by those single points, which the Lord Baltimore so much insists on in his answer, viz. That his bounds are those of his own charter, and those only, and that his people have never, in any one instance, exceeded those bounds; but that the people in Pennsylvania have, in many instances, and in a great degree, encroached on his said bounds.

Because his bounds end low, according to his charter, within the Peninsula, and these disturbances have all been committed very high and far up, within the main continent.

For the charter for Maryland grants only (as to this purpose) a part of a peninsula, and supposing that was to have been the very highest part of all the peninsula (which it is not) even in that case, every one of these disturbances have happened in no part at all of the peninsula, but far up within the main continent, and so far within it, as twenty-five miles above, and more north than, the whole and every part whatsoever of the peninsula, and many of them a great many miles more north even than the city of Philadelphia.

These matters therefore would be twenty-five miles at least out of his bounds, if the whole and every part of the Peninsula, had been granted to him; which removes his bounds from the scene of these disturbances made by his deputy-governor and Cressap, full fifty-seven miles, over and above the twenty-five miles. For such part of the peninsula as is granted to him, is such part of the peninsula as lies between the ocean, on the east, and the bay of Chesapeake on the west; and that is the middle part only of the peninsula, and removes his bounds at least eighty-two miles below the place where these disturbances were committed.

It is also to be observed, that the place where the very lowest of these disturbances was committed by Maryland, is so far north, as to be nineteen miles and a half above the line claimed by the Lord Baltimore himself in 1683, and above seventeen miles and a half upon an exact measurement, above the line, which the present Lord Baltimore demanded, and which Messrs. Penn conveyed to him by the agreement in May 1732.

1737. With regard to the quieting order made on Aug. 18. 18th August 1737, it appears to have been intended to preserve peace, not to affect the right of either proprietor, and it also appears to have been as a provisional order, until his Majesty's pleasure should be further signified.

That order consists of two parts; the first, an order to keep the peace; the second, an order to grant out no lands, as a means also, for preserving the peace.

And, as this is the first opportunity the Pennsylvania proprietors have had of offering any matter for consideration on that head, they beg leave to submit, in the first place, that they dutifully do contend to have peace and tranquility established, being unable to support themselves against these cruel attacks and hostilities: They hope they shall be believed to be very much in earnest, when they desire to have peace established; and their behaviour, under all these, and many more cruel and barbarous attacks, may be offered, as the strongest proof of such their desire.

It is for peace sake, and for that only, that they are at this time suing by his Majesty's order, to enforce Lord Baltimore's agreement of 1732, by which, so very far from their gain-

ing any territory, they lose a vast tract and territory, which they conveyed to him, purely and for no other end in the world, but that they might have somewhat, that might be at peace and free from interruption.

Wherefore they earnestly hope that both Governors shall be most strictly enjoined to keep the peace, but with this addition, that the limits of their respective jurisdictions may be precisely and respectively determined, for the present only, and without the least view or intention to prejudice the right of one, or advance the right of the other, Proprietor.

For, as it at present stands, to keep the peace amongst the people inhabiting the said borders, it will be utterly impossible to know what or where, those borders are. The borders of Lord Baltimore's charter are incontestably in the middle of the peninsula, above fourscore miles below these disturbances, but as Cressap has first propagated it, it may now be pretended, for Lord Baltimore, that his borders reach above fourscore miles higher than that, and even more north than the city of Philadelphia itself, which space contains by far the greatest number of settlements in the whole province; wherefore, if all that country may be called borders, or contested bounds, that will open a door for all imaginable inconveniences and contests about jurisdiction between the two provinces, and will leave, in effect, the whole province without any jurisdiction at all, or under an uncertainty which jurisdiction they belong to, which would be attended with the most fatal consequences.

Nay, indeed, to leave one single mile, without a certain jurisdiction, would be an opportunity for debtors, for criminals, and all lawless persons, to establish and shelter themselves there, without control, to the annoyance of every body in both provinces, which the proprietors are very certain was never intended.

The Pennsylvania proprietors do most humbly offer, that they already have, and will in the most positive and effectual manner, give directions to their deputy governor and officers, not to pretend, till the dispute is ended, to claim the least jurisdiction whatever, beyond the lines settled by Lord Baltimore's own agreement in 1732, on condition only that Lord Baltimore will give the like directions to his governor and officers—and the Pennsylvania proprietors humbly pray that such directions may be, in the most effectual manner, enforced by his Majesty's royal orders.

And thus, a certain temporary limit may be established for the exercise of jurisdiction, which may preserve peace and good order amongst all his Majesty's subjects, and thereby answer the whole of his Majesty's most gracious and good intentions.

But with respect to the not granting out any lands in contest, nor any part of the three lower counties, the Pennsylvania proprietors do most dutifully submit to their Lordships, that such a restraint would prevent both the proprietors from answering the declared ends and purposes for which the charters were granted to them. As the lands in contest may be said and pretended to be the whole country, if Lord Baltimore thinks proper to depart from the former claim and settlement of the bounds; and any such restraint would be more particularly hurtful to Mr. Penns, who though they suffer in their loss of their fortune by it, have yet the pleasure to observe, that that constitution which was established by their father has

so fully answered the ends of his charter, as to invite foreigners, in very great numbers, from every part of Europe, who find themselves oppressed at home, to seek shelter in Pennsylvania, and become useful and additional new subjects to his most sacred Majesty, and who would be utterly disappointed, and that good end defeated, if lands could not be granted out to them, or, which is all one, if no lands but such as lay a great way back, in the uninhabited part of the country could be granted out to them.

Wherefore, they humbly hope his Majesty will not see cause that so great a check should be put to settling this most flourishing province of Pennsylvania, and the rather, since the other matter of settling the jurisdiction, may fully answer his Majesty's royal intentions, and fully preserve peace to all his subjects.

But the last part of the direction at present subsisting, not to grant any part of the lower counties, is apprehended to bear hard on Mr. Penns, and on them only, and they submit whether there may appear occasion for the same, since none of the forementioned matters are pretended to have happened there, or within very many miles of the same.

And Mr. Penns humbly hope there is the less reason now, for laying any restraint whatever, on their granting out land in the lower counties, in regard not only that those counties lie very remote from the scene where the Marylanders have committed all the foregoing disturbances, but also that, in August 1737, when the quieting order was made, Lord Baltimore had then two petitions depending, to oppose Mr. Penns nomination of a new governor of the three lower counties, which his Lordship called an assertion of his right to those counties; but, within a few days now past, when those petitions were brought on and appointed to be heard, his Lordship moved, by the advice of his council, as declared, to withdraw those petitions.

Mr. Penns hereby offer, That they already have, and will further give the most effectual and positive orders to their governors and officers, not to grant any lands whatever pending the suit, beyond the lines settled by Lord Baltimore's own agreement, and humbly hope his Lordship shall be directed to confine himself (during the continuance of the suit) to the lines so fixed and settled by himself, and not to set up a pretence, that the whole province of Pennsylvania is in contest; and that upon the injuries complained of by the original petition, your Lordships will make such order as shall to your Lordships seem just.

W. MURRAY.

EMIGRATION.

A daily statement of the number of waggons, teams, &c. which passed through Easton Pennsylvania from 19th Sept. to 24th Oct. 1817, emigrating to the westward principally to Ohio—average 6 souls each, 3066.

Sept. 19	Waggons.	53	Oct. 1	15
20		37	2	6
21		11	3	16
22		15	4	15
23		10	5	25
24		10	6	16
25		28	7	13
26		10	8	15
27		6	9	30
28		21	10	26
29		32	11 t	24 85
30		16		Total 511

Imports from Foreign Countries at the Port of Philadelphia, from the year 1822 to 1827.

COUNTRIES.	1822.			1823.			1824.			1825.			1826.			1827.			Grand Total.
	Am. ves.	F'n ves.	Am. ves.	F'n ves.	Am. ves.	F'n ves.	Am. ves.	F'n ves.	Am. ves.	F'n ves.	Am. ves.	F'n ves.	Am. ves.	F'n ves.	Am. ves.	F'n ves.	Am. ves.	F'n ves.	
Russia.....	161,350		43,567		14,003	11,806	69,369		232,408		108,802		189,120		804,616				\$804,616
Sweden.....	17,810		14,003		1,413		21,268		8,507				32,800		61,588				73,474
Swedish West Indies.....	88,891						1,943		11,555		14,686				151,288				151,288
Denmark and Norway.....	21,232														21,232				21,232
Danish West Indies.....	315,639		317,113				308,500		115,331		281,925		367,374		1,645,882				1,653,856
Holland.....	112,541		62,403				81,060		23,063		68,270		74,143		571,897				623,392
Dutch West Indies.....	115,400		54,164				9,544		33,495		11,945		18,825		232,941				232,941
Dutch East Indies.....	45,836								129,154		70,510				245,500				245,500
England.....	4,576,411	355,003	4,882,324	166,565	4,085,102		79,090		4,998,893		3,592,603	246,978	4,852,127	122,567	26,787,460	970,203			27,757,663
Scotland.....	2,397												38,760		2,397				49,517
Ireland.....	35,673		26,175		1,550		15,188		14,579		176,516		2,045		896,467				896,467
Gibraltar.....	85,099		132,885				86,788		212,958		829,480		155,894		2,740,226				2,740,226
British East Indies.....	560,123		939,389				138,333		117,007		142,699		15,805		846,214				883,627
British West Indies.....	28,673		167,825		5,534		264,923		6,759		230,944		2,125		19,280				101,112
British American Colonies.....	22,061		3,367		933		11,205		15,805		21,505		2,480		93,223				7,889
The Hanse Towns.....	131,252	405,762	136,477	371,532	374,216	391,619	349,585		426,073		514,922		72,947		1,817,618				1,425,705
French ports on the Atlantic	318,876	27,771	314,579	19,560	349,585		68,956		256,242		93,091		111,763		164,280				1,642,385
Do. do. Mediterranean	24,934		110,574						112,812						589,319				589,319
Do. do. West Indies.....			4,474												6,119				9,464
Havti.....	331,593		479,888				430,632		273,549		276,506		249,942		2,042,110				2,042,502
Spanish ports on the Atlant.	43,721		15,958				28,640		29,647		45,590		11,785		175,341				175,341
Do. do. do. Medit'n.	130,482		10,476				42,604		85,698		87,740		46,685		403,685				403,685
Teneriffe.....	21,316		14,500				16,915		9,345		4,950		10,045		77,071				77,071
Cuba.....	1,032,224	8,405	1,058,252		81,491		1,414,701		1,125		1,038,603		17,412		6,925,559				7,045,537
Other Spanish West Indies.	158,129		45,245		5,060		155,530		10,446		121,188		17,565		533,567				556,708
Spanish American Colonies.	595,567		1,172,036		38,445		1,005,618						2,773,221		2,223,138				2,822,112
Portugal.....	26,960		26,432				15,159		59,647		62,335		31,605		263,494				263,494
Madeira.....	53,203		67,387				21,647		52,602		34,085		34,570		5,670				6,371
Fayal, and other Azores....	4,150								701				1,520		1,994				1,994
Cape de Verd Islands.....							1,904						242,691		1,776,777				1,776,777
Coast of Brazil.....	355,540		157,592				193,007		434,269		391,578		154,666		696,413				696,413
Italy and Malta.....	190,135		90,577				1,780		202,497		56,758		139,247		23,749				139,247
Trieste.....	54,147		62,552				11,928		10,620				1,321,875		23,749				23,749
Tur'y. Levant, Egypt, Aden	10,423		13,326										1,321,875		13,765,117				13,765,117
China.....	1,857,659		2,158,254				2,038,940		3,241,884		3,146,525		1,248,975		2,390				2,390
Africa.....													500		3,083,715				3,083,715
Mexican ports on the Atlan.							412,131		808,722		613,887		1,948,975		1,870,584				1,902,650
Colombian ports do. do.							336,203		386,880		632,848		514,653		436,593				436,590
Do do. Pacific							18,426		67,990		139,595		229,010		184,950				184,950
Chilian Ports.....							54,130		54,130		130,830		197,375		197,375				197,375
Peruvian Ports.....											197,375		14,090		14,090				14,090
Guatemalan ports.....													80,065		575,420				575,420
Buenos Ayres.....							231,689		149,260		114,406		9,930		9,930				9,930
Other British Colonies.....																			
TOTAL.....	11,525,447	814,863	12,583,287	702,356	12,247,098	564,669	14,105,342	134,929	13,031,703	380,917	111,900,336	261,032	75,593	213,858	766,178	251,979			

[Philad. Price Current.]

REVOLT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE.

DOCUMENTS *Concluded from p. 206.*

Answer to Governor Reed's note demanding the spies, agreeable to promise.

January 10, 1781.

As it was a misunderstanding in regard to sending the prisoners to your quarters, we hope you'll excuse—however they are gone under a proper guard to the committee of Congress's quarters over the river—however if you are desirous now to see them, we shall bring them to your quarters.

We are Yr. Hble. Servts.

Signed,

WM. BOUZAR.

Excellency Gov. Reed,
& Genl. Wayne, &c.

A court of inquiry to set this afternoon at 4 o'clock at Somerset, state of Pennsylvania, to hear and report their opinion, whether John Mason late of N. York, and James Ogden, of South River, state of New Jersey, were found within the lines of the American army in the character of spies—And if the said court find the charge, then to give their determination thereon. General Wayne will preside. Genl. Irvine, Col. Butler, Col. Stewart, and Major Fishbourne, members.

Given at Head quarters 10th Jany. 1781.

Signed,

STIRLING, M. G.

In pursuance of the above order the Court met and proceeded to hear the evidences and allegations of the parties concerned, and after maturely considering the same, are decidedly of opinion, that the said John Mason and James Ogden came clearly within the description of spies, and that according to the rules and customs of nations at war, they ought to be hung by the neck until they are dead.

Signed,

ANT'Y WAYNE, B. G.

WM. IRVINE, B. G.

RICH'D. BUTLER, Col. 5. V. A.

WALTER STEWART, Col. 2d A.

BEN. FISHBOURN, Aid du camp.

Major Genl. Lord Sterling confirms the within sentence of the court of inquiry, whereof Brigadier Genl. Wayne was President, and that the said John Mason and James Ogden to be executed to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

Given at head quarters this 10th day of January 1781.

Signed,

STIRLING, M. G.

Lieut. Col. Harmer and Inspector Genl. of the Penns'a. line, in his absence to the next officer in rotation.

The prisoners are to be executed at the Cross roads from the upper ferry from Trenton to Philadelphia at the four lanes' ends. In case of the absence of the above officers Major Fishbourne will see this order carried into execution.

Signed,

STIRLING, M. G.

In obedience to the above order, the two above mentioned prisoners were executed at the time and place above mentioned.

Jan'y. 11. 1781.

BEN. FISHBOURN,
Ad. Camp.

January 11, 1781.

His Excellency Gov. Reed,
and Genl. Potter, &c.

Agreeable to the information of two sergeants of our board, who waited on your Excellency, that in consideration of the two spies they informed the remainder of the board that your Excellency has been pleased to offer a sum of gold as a compensation for our fidelity—but as it has not been for the sake, or through any expectation of receiving a reward, but for the zeal and love of our country, that we sent them immediately to Genl. Wayne, we therefore do not consider ourselves entitled

to any other reward but the love of our country, and do jointly agree that we shall accept of no other.

Signed in conjunction,

WM. BOUZAR, Sec'y.

Bloomsbury, Jan'y. 12, 1781.

Dear Sir—Mr. Smith arrived this afternoon, and his presence will be useful. I hoped he would have brought the money, as I fear there will be much confusion till the discharged are separated from the retained. The commissioners began to day as the troops are clamorous, and disagreeable things expected if any delay was attempted. At the same time it must be observed, that we have not yet had the necessary papers. They therefore proceeded no further than one company—and the discharged of that are still here for want of a little money to bear their expenses. If therefore it is not already done, I persuade myself it will be sent immediately. Farmer came last evening and to-day I formed his arrangements, so that he will begin to-morrow. Mr. Deane will take care of money matters. The officers at Pennington were in so deplorable a plight that I was obliged to borrow £270 specie in this town on my own credit to relieve them. The people of the country are prejudiced against them, and callous to their necessities. Mr. Deane has just returned, having paid them the above sum on account of their depreciation. I expect we must send them £500 more. By a little address we have saved the 100 guineas, and our credit as you will see by the enclosed. Genl. Wayne was gone up to Pennington, and as I apprehended some mistake in the matter, I did not like to give up so much money without farther light. I have not yet been able to settle the money sent up by Nicola. There is a justice necessary to be observed with soldiers in money matters, which we must in future attend to. I shall be much obliged to you for one or more of the laws for making up the depreciation, the soldiers have not been properly made acquainted with it. I wish they had known it sooner, I think it would have had a good effect. The commissioners and some of the principal officers had some little warmth to-day as I am informed. The former proceeded in their own way, and I believe it was the right one. Great indulgences must and ought to be shown to the feelings of the officers in this new and unexpected scene—it is a sore trial, and requires no small degree of patience and good sense to submit to it. The men certainly had not those attachments which the officers supposed, and their fears being now at an end, they give loose to many indecencies, which are very provoking to those who have been long accustomed to receive unconditional submission. The mutineers are in all cases to be condemned; there are sometimes in armies just causes of discontent. The people of this state are universally in sentiment with the men. The officers remaining with them have not been able to make the smallest party on whom to depend even for information. I shall set out early on Sunday morning for Philadelphia, nothing happening to prevent, which I will let you know. And am with much regard to yourself and council, Dear Sir,

Your obed. Hbble. Serv't.

[Direction missing.]

JOS. REED.

[Instructions to Mr. Smith, when ordered to Bordentown to distribute the cloathing, &c.]

Sir—You will be pleased to proceed to Bordentown as soon as convenient, where you will first direct the issue of the cloathing to such troops as shall be sent down by the commissioners, and who will be under the care of some officer or officers. 2dly. Pay each man one month's pay, taking a receipt therefor—viz. fifty shillings or the equivalent in continental, at 75 for one. 3dly. Pay each recruit, who shall be certified by any justice of peace as enlisted, for the war freely and voluntarily, and attested to serve the United States, six pounds state money, or the value in old continental,

at the exchange of 75 for one, and one guinea. 4thly. The articles to be delivered to the soldiers who remain in service, are a pair of woollen overalls, a pair of shoes, a shirt, and a blanket, unless he have one. 5thly. You will be particular in causing every soldier to whom the above articles are delivered, to sign a receipt therefor, and the same of the pay and recruiting money. 6thly. All necessary assistance to be procured, and will be allowed in your account of expenses.

I shall send up from Philadelphia in a few days some persons who will take the burthensome part of the business off your hands, but the payment of monies you will be pleased to keep in your own hands. You will write frequently to inform me or in my absence the vice president, of your proceedings.

I am sir, Yr. Obedt. & very Hbb. Ser'v.

JOS. REED.

Bloomsbury, Jan'y. 13, 1781.

(Copy.)

J. B. Smith, Esq.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCILS.

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 9, 1828.

A letter was received from the Mayor, stating that, since the last report, he had received a balance of rent, of one hundred and eighty dollars, from the estate bequeathed to the city by the late James Wills, and that he had paid over the same to the city treasurer.

Mr. Tilghman, from the committee on Independence Square, made a report recommending to the early attention of the next Councils, the petition of the Washington Grays, for a room in the State House, for an armory. It is stated in the report, that the rooms in the State House will be occupied for some time by the carpenters employed in rebuilding the steeple: and that it is understood, that application will be made for the rooms for the use of the Courts, and for other public purposes. The committee was discharged at its own request.

On motion of Mr. Linn, the price of each chart of the river Schuylkill, lately published at the expense of the city, was fixed at fifty cents.

Mr. Lowber, from the committee to which the subject had been referred, made a report recommending compliance with the request preferred by Mr. Tanner, for liberty to incorporate the recent survey of the river Schuylkill in his new plan of the City of Philadelphia and adjacent districts. Adopted.

Mr. Walmsley, from the committee on accounts, presented the following report:

The Committee of accounts to whom was referred the Accounts of the City Treasurer, and so much of the City Commissioners' accounts as relates to expenditures, beg leave to report,

That they have examined the accounts of the City Treasurer from the 1st day of January, to the 30th day of June, inclusive, compared the same with the vouchers, and find them correct; leaving a balance of \$1522.48, which agrees with the Pennsylvania Bank book exhibited to them.

They also report, that they have examined the City Treasurer's account of Dr. Benj. Franklin's Legacy from the 1st day of January 1828, to the 30th day of June, inclusive, and find the same correct, leaving a balance in his hands of \$277.88.

They further report, that they have examined so much of the City Commissioners' accounts as relates to expenditures, from the 1st day of January 1827, to the 1st day of January 1828, compared the same with the vouchers and find them correct.

Mr. Keyser from the committee on Fire Companies, made a report on the petition of the Diligent Hose Company. In the report the committee state, that they are sensible that no part of their conduct has given a colour to the charge of want of impartiality, which was brought against them by the members of the Diligent Hose Com-

pany. Mr. K. stated that one member of the committee on Fire Companies had declined signing the report, because he looked upon the petition of the Diligent Hose Company as couched in such indecorous language as to render it unworthy of attention.

Mr. Keyser from the same committee, made a report, accompanied with a bill providing for the protection of the apparatus of the Fire Companies during times of fire. The bill, which consists of a single section, imposes pecuniary penalties on all persons who shall cross over the hose with carriages in time of fire, or shall in any way injure the hose or other apparatus.

Mr. Linn inquired if Councils had the power to pass such a bill. Messrs. Keyser, Lowber and Tilghman replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Donaldson thought the bill was not strong enough, inasmuch as it provided for the protection of the apparatus, during the time of fire only. Mr. Tilghman thought it quite strong enough, and looked upon the common law as affording sufficient remedy for the abuses complained of.

Mr. Lowber thought the enactment of such an ordinance, inasmuch as it positively prohibited the passing of carriages over the hose, would drive out of use the small bridges at present employed by the firemen, to allow wheel-carriages to pass along the streets without injuring the hose.

Mr. Keyser replied that the companies would still have to keep the small bridges in use, to facilitate the passage of the engines.

Mr. Troth and Mr. Linn were both of opinion that the common law did not afford a sufficient remedy for the evil complained of. Persons who were not actuated "by malicious mischief" frequently injured the hose by passing over it with wheel-carriages, and against them the law gave the firemen no protection. They mentioned several instances that had occurred within their own knowledge, the hose being burst by carts and other carriages passing over it in time of fires.

Mr. Fell thought great inconvenience would result from a law which should positively, and under all circumstances, prohibit carriages from passing along the streets in which the hose should happen to be laid.

Mr. Keyser said that as the members of Council did not appear prepared to act definitively on the subject, he would move to lay the bill on the table. The motion was adopted.

On Motion of Mr. Lowber, the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

"Resolved, That it affords the members of this Council, great pleasure to bear testimony to the ability, punctuality, and independence with which Joshua Percival has discharged the duties of the office of President of the Council, and that he has their thanks therefor."

Mr. Percival made his acknowledgements in a brief address, in which he spoke of the great pleasure he had derived from his association with the members of Council, and disclaimed any merit except that which arose from a disposition to discharge the duties of his station with fidelity. Gentlemen, we may never meet again, but I trust that we shall in going to our homes, carry with us the richest reward which honest men can enjoy, the consciousness of having endeavoured to fulfil our duty.

On motion of Mr. Thompson, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by Select Council:

"Resolved that the thanks of this Council be presented to John M. Scott, Esq, their President, for the ability, punctuality, and impartiality, with which he has discharged the duties of the office."

Mr. Scott was absent from the meeting last evening.

City Commissioners Office, Oct. 8th, 1828.

To the President and Members of the Select Council.

Gentlemen—The City Commissioners respectfully submit to Councils, a state of their accounts, this day.

They also enclose a letter received touching Walnut street Wharf.

They respectfully inform Councils that no proposals have been received for renting Sassafas street wharf, on the Delaware.

They further respectfully state to Councils, that during the last quarter they have entered into contract with Wm. Alexander, Robt. Patton and Sam. Schofield, for delivering gravel at the places directed to be paved by Councils.

By order, ROBERT H. SMITH,
City Clerk.

EXPENDITURES.

No. 1. New Paving.....	\$54,450 81
2. Unpaved Streets.....	7,019 90
3. Cleansing the City.....	14,012 14
4. Docks and Sewers.....	3,083 31
5. Lighting and Watching.....	26,669 49
6. Pumps and Wells.....	2,326 68
7. Regulating Ascents, &c.....	1,137 96
9. Expenses of Offices.....	601 13
10. Services in the Markets.....	410 00
11. Incidental Expenses of Councils.....	52 83
13. Repaving over Water Pipes, &c.....	8,385 53
14. City Property.....	6,133 89
19. Purchase of Paving Stone.....	13 20
20. Repaving Footways.....	8 25
21. Expenses authorised by Councils.....	8,419 45

To the City Commissioners of the City of Philadelphia.
Gentlemen:—The subscribers on behalf of the Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland Steam Navigation Company, is desirous of knowing whether the Corporation think of improving Walnut street wharf, for a public landing for a steam boat wharf, and what in that event would probably be the rent and the length of the lease they would grant.

Very respectfully,

J. MOLLETER,

President of the Pennsylvania Delaware and Maryland Steam Navigation Co.

Mr. Donaldson read in his place a bill for the preservation of the Steeple of the State House. It was passed, as follows:

AN ORDINANCE,

For the protection of the Steeple on the State House, and for appointing a suitable person to take charge of the clock to be placed therein.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained & enacted by the citizens of Philadelphia, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That if any person or persons, shall wilfully cut, or deface any part of the Steeple on the State House, by writing or drawing thereon, or in any other manner, he, she, or they so offending, shall forfeit and pay for each and every offence, the sum of five dollars, to be recovered with costs by any person who will sue for the same, before the Mayor or any Alderman of the city in the same manner as debts under one hundred dollars are by law recoverable, one half thereof for the use of the person who shall sue for the same and the other half for the use of the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia.

SECT. 2. Be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorised to appoint a suitable person to take charge of the Clock to be placed in the Steeple, at a salary not exceeding one hundred dollars per annum.

Enacted into an ordinance at the City of Philadelphia, this 9th day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight.

JOSHUA PERCIVAL

President of the Common Council.

TH. KITTERA,

President Pro. Tem. of the Select Council.

N. R. PORRIS, Clerk of Select Council.—*Phil. Gaz.*

WAREHOUSING SYSTEM AND GOVERNMENT CREDITS.

To the Honourable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled,

the memorial of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce,

Respectfully sheweth—

That your memorialists being impressed with the belief, that great benefits would result to the government, and to the community, by a change in the mode of collecting the duties on imports, beg leave respectfully to suggest to your consideration, that suitable warehouses be provided by the government, in which imported merchandise may be deposited under charge of the revenue officers, and that the duties be payable in cash when such merchandise is taken out for home consumption.

By such a system, under liberal provisions, your memorialists believe that the commerce of the country would be increased, and the collection of the revenue rendered certain. Merchants would not be obliged as at present, to force their wares into consumption, or to re-export them for the benefit of drawback to avoid great loss.

By the present mode of collecting the duties, opportunity is afforded to the importer, and frequently embraced, for creating fictitious capital to the amount of the duties levied. Thus assuming the duty at 33½ per cent., and that the goods be quickly converted into money, as is extensively the case, three importations leave in the hands of the importer an amount equal to the first importation, and the more deeply he runs in debt the more capital he will have at command. This temptation to overtrade, which in many cases is found to be irresistible, producing great injury to the foreign and domestic trade of the country, would be remedied by the system we propose, while at the same time, as no duties would be payable, except when the merchandise should be removed from the public stores for consumption, no hardship would be experienced by the importer, and a certainty of supply to the country would be insured.

Requiring sureties to custom-house bonds, by linking commercial houses together, involves many in the folly and misfortunes of a few. Very little advantage is derived by government from such sureties, for during the predominance of fictitious capital and the credit system, the appearances necessary for a custom-house surety are very readily acquired by the facility of creating capital as above shown.

It is believed also that the best interests of the country would be promoted by encouraging a foreign carrying trade. At present an importer is compelled to re-export within twelve months, at whatever disadvantage, without relief or appeal, or lose the benefit of drawback, and have his goods thrown into the home market, for which perhaps they were neither designed, nor at all adapted. To avoid this, cargoes are frequently shipped at great expense and inconvenience, and landed at foreign ports there to await the opening of a suitable market.

As some articles of a perishable nature, could not with propriety be put into warehouses, and others could not conveniently be sold while there, a liberal discount of 7 or 8 per cent. or such other sum as your honourable bodies may deem just and proper, might be allowed to place the importers of such goods upon a footing of equality with the importers of articles to be warehoused.

Aware of the pernicious consequences which usually result from premature revolutions in trade, we urge not any sudden or violent change in the long established commercial usage of the country, but respectfully recommend that convenient warehouses be provided by government in all our principal ports, preparatory to any alteration of the credit system, and that the existing revenue laws may undergo such a judicious revision, as, while they shall insure to commerce its just share of public patronage, shall provide for the gradual introduction of a well digested system of cash payment of duties.

And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

ROBERT RALSTON, President,

JOHN VAUGHAN, Secretary.

PRICE OF FLOUR IN THE PHILADELPHIA MARKET, FROM 1784 TO 1828.

Average of the price of Wheat in Eng. Per Quarter

Years.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept'r.	October	Nov'mb.	Dec'ber	Remarks.
1784	—	45s.	—	43s.	—	45s.	—	44s.	—	43s. 6d.	—	47s.	49 3
1785	45s.	42	41 6d	40 6d	40	42 6d	43	36 6d	42	33	—	42	41 4
1786	—	40	35	36	37	37	35	35	35	34 6	—	40	39 2
1787	40	—	35	35	40	42 6	38 8d	41	42	34 6	34	35	40 6
1788	—	—	35	35	40	—	—	36	42	42 6	46	42 6d	44 11
1789	35	34	—	—	40	—	40	36	36	43 3	37 6d	37 6	51 11
1790	44 6d.	—	—	38	40	—	—	36	39	38 6	47 6	—	47 9
1791	45	45	—	37 6	—	45	—	48 6	47 6	47 6	—	—	43 9
1792	37 6	45	—	—	—	45	—	53	52 6	56	47 6	—	49
1793	45	47	48 2d	—	82 6	86 3	86 3	90	93 9	93	—	—	51 10
1794	—	—	—	—	86 3	86 3	86 3	90	93 9	93	—	—	75 1
1795	—	—	—	—	86 3	86 3	86 3	90	93 9	93	—	—	76 3
1796	—	—	—	—	86 3	86 3	86 3	90	93 9	93	—	—	53 11
1797	—	—	—	—	86 3	86 3	86 3	90	93 9	93	—	—	68 6
1798	—	—	—	—	86 3	86 3	86 3	90	93 9	93	—	—	112 3
1799	—	—	—	—	86 3	86 3	86 3	90	93 9	93	—	—	114 6
1800	—	—	—	—	86 3	86 3	86 3	90	93 9	93	—	—	77
1801	—	—	—	—	86 3	86 3	86 3	90	93 9	93	—	—	60 5
1802	—	—	—	—	86 3	86 3	86 3	90	93 9	93	—	—	87 1
1803	—	—	—	—	86 3	86 3	86 3	90	93 9	93	—	—	76 10
1804	—	—	—	—	86 3	86 3	86 3	90	93 9	93	—	—	67 4
1805	—	—	—	—	86 3	86 3	86 3	90	93 9	93	—	—	80 10
1806	—	—	—	—	86 3	86 3	86 3	90	93 9	93	—	—	103 3
1807	—	—	—	—	86 3	86 3	86 3	90	93 9	93	—	—	92 6
1808	—	—	—	—	86 3	86 3	86 3	90	93 9	93	—	—	122 8
1809	—	—	—	—	86 3	86 3	86 3	90	93 9	93	—	—	106 6
1810	—	—	—	—	86 3	86 3	86 3	90	93 9	93	—	—	72 2
1811	—	—	—	—	86 3	86 3	86 3	90	93 9	93	—	—	64 4
1812	—	—	—	—	86 3	86 3	86 3	90	93 9	93	—	—	75 10
1813	—	—	—	—	86 3	86 3	86 3	90	93 9	93	—	—	95
1814	—	—	—	—	86 3	86 3	86 3	90	93 9	93	—	—	84 9
1815	—	—	—	—	86 3	86 3	86 3	90	93 9	93	—	—	73 0
1816	—	—	—	—	86 3	86 3	86 3	90	93 9	93	—	—	65 3
1817	—	—	—	—	86 3	86 3	86 3	90	93 9	93	—	—	56 3
1818	—	—	—	—	86 3	86 3	86 3	90	93 9	93	—	—	51 9
1819	—	—	—	—	86 3	86 3	86 3	90	93 9	93	—	—	62
1820	—	—	—	—	86 3	86 3	86 3	90	93 9	93	—	—	66
1821	—	—	—	—	86 3	86 3	86 3	90	93 9	93	—	—	—
1822	—	—	—	—	86 3	86 3	86 3	90	93 9	93	—	—	—
1823	—	—	—	—	86 3	86 3	86 3	90	93 9	93	—	—	—
1824	—	—	—	—	86 3	86 3	86 3	90	93 9	93	—	—	—
1825	—	—	—	—	86 3	86 3	86 3	90	93 9	93	—	—	—
1826	—	—	—	—	86 3	86 3	86 3	90	93 9	93	—	—	—
1827	—	—	—	—	86 3	86 3	86 3	90	93 9	93	—	—	—
1828	—	—	—	—	86 3	86 3	86 3	90	93 9	93	—	—	—

Phila. Price Current.

1784 to 1792.

War with France comm'cd. 1st Feb. 1793

In 1796, wheat was £7 per qr.

In 1797, suspension of specie

payments by the B'k. Eng.

1799, deficiency of B. crop 1-4.

1800, scarcity of bread corn.

Treaty of Amiens March 27, 1802

Peace. War recommenced May, 1803.

From 1803 to 1815.

second revolutionary war

with France.

1809, June 6, peace with Spain.

July 15, Bonaparte surrendered

himself to the English.

The ports were open from Nov. 1818,

to Feb. 1819, leaving on hand 1,000,

000 quarters of wheat.

Feb. 1, 1820, the Bank recommenced

issuing gold.

A LETTER

From the Merchants and Traders of Philadelphia, in the Province of Pennsylvania, to the Merchants and Manufacturers of Great Britain.

GENTLEMEN—After the repeal of the late American stamp act, and some acts of regulation, injurious to the trade of Great Britain and her colonies, in which you so generously interposed your aid and influence; we flattered ourselves, that no similar measures would in future be adopted; but that the business so happily begun would have been prosecuted and ended in the general emolument of both countries. For, with great truth we assure you, that it is our firmest desire to see the commercial interests of the latter, inseparably connected with the former, on principles of mutual benefit; the grand cement, and only solid foundation, on which a permanent union between them can be properly established. An attempt to support a trade between two countries on any other, must appear to you, who have had much experience, idle and chimerical.

With the utmost concern, therefore, we observe, that instead of relieving the commercial intercourse between us, from the restrictions under which it has long laboured, new impositions have been laid by the British parliament, on the importation of sundry manufactures of Great Britain, and other articles of trade imported from thence into America, for the sole purpose of revenue: This, we apprehend, is not only injurious to our rights as British subjects, (who cannot be constitutionally and legally taxed, but by their own, or the consent of their representatives) but very detrimental and impolitic, with respect to the future trade between Great Britain and her colonies: hence we find ourselves again under an indispensable necessity to address you, and to request that you will exert your interest and influence to obtain a repeal of the acts imposing those duties; and a further relief from the other burthens, which the American trade has long laboured under, with almost insuperable difficulty. Measures, which we propose to you with the more freedom, as we are convinced your interest is full as much concerned as ours, to have them accomplished with all possible expedition.

The statutes imposing duties on paper, glass, tea, &c. being a tax on the Americans, without their consent, we look upon, unconstitutional and destructive of our rights, as your brethren and English subjects. But as the assembly of this province, we are informed, have with decency and firmness petitioned the British legislature for relief, in which the dangerous effects and injurious operation of these acts to our privileges, are set forth, we think it unnecessary to be more particular on this head; but the inexpediency and bad tendency of these statutes, were they in themselves constitutional, must, in our opinion, (whenever they are considered with the attention due to matters of so much consequence to both countries) furnish abundant reason for their repeal.

You are well apprised, that by several laws, the American merchants are prohibited from importing such goods as are manufactured in Great Britain, and other merchandize interfering with her trade, from any other part of Europe: hence the colonists have ever paid such prices for them, as the British merchants and manufacturers have thought proper to charge; notwithstanding which, they have hitherto generally contented themselves with supplying their wants, and even their luxuries, from their mother country; and applying their labour and industry to the cultivation of their lands, and raising such commodities as would either mediately or immediately serve for remittances in discharge of their debts to Britain.

Thus an interesting and beneficial commerce between them has been formed on the most lasting principles; it has increased beyond the most sanguine expectations, and would continue so to do, to the inexpressible advantage of the mother country, were those principles per-

mitted to remain inviolate, and the progress of commerce left to advance, in its old successful channel. But we must inform you of a solemn truth, which we think highly worthy of the most serious attention of our superiors, before it is too late; that if those acts of parliament, which prohibit us from a circuitous trade, restrain us from a proper medium of commerce, impose duties on British manufactures, and oppress us with other burthens and difficulties, in discharging our debts and fulfilling our contracts with the merchants in Britain, are continued; the people of America must from necessity, if not from motives of interest, set up manufactories of their own; which must gradually diminish, and in its consequence put an end to that mutually beneficial commerce, that has hitherto subsisted between us. For although the late, and perhaps the present disposition of the colonists in general, leads them to the cultivation and improvement of lands, and to rely on the mother country for her manufactures and merchandize, to supply them with a variety of necessaries; yet, should those restrictions and duties be continued, it is too evident to be denied, that they will impel the people from necessity, to raise the raw materials, and operate as bounties, by encouraging the Americans to manufacture for themselves. Materials of almost every kind may be found or raised in America: the different soils and climates will encourage the undertaking; and when the benefits thereof shall be once generally known and experienced, the business will be lastingly established, and the present commerce between the two countries, must in a great measure cease; where the loss and injury will fall, it is easy to perceive. America, taught and impelled by the indiscretion of the mother country, to raise and save every necessary within herself, we are satisfied, will be greatly benefitted; but how far the British merchant and manufacturer will be affected and distressed, we must leave you to determine.

Under these circumstances, we still hope the parliament may, by proper information, be convinced, that the true interest of the mother country will hereafter in a great degree depend on their relieving us from those unnatural and useless fetters, with which the sinews of American commerce have been so injudiciously cramped; and in particular the following, which we beg leave to remind you of in a brief manner, as we have been full and explicit on most of them, in our address to you of November, 1765.

1st. Were the duties, lately imposed on the merchandize imported from Great Britain, taken off; and no future burthens laid on them; the colonists, as heretofore, would naturally pursue the cultivation and improvement of their lands, rely on the British merchants for the supply of a great variety of necessaries, as well as luxuries, without interfering with the interest of the mother country in her manufactures.

2dly. The restriction on paper currency, from being a legal tender in colony debts, as it deprives us of the only circulating medium of trade, which we can by any means retain among us, prevents the cultivation of our lands, obstructs the improvement of the country, and is peculiarly embarrassing and distressing to commerce; which your own experience must inform you cannot be carried on to extensive advantage without it.

3dly. The prohibition of the colonists, from exporting bar iron to the foreign ports of Europe, is manifestly injurious to both countries; as it deprives the Americans of a considerable circuitous remittance to Great Britain.

4thly. The importation of wines and fruit, from the continent of Europe, into America through England, is attended with delay, which often endangers the total loss of the latter, and occasions a very great and unnecessary expense, as well as the risque of a double voyage to the colonies; without producing the least profit or advantage to the revenue of Great Britain; and therefore, we conceive it to be an unnatural as well as unnecessary restriction on our trade.

5thly. Our trade to Madeira, formerly contributed to enable us to make remittances to Great Britain, by an exportation of wines of the growth of that Island from these colonies, which is now totally obstructed by the heavy duty to which that article is subjected, and no drawback allowed on exportation to Great Britain: which we esteem a great grievance: redress therein will be of manifest benefit to us, without prejudice to our mother country. We have also the like cause of complaint in the articles of coffee and foreign indigo.

6thly. By an act of parliament passed in the year 1765, sugars of the growth of the West India Islands, imported into Great Britain from the continent of North America, are declared, "shall be deemed and taken to be foreign sugars, and liable to the same duties and restrictions;" which is a discouragement to the commerce of the colonies with Great Britain; because it deprives the North American merchants of an advantageous remittance, which they might often make to the British merchant, when the markets of these colonies are overstocked with those sugars, received in return for our flour and other produce shipped to the British Islands; this is a circumstance that often happens, and reduces the merchants here to very considerable difficulties.

Thus we have given you, from motives of real regard to the interests of both countries, a brief view of the restrictions and burthens on our trade, which, we think, ought in all good policy to be redressed, and the regulations to be made for their mutual benefit. Should these take place, we are confident our commercial connections will necessarily revive, and our trade increase, to the inconceivable benefit of the mother country. Because it will from hence follow, that the greatest part of the produce of the labour and industry of the colonists must flow to Great Britain; while the former, at liberty in their commerce, will never think it worth while to manufacture among themselves: but should the present burthens on trade be continued, and particularly the acts imposing duties on tea, paper, glass, &c. for the sole purpose of raising a revenue in America; it is our serious and candid opinion, the commerce between G. Britain and her colonies must, of necessary consequence, greatly diminish, and the general importation of goods suddenly cease.

As you have heretofore had occasion to consider the subject, we have only to add, and repeat our earnest request, that you will for your, as well as our interest, and that of both Countries, exert your interest and influence with the Ministry and Parliament to obtain redress. The manner of doing it must be submitted to you, who are on the spot, and can best determine on the properest method.

Jacob Reynell
Jeremiah Warder
John Head
Joseph Morris
William West
William Bingham
Samuel Howell
Williams and Eldridge
Thomas Wharton
Benjamin Fuller
Thomas Paschall
Neave and Harman
Mease and Miller
Stephen Collins
Francis Jeyes
Samuel Sansom, junior
Edward Penington
Christophers and Charles Marshall
Benjamin Marshall
James Benezet
James Craig
Joseph Pennel
George Emlen, junior

Carsan, Barclay & Mitchell
Reese Meredith
Joshua Fisher and Sons
Philip Benezet
Miffin and Dean
James and Drinker
Daniel and George Rundle
Samuel and Israel Morris
William Pollard
James Searle
Winey and Bunner
Thomas Murgatroyd
Peter Reese
Nathaniel Tweedy
John and Clement Biddle
Robert Montgomery
Hugh and George Roberts
John and Lambert Cadwalader
Joseph Wharton, junior
John Parrock
Abraham Usher
Robert Whyte
Samuel Miffin

William Heysham
John Wilday
Peter Turner, junior
Thomas Wharton, junior
Samuel Fisher
Joseph Donaldson
William Smith
John Pringle
John Wikoff
David McMurtrie
David Hall
John Bringham
John Shee
Joshua Howell
Joseph Swift
Charles Cox
George Davis
John Ord
William Semple
Samuel Robinson
Samson Levy
John and Peter Chevalier
Willing and Tod
Stephen Shewell
John Ross
Henry Elwes
Isaac Hazellhurst
Charles Thomson
Benjamin Wynkoop
John Mease
Samuel Pleasants
George Meade
Peter Knight
Richard Parker
John Inglis and Son
James Maccubbin
Samuel Burge
Hubley and Graff
Zachary Hutchings
Patterson and Buckley
Joel Evans
James Gordon
George Fullerton
John Steinmetz
Philip Wilson
James Hunter
Swett and Guy
William Shippen and Son
James Wharton
Curtis Clay
Joseph Hewes
Benjamin Rawle
Isaac Wikoff
William Sitgreaves
Townsend White
Charles Wharton
Samuel and Charles Massey
George Clymer
John and David Rhea
Benjamin Davies
James Budden
James Eddy
Jonathan Smith
Thomas West
John Cox, junior
Thomas Smith
Cadwalader and Samuel C. Morris
Richard Footman
John Nixon
Samuel and John Morton
White and Caldwell
Wm. & Andrew Caldwell
Joseph Saunders
John Bayard
Thomas Bond, junior

Joseph Richardson
William Hodge
Joseph Pemberton
Peter Wikoff
Robert Morris
Thomas Penrose
John Mitchell
James Penrose
Robert Ritchie
Archibald M'Call
Isaac Cox
William Morrell
Edward Batchelor
Conyngnam and Nesbit
J. Sparhawk
Francis Richardson
David Sproat
William and Samuel Corry
William Smith
John Boyle
Samuel Purviance
Joseph Sims
Hugh Means
William Henry
Benjamin Gibbs
Samuel Emlen
Jacob Shoemaker, junior
Mathias Bush
Andrew Bankson
David Deshler
Joseph Wood
Enoch Hobart
Randle Mitchell
Gibson and Asheton
Walter and Bertles Shee
Charles Meredith
Matthias Aspden
John Kaighn
Isaac and Joseph Paschall
Robert and Ellis Lewis
Joseph Fox
Owen Jones
Owen Jones, junior
Alexander Bartram
Daniel and John Benezet
and Thomas Barrow
Isaac and Moses Bartram
John Drinker
Alexander Huston
William Wilson
Wm. and Thos. Bradford
Thomas Clifford
Benjamin Harbeson
Foxe and Furman
Samuel Shoemaker
Samuel Shaw
Robert Wain
Kearney and Gilbert
Hugh Donaldson
John Wilcox
Anthony Stocker
Thomas Lawrence
Benjamin Morgan
William Craig
Benjamin Armitage, junior
Samuel Penrose
John Clayton
Robert Strettel Jones
Daniel Roberdeau
James Blair
Philip Syng
John Bayly
Ott, Denlope, and Glenholme
William Graham
Alexander Lunan
Dominick Jeyce

David Beveridge
Jonathan Evans
John Taylor
Robert Gray

James Stuart
Benjamin Kendall
McNeile and Tolbert
Robert Harris

ELECTION.

Returns of the Election on Tuesday 14th instant as far as received.

Previous to opening the Polls, the Inspectors assembled at the State House, and appointed the following gentlemen Judges of the Election, viz.

Upper Delaware,	Alexander M'Caraher
Lower Delaware,	Thomas Morris
High Street	T. I. Wharton
Chesnut	George Emerick
Walnut	W. T. Dwight
Dock	E. D. Ingraham
Pine	Samuel Palmer
New Market	James Gowen
Cedar	William Stephens
Locust	Thomas S. Smith
South	R. Hutchison
Middle	G. M. Dallas
North	Samuel Fox
South Mulberry	E. T. Scott
North Mulberry	Jacob Stroup

CONGRESS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

	ADMINS.	JACKSON.
Southwark	Browne	Sutherland
Moyamensing	311	1635
Passyunk	32	357
Blockley and Kingsessing	52	104
Pine Ward	171	224
New Market	205	239
Cedar	157	352
	110	165
Total	1038	3076

SECOND DISTRICT.

	Sergeant	Hemphill
Upper Delaware Ward	262	407
Lower Delaware	402	399
High street	347	266
Chesnut	240	275
Walnut	214	189
Dock	248	271
Locust	286	340
South	173	154
Middle	157	239
North	304	254
South Mulberry	214	315
North Mulberry	163	458
Total	3010	3567

THIRD DISTRICT.

	Harvey	Miller
Roxborough	109	175
Germantown	119	295
Bristol	69	108
Butleton	194	219
Oxford	141	135
Rose Hill	48	85
Kensington	177	780
Northern Liberties	1017	1987
Penn Township	259	728
Total	2133	4512

SELECT COUNCIL.

Anthony Cuthbert	3597	B. W. Richards	4566
Samuel Wetherill	3441	Thomas Kittera	4607
Manuel Eyre	3420	Joseph Worrell	4298
Edward S. Burd	3149	John R. Neff	4167
William Rush	539		

COMMON COUNCIL.

Charles Johnson (on both tickets) 7797

Ephram Haines	3451	Joseph Burden	4310
George Thomas	3599	Alexander Cook	4535
Caleb P. Wayne	3558	Isaac Wainwright	4550
Samuel P. Wetherill	3448	J. M. Linnard	4417
Henry Troth	3470	Daniel Oldenburg	4289
Jonathan Lukens	3678	Charles Graff	4792
John C. Lowber	3402	H. L. Coryell	4529
Joshua Percival	3611	John Moss,	4568
Benjamin Jones jr.	3562	Robert O'Neill (C).	4148
Francis G. Smith	3432	Thomas Cave,	4422
John H. Linn	3710	Michael Baker	4580
Isaac Roach	3774	Wm. M. Walmsley	4435
Jacob S. Waln	3394	John Horner	4175
Abraham Small	3531	Peter Hertzogg	4554
Samuel Norris	3430	W. T. Bladen	4377
William Gerhard,	3467	Edwin T. Scott	4340
Ambrose White	3443	James Page	4155
Elhanan W. Keyser	3763	John Maitland	3816
Jonathan Fell	3432	John Snyder (B. M.)	4526
James Glasgow	247	James B. Wood	241

COUNTY ASSEMBLY.

Edmund Shotwell	2994	William Binder	6587
Wm. M. Kennedy	3014	Benjamin Martin	6988
Michael Day	2635	David Snyder	6497
Laurence Shuster	2641	Michael Riter	6547
John Haga	2518	Jos. Hergesheimer	6434
Amos Wilson	2665	John Foulkroyd	5742
Frederick Plummer	2615	Thomas J. Heston	6535
William O. Kline	1391	Joseph Carter	425
Francis Mitchell	421	Constantine O'Neill	422

The names in *italic* were on the "Working Men's Ticket" exclusively.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

	Williams	Thompson
City	4701	3150
County	3674	5315
Total	8375	8465

AUDITOR.

	Potts.	Hughes.
City	3843	4238
County	2732	6818
	6475	11,056

CONGRESS TICKET IN DELAWARE COUNTY.

Administration.	Jackson.
Anderson	1315
Hiester	1286
Haines	1293
Buchanan	988
Evans	980
Leiper	975

The new Councils met yesterday morning. James M. Linnard was elected President of the Common Council, and J. R. Vogdes, Clerk.

The Select Council re-elected J. M. Scott, esq. President, and Tho. Bradford, jr. Clerk.

Yesterday morning between 12 and 1 o'clock, about 20 houses in Small street, were consumed by fire.

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THE REGISTER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DEVOTED TO THE PRESERVATION OF EVERY KIND OF USEFUL INFORMATION RESPECTING THE STATE.

EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD.

VOL. II.—NO. 15.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 25, 1828.

NO. 43.

WM. PENN AND LORD BALTIMORE.

From a MS. in possession of J. P. Norris, Esq.

At the Court of Whitehall, this 13th day of November, 1685.

PRESENT:

The King's Most Excellent Majesty,	Earle of Craven
His R'll. H'ss. Pr. George	Earle of Berkeley
Lord Arch Bishop of Cant.	Earle of Nottingham
Lord Chancellor	Earle of Plymouth
Lord Treasurer	Earle of Murray
Lord Privy Seal	Earle of Middleton
Duke of Ormond	Lord visc. Falconbridge
Duke of Beaufort	Lord Visc't. Preston
Duke of Queensbury	Lord Visc't. Melfort
Lord Chamberlaine	Lord Bishp. of London
Earle of Huntington	Lord Dartmouth
Earle of Bridgewater	Lord Godolphin
Earle of Petersborough	Mr. Chall. of ye Exchr.
Earle of Sunderland	

The following report from the Rt. Honble the Lords of the committee for trade and foreign plantations being this day read at the board. The Lords of the committee for trade and plantations having pursuant to his late Maj'tys order in council of the 31st of May 1683 examined the matters in difference between the Lord Baltimore and William Penn Esq. in behalf of his present majesty concerning a tract of land in America, commonly called Delaware. Their Lordships find that the land intended to be granted by the Lord Baltimore's patent was only land uncultivated and inhabited by Savages and this tract of land now in dispute was inhabited and planted by Christians at and before the date of the Lord Baltimore's patent, as it hath been ever since to this time and continues as a distinct colony from that of Maryland soe that their Lordships humbly offer their opinion That for avoiding further differences, the tract of land lying between the river and bay of Delaware and the Easterne sea on the one side and Chesapeake Bay on the other, be divided into equal parts by a line from the Latitude of Cape Henlopen to the 40th deg. of northerne Latitude and that one half thereof lying towards the Bay of Delaware and the Eastern sea be adjudged to belong to his majesty and that the other half remaine to the Lord Baltimore as comprized in his charter.

Council Chamber 8 Nov. 1685.

His Majesty well approving of the said report it was thereupon ordered by his Maj'ties Ex. Council that the said lands be forthwith divided accordingly, whereof the said Lord Baltimore and William Penn Esq. together with their respective officers and all others whom it may concerne are to take notice and give due and ready obedience there.

Signed WM. BRIDGEMAN.

This is a true copy of the original done by the Gover'r.

WM. MARKHAM, Sec'y.

At the Court at Kensington, the twenty fifth day of May, 1738.

PRESENT:

The King's Most Excellent Majesty	Earl of Selkirk
Archbishop of Canterbury	
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Lord President

Lord Steward

Lord Chamberlain

Duke of Bolton

Duke of Devonshire

Duke of New Castle

Earl of Scarborough

Earl of Grantham

Earl of Cholmondeley

Earl of Hay

Earl Fitzwalter

Viscount Lonsdale

Viscount Forrington

Lord Harrington

Mr. Chan. of Exch.

Sir Charles Wills

Henry Pelham, Esq.

Sir Charles Wager.

Upon reading at the Board a report from the right honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs, dated the fourth of this instant, in the words following, vizt.

Your Majesty having been pleased, by your orders in Council of the seventeenth of March, 1736-7, and the twenty first of July, 1737, to refer unto this committee, several petitions from the President, Council, and General Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania; and likewise from the Governor and Council, and the commissary and clergy of the province of Maryland, which petitions represent (amongst other things) that great disorders and outrages have been committed upon the borders of the said respective provinces, and humbly praying your Majesty's most gracious interposition and commands for the preservation of the peace on the said borders, until the boundaries of the said provinces shall be finally settled and adjusted. The Lords of the committee of Council did on the twenty ninth of the said month of July, take the matter of the said complaints into their consideration: and thereupon reported to your Majesty what they thought most advisable for your Majesty to do, in order to prevent the further continuance of the said disorders, and to preserve peace and tranquillity on the said borders, until the boundaries should be finally settled. And your Majesty having approved of what was proposed by the said report, was pleased, by your order in council, of the eighteenth of August 1737, to direct as follows, viz:

That the governors of the respective provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania, for the time being, do not, upon pain of incurring his Majesty's highest displeasure, permit or suffer any tumults, riots or other outrageous disorders to be committed on the borders of their respective provinces; but that they do immediately put a stop thereto, and use their utmost endeavours to preserve peace and good order amongst all his Majesty's subjects under their government, inhabiting the said borders. And as a means to preserve peace and tranquillity on the said borders, his Majesty doth hereby enjoin the said governors, that they do not make grants of any parts of the lands in contest between the proprietaries respectively, nor of any part of the three lower counties, commonly called New Castle, Kent and Sussex; nor permit any person to settle there, or even to attempt to make a settlement thereon, till his Majesty's pleasure shall be further signified. And his Majesty is further pleased to direct that this order, together with duplicates thereof, be delivered to the proprietaries of the said provinces, who are hereby required to transmit the same forthwith to the governors of the said respective provinces accordingly.

That since the issuing the said order, your Majesty hath been pleased to refer unto this committee an address of the deputy governor, and of the upper and

lower houses of assembly, of the province of Maryland, relating to a continuance of the said disorders; and also two petitions, the one in the name of John, Thomas; and Richard Penn, Esquires, proprietaries of the province of Pennsylvania, praying your Majesty's further pleasure may be signified relating to your Majesty's afore-recited order in council of the eighteenth of August, 1737, and the other in the name of the agent of the said province of Pennsylvania, complaining of fresh disorders committed by the inhabitants of Maryland against those of Pennsylvania: Whereupon the Lords of the Committee did, on the twenty third day of February last, proceed to take all the papers relating to the complaints made by each of the said provinces, into consideration, and were attended by counsel on both sides, and likewise by the proprietaries of the said provinces; and the counsel desiring that some reasonable time might be allowed the proprietaries to confer together in order to come to some agreement amongst themselves, that so the peace and tranquility of both provinces may be preserved, until such time as the boundaries can be finally settled. The Lords of the Committee thought proper to comply with such their request; and being this day again attended by all parties, the counsel acquainted the Committee, that the proprietaries of each province had accordingly met and agreed to the following propositions, viz.

I. That so much of the Majesty's order in council of the eighteenth of August, 1737, as orders, That the governor's of the respective provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania, for the time being, do not, upon pain of incurring his Majesty's highest displeasure, permit or suffer any tumults, riots or other outrageous disorders, to be committed on the borders of their respective provinces, but that they do immediately put a stop thereto, and use their utmost endeavours to preserve peace and good order amongst all his Majesty's subjects under their government, inhabiting the said borders, do stand in force and be observed.

II. That there being no riots that appear to have been committed within the three lower counties of New Castle, Kent & Sussex, upon Delaware, it is therefore not tho't necessary to continue the latter part of the said order in council, as to the said three lower counties, (but that the same former order in council, so far as relates to the said three Lower Counties) be discharged without prejudice to either of the proprietaries, as if the same had never been made.

III. That all other lands, in contest between the said proprietaries, now possessed by or under either of them, shall remain in the possession as they now are (although beyond the temporary limits hereafter mentioned) and also the jurisdiction of the respective proprietaries shall continue over such lands until the boundaries shall be finally settled; and that the tenants of either side, shall not attorn to the other; nor shall either of the proprietaries, or their officers, receive or accept of attornments from the tenants of the other proprietary.

IV. That as to all vacant lands, in contest between the proprietaries, not lying within either of the Three Lower Counties, and not now possessed by or under either of them, on the East side of the river Susquehanna down so far south as fifteen miles and one quarter of a mile south of the latitude of the most southern part of the city of Philadelphia, and on the west side of the said river Susquehanna, down so far south as fourteen miles and three quarters of a mile south of the latitude of the most southern part of the city of Philadelphia, the temporary jurisdiction over the same is agreed to be exercised by the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, and their Governor, Courts, and Officers. And as to such vacant lands in contest between the proprietaries, and not now possessed by or under either of them, on both sides of the river Susquehanna, south of the respective southern limits in this paragraph before mentioned; the temporary jurisdiction over the same is agreed to be exercised by the proprietary of Maryland,

and his Governor, Courts, and Officers, without prejudice to either proprietary, and until the boundaries shall be finally settled.

V. That the respective proprietaries shall be at free liberty to grant out on the common and usual terms, all or any vacant lands within the said province of Pennsylvania and Maryland, in contest between the said proprietaries, (that is to say, within their own respective sides of the said several limits, mentioned in the last foregoing paragraph.) For the which lands, and the profits of the same also, each proprietary shall account to the other, who may be adjudged to be the proprietary thereof, upon the final determination of the boundaries between the two provinces.

VI. That all prisoners, on both sides, on account of being concerned in any riots or disturbances, relating to the bounds, or for any act or thing done thereat, or for any other act touching the right of either of the said provinces, in relation to their bounds, be forthwith released and discharged, on entering into their own respective recognizances, in a reasonable sum, to appear and submit to trial, when called upon by further order from his majesty.

VII. That this be declared to be a provisional and temporary order, to continue until the boundaries shall be finally settled, and declared to be without prejudice to either party.

VIII. That his Majesty be most humbly moved to discharge so much of the order of the eighteenth of August 1737, as varies from this agreement; and that the several other petitions of complaint, now depending before his Majesty in Council, relating to any disturbances, may be withdrawn by the respective petitioners.

To which propositions, the proprietaries of each province signified their consent before the committee, and declared their readiness to carry the same into execution, if your Majesty shall be pleased to approve thereof: And the committee considering that this agreement may be a proper expedient for restoring peace and tranquility between the said provinces, and for preventing any the like disturbances for the future, do therefore agree humbly to lay the same before your Majesty, for your royal approbation.

His Majesty this day took the said report into consideration, and, in order to preserve peace and tranquility between the said provinces, and to prevent any the like disturbances for the future, is pleased, with the advice of his Privy Council, to approve of the said agreement entered into between the proprietaries of the said respective provinces. And his Majesty is hereby pleased to order, that the proprietaries of the said respective provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania, do cause the said agreement to be carried into execution, whereof the said proprietaries, and all others whom it may concern, are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

J. A. VERNON.

REAL ESTATE OWNED BY THE CITY.
Schedule of the Real Estate owned by the Corporation
July 1st, 1828.

A lot of ground on the north side of High street, and west side of Schuylkill Front street, extending northward 306 feet to Filbert street, and about 740 feet westward to low water mark at the river Schuylkill, including Ashton street. On this lot there are two small frame buildings of little value.

A lot of ground on the north side of Chestnut street, and west side of Schuylkill Front street, extending northward 379 feet, and about 900 feet westward to low water mark at the river Schuylkill, including Ashton street. On this lot are erected the western engine house, basin, &c.

A lot of ground at the south-west corner of Schuylkill Second street and Ash alley, in the square between High and Chestnut streets, 130 feet in breadth on Second street, extending westward 180 feet, to Aspen alley. No building on this lot.

Two lots of ground on the east side of Schuylkill Front street: the first, at the distance of 25 feet 6 inches north of Chestnut street, is in breadth 44 6-12 feet, and in length, eastward, 180 feet, to Aspen alley; the second, at the distance of 60 feet north of Chestnut street, is in breadth 83 7-12 feet, and in length, eastward, 180 feet, to Aspen alley. No buildings on either of these lots.

Two lots of ground on the south side of Lombard street, each of them 78 feet in length, southward; one of them extending from Ninth to Tenth street, and the other from Tenth to Eleventh street. These lots were originally granted by the Legislature as burial places for strangers; the westernmost lot has been used as such, and the easternmost is, by an act of the Legislature, absolutely vested in the corporation, freed from that use: a portion has been let on ground rent, for ever.

A lot of ground on the north side of High street continued west of Schuylkill, in length, westward, 1,540 feet from low water mark at the river Schuylkill, and in breadth, at the east end, 510 feet, and continuing that breadth about 500 feet, and then about 430 feet in breadth for the remainder of its length; containing in the whole about 15 acres. On this ground is a stone house, occupied as a tavern, several other dwelling houses, shops, &c. all under lease, from the corporation, for a term of years.

A lot of ground on the west side of Delaware Front street, in breadth, 102 feet, from Dock to Spruce street, in length, on Spruce street, 277 6-12 feet, and on Dock street, 222 9-12 feet, to Little Dock street. This lot is unimproved.

A lot of ground at the north-east corner of Delaware Front and Dock streets, 100 feet in front north and south, and of that breadth about 293 feet to the end of the wharf, including Water street. A part of this lot is leased to Snyder and Kern, on which they have erected a three storied brick store.

A lot of ground on the south side of Cherry street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, 40 feet front, by 144 feet in depth. On this lot are erected the office and work-shops for the use of the City Water Works.

The State House square, 510 feet in length, from Chestnut to Walnut street, and 397 6-12 feet in breadth, from Delaware Fifth to Sixth street; together with the State House, and City Hall at the south-west corner of Chestnut and Fifth streets, and the lots on which they are erected.

A lot of ground situate in Penn Township, and adjoining the Vineyard town plat, containing two acres, appropriated for a public burial ground, in lieu of the lot on Lombard street, from Ninth to Tenth street.

Five public squares, viz. Washington, Franklin, North-west, South-west, and Centre.

The public landings on the Schuylkill and Delaware rivers, and the house at the Drawbridge, commonly called the "Fish House," under lease from the Corporation to S. Dewees.

A lot of ground on the east side of Schuylkill Sixth street, between High and Chestnut streets, containing in front or breadth, on said Sixth street, 40 feet, and extending in length or depth, eastward, 198 feet. On this lot the city stables are erected.

The Estate at "Fair Mount," on which are erected the Engine house and other works for supplying the city with water. This estate, embracing the late purchase, contains in front, on Callowhill street, 450 feet, to the Bridge Company's ground, thence north, along the line of said ground, 82 feet, to Morris street, thence westward, about 300 feet, to the river Schuylkill, thence along the Schuylkill, northwardly, about 890 feet, to Francis street, thence eastwardly, along Francis street, 1216 feet, to the north-west corner of Moliere's lot, on John and Francis street, then commencing at the south-east corner of Moliere and John street, and running along John street, 961 feet, to the south-east corner of John and Biddle streets, thence along Biddle street, 400

feet, to a corner of ground belonging to Jones and others, and thence southwardly, along said ground, about 90 feet, to the place of beginning.

N. B. Besides the foregoing, there are vested in the Corporation, to be used as burial ground for strangers, two lots of ground on the west side of Schuylkill Second street, extending westward to Schuylkill Front street; one of them adjoining the south side of Vine street, in breadth, southward, 102 feet, the other at the distance of 204 feet south of Vine street, in breadth, southward, 112 feet. No buildings on either of these lots.

STATE HOUSE YARD.

Report to the City Councils on the title of the city to the State House Yard.

Agreeably to the resolution of councils, of the 10th of June, and the appointment of the presidents, of the 30th of July last, in pursuance thereof, I proceeded to Harrisburg, and there, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, examined the documents of title, relating to the state house yard, and the ground on which the adjoining buildings are erected. There are many deeds, in possession of the state, relating to the ground, but most of them are mesne conveyances, from various purchasers, during a period of eighty years and upwards, between the original patentees of the proprietor, and the trustees appointed by law to receive the legal title on the part of the province, and in no way material to the question, as it respects the interests of the city. By an examination of the documents, it appears, that the square of ground between Chestnut and Walnut, and Fifth and Sixth streets, with the exception of perhaps two lots on Walnut street, was originally granted by the proprietor, at different times, and to different purchasers, in a number of small lots, according to the plan thereof, No. I, herewith exhibited. Prior to the 21st February, 1735-6, a part of the ground designated by the letters WA and AH, in the plan, No. III, passed from the patentees through many owners, and was conveyed to William Allen and Andrew Hamilton, who, in the act of assembly of that date, (Prov. laws, p. 189) are stated to have purchased the same "by directions of the legislature."—From the recital in this act it appears, that before this time, the state house and other buildings had been erected. Other lots designated by the letters E and F, in the plan No. III, are included in the description of the ground as given by the act, the one, marked with the letter E, being a part of a large lot on Walnut street, was not conveyed to the trustees until the year 1742, and for the other marked with the letter F, being also part of a large lot on Walnut street, there was no conveyance until the year 1762. The act also contains two other lots, No. 9 and 10, the former not conveyed to the trustees, until several months, and the latter not until two years after the passing of the law, which recites that the whole had been previously purchased. In the act of assembly referred to, there is an express proviso and declaration, "*that it was the true intent and meaning thereof, that no part of the ground lying to the southward of the state house, as it is now built, be converted into or made use of for erecting any sort of buildings thereupon, but that the same should be and remain a public open green and walks forever.*"

On the 21st December, 1742, another lot marked No. 11, in the plan No. II, was purchased by William Allen, for the use of the province, as the act of assembly of the 17th February 1762, recites. All the ground which at the period of this last law, had been purchased, was the front on Chestnut street, and this lot on Walnut street, the whole with the buildings erected thereon, with the exception of the two corner lots on which the court houses now stand, was by this act settled upon and vested in trustees, for the use of the legislature of the province, and to and for such other uses, intents, and purposes, as they at any time should direct, with the following restriction and limitation, viz. "*Provided*

always nevertheless, and it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning herof, that no part of the said ground lying to the southward of the state house, within the wall as it is now built, shall be used for erecting any sort of building thereon, but that the same shall be and remain a public walk and green forever." This act also repeals the act of 1735-6.

On the 14th May, 1762, an appropriation was made by the legislature to enable the trustees to purchase other lots, to be vested in the trustees for the same purposes, and subject to the same uses for which the state house and its appurtenances was, by the act of 17th Feb. in the same year, appointed and declared, and to and for no other use, intent or purposes whatsoever.

By subsequent purchases the square, (with the exception of the two lots on Walnut street, Nos. 18 and 19, in the plan No. II, for which no deeds can be found) was completed and all the lots conveyed to trustees in whom the legal title remained vested, until the 28th February 1780, when the whole was, by the act of assembly of that date, (vol. I. p. 484) with other property, viz. the court house, gaols, &c. and the ground on which they were erected, of the several counties vested in the commonwealth, discharged and exempted from and against all claim of the trustees or their heirs, subject, however, to the several uses, intents, trusts, dispositions, and directions for which the same had been, before, respectively appointed and limited, and to and for none other, saving and always reserving to every person or persons, bodies politic and corporate, his and their heirs and successors, other than the trustees, all such estate, right, title, and interest of, in, to and out of the premises, vested in trust, as they or any of them might have had or enjoyed, in case this act had not been passed. The act of 1762 was then repealed.

I have procured official copies of all the conveyances, or other documents, which I considered important, and authorized by the resolution of councils, for their information they are transmitted herewith.

Deed, 15th October 1730, Book F, vol V, p. 266.

Levin Hill	}	For three lots of ground and four rent charges.
to Wm. Allen.		
One Lot, (No. 1, plan No. II.)		
One do. No. 2, ditto.		
One do. No. 3, ditto.		
Four rent charges, viz.		

£ s. d.

5 0 0	on a lot granted to Thomas Paglar,	m'd. A	} Plan No. II.
4 2 6	do. Matthias Dowlin,	do. B	
2 5 0	do. William Davis,	do. C	
3 0 0	do. Michael Morris,	do. D	

Deeds, 8th February and 12th June, 1732.

Sampson Thomas and Sarah Barnard	}	For the Lot No. 4.
to Andrew Hamilton.		

Deed, 10th June, 1732.

Matthew Dowlin	}	For a message or tenement and the lot No. 5, subject to a rent charge of £4 2s. 6d. being one of the rent charges conveyed by Hill to Allen. (ante)
to Andrew Hamilton.		

Minutes of the Legislature, vol. 3, p. 180. 11th Aug. 1732.

"Resolved, That Andrew Hamilton and others pay to William Allen the purchase money for the ground he bought of Levin Hill, upon the said William Allen's making a declaration under his hand and seal in writing, that he will at any time hereafter, on payment of such reasonable costs in law as may thereupon arise, convey the said ground to such persons and such uses as shall be directed by the legislature for the time being or such counsel learned in the law as they shall think fit for that service."

Deed, 28th August, 1732.

William Hudson	}	For the lot No. 6.
to Andrew Hamilton.		

Deed, 12th September 1732.

Thomas Paglar	}	For the lot No. 7, subject to a ground rent of £5, being one of the rent charges conveyed by Hill to Allen. (ante)
to Andrew Hamilton.		

Deed lost.

Michael Morris	}	For the lot No. 8, subject to a rent charge of £2 5s. being one of the rent charges conveyed by Hill to Allen. (ante)
to Andrew Hamilton.		

Minutes of the Legislature, vol. 3, p. 194, 10th August 1733.

A committee report that £550 purchase money for the ground on which the house stands had been expended.

Deed Poll, 10th November, 1733.

William Allen acknowledges the receipt of £500, and to have sold to the province of Pennsylvania the lots and the ground rents purchased from Hill, on the 15th October, 1730, (ante) to be conveyed by him (Allen) to such uses as the province should direct and appoint.

Act of Assembly, Proc. Laws, p. 189. 21st Feb. 1735-6.

Reciting that Andrew Hamilton and William Allen had purchased, by direction of the legislature, divers lots of land on the south side of Chestnut street, designated in the plan No. III, by the letters WA and AH, E and F, and No. 9, 10, and that a state house and other buildings had been erected, at the charge of the province, but that the estate, &c. remained in Andrew Hamilton and William Allen, and that the buildings and lots might be effectually secured to the use of the province, it was thought necessary to vest the estate in trustees for the use, intents, and purposes therein after specified; Andrew Hamilton and William Allen were desired to convey and assure to John Kinsey, Joseph Kirkbride, Caleb Copeland and Thomas Edwards, the lands, tenements, &c. aforesaid, to have and to hold the same to the uses, intents, and purposes following, and to no other use whatsoever, viz. to and for the use of the representatives of the freemen of the province, which now are, and from time to time hereafter shall be duly elected by the freemen aforesaid, and to and for such other uses, intents, and purposes, as they, the said representatives, at any time or times thereafter, in general assembly met, shall direct and appoint. "Provided always, and it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of these presents, that no part of the said ground, lying to the south of the state house as it is now built, be converted into or made use of for erecting any sort of buildings thereupon, but that the said ground shall be inclosed, and remain a public green and walk forever."

Deed, 18th September, 1736.

William Davis	}	For the lot No. 9, subject to a ground rent of £2 5s. 0d. being one of the rent charges conveyed by Hill to Allen. (ante)
to Andrew Hamilton.		

Deed, 1738.

Thomas Stapleford	}	For the lot No. 10.
to Andrew Hamilton.		

Will of Andrew Hamilton, 1st August, 1741.

"So far as concerns the vesting and settling the lots, houses and grounds, formerly agreed for by me, for the use of the province, I do nominate, authorize and appoint William Allen, with my son James, to grant and convey the said lots, houses and grounds to the trustees appointed by act of assembly, passed 21st February, 1735-6."

Deed, 21st December, 1742.

Anthony Morris

to

William Allen.

} For the lot No. 11.

From the preceding documents it appears that of the lots described in the act of assembly of 1735-6, those which are designated by the letters WA and AH in plan No. III. were originally purchased by, and conveyed to Andrew Hamilton and William Allen, in their own rights, but the preamble of the act declares, that the purchases were made by direction of the legislature. Those marked E. and F. are not included in any of the preceding deeds. The lots No. 9 and 10 were not conveyed to the trustees until after the passing of the law, and therefore could not be included within its provisions, unless purchased or agreed for before. No conveyances were made during the life time of Andrew Hamilton, pursuant to the direction of this law, but by his will he authorized his son James, and William Allen to convey to the trustees, appointed by the act of 1735, the lots, &c. which had been agreed for by him, for the use of the province.

Deed, 2d July, 1760, Book H: vol. 10, p. 635.

William Allen

to

Isaac Norris, Thos. Leach, Jos. Fox.

} For the lot No 11.

To have and to hold, &c. to such and the same use, intent and purposes, as are mentioned or intended, in and by the act of assembly of 27th Feb. 1735-6.

Deed, 16th Sept. 1761, Book H. vol. 15, p. 29, &c.

William Allen

to

Isaac Norris, Thomas Leach, Joseph Fox.

} For the lots, No. 1, 2, 3, and the ground rents payable by Paglar, Dowlin, Davis and Morris. (ante.)

Reciting the act of 21st February, 1735-6, "in which there is a proviso to the effect "following," for the making conveyances of the lands, &c. to such uses as the legislature should at any time direct and appoint. The assembly then sitting considering that most of the trustees were dead, and that others were absent, and infirm, directed the said Isaac Norris the speaker, Thomas Leach and Joseph Fox two of their members, to be trustees of the lots, &c. intended to be granted pursuant to the act of 1735-6, and the condition thereof, "To have and to hold, &c. the said lots and rent charges in trust, and to such and the same use or uses, intents and purposes, as they are mentioned and intended in and by the said act, and to and for no other use, intent or purpose whatsoever."

Deed, 17th Sept. 1761, Book H. vol. 15, p. 112.

James Hamilton, William Allen

to

Isaac Norris, Thomas Leach, and Joseph Fox.

} For the lots No. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

Reciting the act of assembly of the 21 Feb. 1735-6, "in which there is a proviso to the effect following," viz. for the making conveyances of the lands and tenements, to such uses as the legislature should at any time or times appoint and direct. The assembly then sitting, considering that most of the trustees were dead, that others were absent and infirm, directed the said Isaac Norris, the speaker, Thomas Leach, and Joseph Fox, two of their members, pursuant to the act of 1735-6 and the condition thereof, and the survivor of them, to be trustees of the lots intended to be granted "to have and to hold the lots, &c. in trust, and to such and the same use or uses, intents and purposes, as are mentioned and intended, in and by the said act, and to and for no other use, intent or purpose whatsoever."

Act of Assembly, 17th February, 1762, vol. 1, p. 242.

Reciting that Andrew Hamilton and William Allen, by directions of the legislature, had purchased the lots described in the act of 1735-6, that William Allen had since purchased lot No. 11, the erection of the buildings,

the act of 31 Feb. 1735-6, the death of the trustees named in that act, before the deed executed; and that the premises with the exception of the two corner lots, on which the court houses are erected, might be effectually secured to the use of the province, and the legal estate vested in trustees, for the uses and purposes therein after mentioned, &c: it was enacted that the state house, buildings and lot of ground purchased before that time, (except the two corner lots before mentioned) and all the immunities, improvements, appurtenances, and the estate, interest, &c. of Andrew Hamilton in his life time, and his heirs since his death, and of William Allen, should be thenceforth vested in Isaac Norris, Thomas Leach, Joseph Fox, Samuel Rhoads, Joseph Galloway, John Baynton and Edward Pennington, freed and discharged from the uses, intents and purposes, mentioned and contained in the before recited act of assembly, and from all claim and demands of the former trustees—But nevertheless, upon the trusts, and to and for the ends, intents and purposes, and subject to the following uses, viz. for the use of the legislature, and to and for such other uses, intents and purposes as they at any time after should direct and appoint.

Provided "always, and it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning hereof, that no part of said ground, lying to the southward of the state house, within the wall as it is now built, be made use of for erecting any sort of buildings thereon, but that the same shall be and remain a public green and walk forever." The trustees to suffer actions to be brought in their names and to execute deeds, &c. for the premises "to the uses aforesaid," in such a manner as the legislature should direct, &c. This act then repeals that of 1735-6.

The 3d section recites, that the two lots one at the corner of Fifth, the other on Sixth street had been purchased by Andrew Hamilton, with the intent that they should be conveyed to the trustees, for the use of the city and county, respectively, and that they might be settled accordingly, the trustees were directed on payment of the sum of 50*l*. for each lot, (being as the minutes of the assembly recite at the same rate or price for which the whole of the ground had been purchased,) to convey the said lots to the city and county, with no other restriction than that the buildings should be of like outward form of structure and dimensions. On the 18th of July 1764, the trustees executed deeds to the city and county respectively, who paid the consideration required of them.

From the preceding documents it is evident that the lots purchased prior to the 17th Sept. 1762, were conveyed to the trustees on the part of the province, for the uses and purposes particularly specified in the act of 21 Feb. 1735-6, in which there is an express provision that no part of the ground shall be made use of for erecting any kind of buildings but that the same should remain a public green and walk forever, which restriction extends to all the ground described in that act.—There is therefore, not only a solemn legislative declaration, made in the years 1735 and 1762 of the uses for which the whole ground was to be appropriated, but also as to the greater part of it, the acceptance of conveyances subjecting it expressly to the same uses.

Act of Assembly, 14th May, 1762, vol. 1. p. 254.

Reciting, that whereas it was thought necessary for public convenience to purchase certain lots of ground adjoining that on which the state house is erected, for the same uses intents and purposes to which the house and its appurtenances was before appropriated; therefore the trustees of the loan office were directed to retain out of the monies, by a previous act directed to be burnt, sunk and destroyed, the sum of 5000*l*. subject to the orders of the trustees of the state house, which sum or so much thereof as should be necessary, they were directed to apply towards the purchasing of all or any of the lots between Chesnut and Walnut and Fifth and Sixth streets, for the uses following viz. That the same

should be vested in the trustees for the same purposes and subject to the same uses for which the state house and its appurtenances was by the act of the 17th Feb. 1762, appropriated and for no other uses intents and purposes whatsoever.

Deed, 10th July, 1762, Book H. vol. 16, p. 111, &c.
Thomas Gordon and Wife
to
Isaac Norris and others, Trustees named in the acts of 1762. } For the lot No. 12.

Deed, 10th Sept. 1762, Book H. vol. 16, p. 374.
Robert Tempest and Wife
to
Isaac Norris and others, Trustees, &c. } For the lot No. 13.

Deed, 13th Oct. 1762, Book I. vol. 6, p. 173.
Joseph Shippen, Junior
to
Isaac Norris & others, Trustees, &c. } For the lot No. 14.

Deed 26th May, 1767, Book I, vol. 6, p. 179.
John Chappel
to
Isaac Norris & others, Trustees, &c. } For the lot No 15.

Deed, 6th Feb. 1769, Book I, vol. 6, p. 203.
David Erwin and Wife
to
Joseph Fox & others, Trustees, &c. } For the lot No 16.

Deed, 6th Feb. 1769, Book I, vol. 6, p. 207.
Charles Townsend and Wife
to
Joseph Fox & others, Trustees, &c. } For the lot No 17.

All the deeds subsequent to the act of 14th May, 1762, contain a recital that the purchases were respectively made pursuant to the direction thereof, and the conveyances are in "trust for the uses intents and purposes declared in the act of 17 Feb. 1762. "and to and for no other use intent and purpose whatsoever."

Act of Assembly, 28th Feb. 1780, vol. 1, p. 485.

Reciting, that on account of the difficulty of securing the real estate of the late province, then state of Pennsylvania, the same was vested in trustees, that some of the trustees were dead and it might be difficult to ascertain the person to whom the estate had descended if suits should be necessary for the conservation thereof. It was enacted that the state house, together with the adjoining lot, bounded by Chesnut, Fifth, Walnut and Sixth streets, and the court houses, gaols, &c. together with the lots of lands whereon they are erected, or which are appurtenant to them of the several counties as they were then vested in trustees, should be vested in the commonwealth, discharged and exempted from all claims and demands of the trustees, and of their heirs, subject however, to the several uses, trusts, disposition and direction for which the same had been before appointed and limited, and to none other, saving and always reserving to every person and persons, bodies politic and corporate, &c. other than the trustees, all such estate, right, title, and interest to the premises which before the passing of the act might have had.

Act of Assembly, 30th Sept. 1791, Dallas's ed. p. 144.

Reciting, that it would contribute to the embellishment of the public walks in the State House garden, and conduce to the health of the citizens by admitting a freer circulation of air, if the east and west walls were lowered and palisades placed thereon. Therefore, be it enacted, &c. that the corporation, at the expense of the citizens, shall have power to take down the wall on the east and west side, within three feet of the pavement, and to erect thereon palisades of iron, fixed on a stone capping, to be placed on the wall.

Act of Assembly, 10th March, 1812.

Reciting, that the corporation of the city in pursuance of the authority given by the act of the 30th Sept. 1791, had lowered the walls on the east and west sides of the state house yard, and placed palisades thereon, that it

would add to the improvement of the public walks if the south wall was also lowered, then authorizing the councils at the expense of the city to remove the south wall also, with a proviso that nothing contained in the act should be taken to impair the title of the commonwealth to the state house, and the lot appertaining thereto.

In consequence of the power derived from these acts, the corporation have expended a very considerable sum of money on "the improvement, and in the embellishment of "the public walks."

From the documents referred to, it results that the lots, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 & 11, in the plan No. II, were conveyed to the trustees appointed by the legislature in the year 1761, in trust for the uses, declared by the act of 1735-6, which contains a proviso "that no part of the ground lying to the southward of the state house should be converted into, or made use of for erecting buildings, but that the same should be an open public green and walk forever." The same trust with a similar restriction is again repeated and declared in the two acts of 1762. The lots, No. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 & 17, were purchased agreeably to the directions of the act of 14th of May 1762, and were conveyed to the trustees for the uses declared by the act of 17 Feb. in the same year, and for no other use whatsoever. For the lots No. 18 and 19 no conveyance can be found at present, they are however included in the description of the ground, as given in the act of 1780, which again recognizes, repeats, and declares the uses, trusts, dispositions and directions for which the whole lot had been at different periods of time appointed and limited by previous acts, and the conveyances made in pursuance thereof.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH REED.

Philad. Dec. 1, 1813.

[See Profiles in the adjoining page.]

NORTH-EAST SQUARE.

Information relative to the title of the Corporation to the North-East Public Square, reported by the Recorder, in pursuance of a resolution of the thirteenth of April, 1797.

No. 1. A plan of the city of Philadelphia.

No. 2. A small book called "An explanation of the map of the city and suburbs of Philadelphia," published by John Reid, pages, (No. 10, 11, and 13,) 1774.

Sixteenth of August, 1683.—In a letter from the proprietor, (William Penn,) to the free society of Traders, he says, "I say little of the town itself, because a platform will be shown you by my agent, in which, those who are purchasers of me will find their names and interests."

No. 3.—Thomas Holme's description of the city of Philadelphia. "The model of the city appears by a small draught thereof now made, and because there is not room to express the purchasers' names in the draught, I have therefore drawn directions of reference by way of numbers, whereby may be known each man's lot and place in the city."

"The city, as the model shows, consists of a large Front street to each river, and a High street near the middle, from river to river, of one hundred feet broad, and a Broad street in the middle of the city from side to side, of the like breadth. In the center of the city is a square of ten acres, at each angle to build houses for public affairs, there is also in each quarter of the city a square of eight acres to be for the like uses as Moor-fields in London, and eight streets besides the said High street, that run from river to river or front to front.

There is a copy of a return of survey for a lot in the city, signed by Thomas Holmes, Surveyor-General, twenty-fifth, Fourth month, 1684—it should be remembered, that the editor of this book does not inform where the original letters above referred to may be seen.

(See page 234.)

No. I.
SIXTH STREET.
510.

WALNUT STREET. 396	493	Patent to David Powell.	Patent to Reuben & Geo. Pownall & S. Thomas.	396 CHESNUT STREET.
		William Davis.	Richard Miles.	
		Joseph Shippen.	David Kinsey.	
		Supposed Vacant.	Peter Edwards.	
		Surveyed to Samuel Miles, by War- rant, 4th May, 1684.	J. Oliver.	
		Patent to Samuel Miles.	John German.	
		David : James.	John Roberts.	
		John : Evans.	Edward Jones.	
	255	FIFTH STREET.		255

No. II.
SIXTH STREET.
510.

No. 16.		No. 12.	No. 10.	No. 4.					
No. 17.				No. 1.					
		No. 14.							
		No. 18.							
		No. 19.							
		No. 11.							
No. 15.			No. 6.	No. 3.	B No. 5.	D No. 8.	C No. 9.	A No. 7.	
.....								No. 2.	
No. 13.									

WALNUT STREET.
396

510
FIFTH STREET.

396
CHESNUT STREET.

No. III.
SIXTH STREET.
510.

WALNUT STREET. 396		No. 10.		COUNTY COURT HOUSE. 50				398 : 11 CHESNUT STREET.
		F		W A. & A. H.				
	255	49 1/2						
		49 1/2	STATE HOUSE. 106 : 9					
		E					CITY HALL. 50	
			510—FIFTH STREET					

No. 4.—Twenty-ninth of January, 1706. Recorded in the Rolls Office, Philadelphia. Patent book A. vol. 3, page 361.

Patent from Edward Shippen, Griffith Owen, Thomas Story, and James Logan, Proprietary Commissioners to the Mayor and Commonalty of the city of Philadelphia. Reciting, "That whereas upon an application made from the Mayor and Commonalty of the city of Philadelphia in the said province, to my present Commissioners of property or the proprietary deputies herein after named, that they would grant some convenient piece of ground for a common and public burying place for all strangers or others who might not so conveniently be laid in any of the particular inclosures appropriated by certain religious societies for that purpose—My said commissioners, by their warrant under their hands and seal of the province, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of the eleventh month last past, required the Surveyor to the said city, to lay out for the use aforesaid, a certain square therein mentioned, *"being one of those squares which at the original plotting of the said city were intended for public uses,"* which accordingly was surveyed and laid out the fifth day of the Fourth month last past, under the bounds and limits here following, *that is to say,* a certain square of ground, being in breadth five hundred foot, and in length also five hundred foot, bounded on the north with Walnut street, on the east with Sixth street from the river Delaware, on the south with a street forty foot in breadth, and on the west with another street likewise of the said breadth of forty foot. And whereas the said Mayor and Commonalty have requested I would confirm the same to them by patent, know ye, that I, favoring the said request, and for better accommodating the said city as aforesaid, I have thought fit to grant, and do by these presents for me, my heirs and successors, give, grant, release and confirm to the Mayor and Commonalty now being and to their successors for ever, all that, the said piece or square of ground, bounded and limited as above expressed, together with all ways, waters, casements, liberties, profits, commodities, and appurtenances to the said piece or square of ground or to any part or parcel thereof belonging, or in any wise appertaining, to have and to hold the said piece of ground and premises hereby granted, with the appurtenances, to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and their successors for ever, to the only uses herein after following, and to no other use whatsoever; *that is to say,* for a common and public burying place for the service of the city of Philadelphia, for interring the bodies of all manner of deceased persons whatsoever, whom there shall be occasion to lay therein, and for the further improvement of the said burying place, I do hereby grant full and free liberty to the Mayor and Commonalty and their successors, to inclose, fence, plant, build, or by any other ways or means whatsoever, to improve the aforesaid piece of ground hereby granted and premises as the said Mayor and Commonalty or their successors from time to time shall see convenient."

OBSERVATIONS.

Nos. 1, 2, 3.—This plan of the city has been generally considered as the work of Thomas Holme, and has been received as evidence in the Supreme Court on several trials. Thomas Holme was the first Surveyor-General in Pennsylvania, and arrived here, probably from England, in the summer, 1683.

This plan of the city wherein five public squares are laid down, may be considered as an authentic document, and the most ancient (known) piece of evidence of the city's right to the squares. This plan must have been made by Thomas Holme, Surveyor-General, from an actual survey of the city previously made by him; and that it was made by the order of William Penn, the evidence is very strong, as it appears from the letter above referred to and other evidence, that he was then in this country, and in his letter refers to a Plan, which, in all human probability, was the one now spoken of. Fur-

ther, I believe this old plan has remained time immemorial in the office of the Surveyor General, and has always been referred to as an authentic paper.

No. 4.—This patent is now in my possession, and I consider it as the most powerful evidence of the city's title to the public squares; it bears date more than ninety years ago, when William Penn the founder of the province was alive. It is to be considered in a legal point of view, as the declaration of William Penn, (contained in one of his most solemn acts of authority, to wit, a patent under the great seal) that at the original plotting of the city, there were certain squares intended for public use, and that the square described in the patent was one of them.

It was my intention to have taken time and made greater researches in the several public offices; but understanding from some Members of the Common Council, that they were desirous of acting upon the subject, I can only add to the foregoing statement, that I believe several very ancient surveys may be found, calling for the public square in the centre of the city as a boundary; but I have not yet found that there are any such surveys referring in the same manner to either of the squares on the north or south sides.

I am of opinion, that the right of the city to the north-east and other squares is good, and may be established in a Court of Justice. The documents above referred to, make a sufficient foundation whereon a jury at this day (upon legal principles) ought to presume, that there was an ancient proprietary grant for those squares to the use of the citizens of Philadelphia, which, from the accidents of time, is now lost. And the same documents, I think, will amount to a covenant or agreement on the part of the first proprietor, to stand seized of those squares for the use of the citizens of Philadelphia.

The commonwealth, as it now represents the proprietary rights, must (if the legal estate to those squares is vested in it,) hold the same for the use of the citizens, as the proprietors did.

I give this opinion, with the exception as to that part of the north-east square within the limits of the patent from John Penn of the fourteenth of December, 1763. If the patentees can show that they are fair purchasers, for a valuable consideration, without notice of the rights of the citizens; for such part it may be very doubtful whether or not the possession can be recovered from them.

ALEXANDER WILCOCKS, Recorder.

Philadelphia, June 5th, 1797.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF ROBERT MORRIS.

BY JAMES MEASE, M. D.

Published originally in the Philadelphia edition of the *Edinburg Encyclopædia*.

Robert Morris was the son of a respectable merchant of Liverpool, who had for some years been extensively concerned in the American trade; and while a boy, he was brought by his father to this country, in which it appears he intended to settle. During the time that he was pursuing his education in Philadelphia, he unfortunately lost his father, in consequence of a wound received from the wad of a gun, which was discharged as a compliment by the captain of a ship consigned to him, that had just arrived at Oxford, the place of his residence, on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay; and he was thus left an orphan at the age of fifteen years. In conformity with the intentions of his parent, he was bred to commerce, and served a regular apprenticeship in the counting house of the late Mr. Charles Willing, at that time one of the first merchants of Philadelphia. A year or two after the expiration of the term for which he had engaged himself, he entered into partnership with Mr. Thomas Willing. This connection, which was formed in 1754, continued for the long period of thirty-nine years, not having been dissolved until 1793. Previously to the commencement of the American war, it was, with-

out doubt, more extensively engaged in commerce, than any other house in Philadelphia.

Of the events of his youth we know little. The fact just mentioned proves, that although early deprived of the benefit of parental counsel, he acted with fidelity, and gained the good will of a discerning and wealthy young friend, the son of his master. The following anecdote will show his early activity in business, and anxiety to promote the interests of his friend. During the absence of Mr. Willing at his country place near Frankford, a vessel arrived at Philadelphia, either consigned to him, or that brought letters, giving intelligence of the sudden rise of flour at the port she had left. Mr. Morris instantly engaged all that he could contract for, on account of Mr. Willing, who, on his return to the city next day, had to defend his young friend from the complaints of some merchants, that he had raised the price of flour. An appeal, however, from Mr. Willing to their own probable line of conduct, in case of their having first received the news, silenced their complaints.

Few men in the American colonies were more alive to the gradual encroachment of the British government upon the liberties of the people, and none more ready to remonstrate against them, than Mr. Morris. His signature on the part of his mercantile house to the non-importation agreement, as respected England, which was entered into by the merchants of Philadelphia in the year 1765, while it evinced the consistency of his principles and conduct, at the same time was expressive of a willingness to unite with them in showing their determination to prefer a sacrifice of private interest to the continuance of an intercourse, which would add to the revenue of the government that oppressed them. The extensive mercantile concerns with England of Mr. Morris's house, and the large importations of her manufactures and colonial produce by it, must have made this sacrifice considerable. His uniform conduct on the subject of the relative connexion between England and the Colonies, his high standing in society, and general intelligence, naturally pointed him out as a fit representative of Pennsylvania in the national councils, assembled on the approach of the political storm; and he was accordingly appointed by the legislature of Pennsylvania, in November 1775, one of the delegates to the second congress that met at Philadelphia. A few weeks after he had taken his seat, he was added to the secret committee of that body, which had been formed by a resolve of the preceding congress and whose duty was "to contract for the importation of arms, ammunition, sulphur, and saltpetre, and to export produce on the public account to pay for the same." He was also appointed a member of the committee for fitting out a naval armament, and specially commissioned to negotiate bills of exchange for congress; to borrow money for the marine committee, and to manage the fiscal concerns of congress upon other occasions. Independently of his enthusiastic zeal in the cause of his country, of his capacity for business, and knowledge of the subjects committed to him, or his talents for managing pecuniary concerns, he was particularly fitted for such services; as the commercial credit he had established among his fellow citizens probably stood higher than that of any other man in the community, and of this he did not hesitate to avail himself whenever the public necessities required such an evidence of his patriotism. These occasions were neither few nor trifling. One of the few remaining prominent men of the revolution, and who filled an important and most confidential station in the department of war, bears testimony that Mr. Morris frequently obtained pecuniary and other supplies, which were most pressing required for the service, on his own responsibility, and apparently upon his own account, when, from the known state of the public treasury, they could not have been procured for the government.

Among several facts in point, the following may be mentioned:

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During the rapid march of Cornwallis through New Jersey, in pursuit of the American army, Congress, as a measure of security, removed to Baltimore, and requested Mr. Morris to remain as long as possible in Philadelphia, to forward expresses to them from General Washington. The daily expectation of the arrival of the enemy in the city, induced Mr. Morris to remove his family to the country; while he took up his abode with an intimate friend, who had made up his mind to stay in the city at every hazard. At this time, December 1776, he received a letter from General Washington, who then lay with his army at the place now called New Hope, above Trenton, expressing the utmost anxiety for the supply of specie, to enable him to obtain such intelligence of the movements, and precise position and situation of the enemy on the opposite shore, as would authorise him to act offensively. The importance of the occasion induced the General to send the letter by a confidential messenger.* The case was almost hopeless from the general flight of the citizens: but a trial must be made, and Mr. M. luckily procured the cash as a personal loan, from a member of the Society of Friends, whom he met, when in the greatest possible anxiety of mind, he was walking about the city, reflecting on the most likely means or person, by which, or from whom it was to be obtained. This prompt and timely compliance with the demand, enabled General Washington to gain the signal victory at Trenton over the savage Hessians; a victory which, exclusively of the benefits derived from its diminishing the numerical force of the enemy by nearly one thousand, was signally important in its influence, by encouraging the patriots, and checking the hopes of the enemies of our cause; and by destroying the impression which the reputed prowess of the conquered foe, and the experience of their ferocity over the unprotected and defenceless, had made upon the people. Upon another occasion, he became responsible for a quantity of lead, which had been most urgently required for the army, and which most providentially arrived at the time when greatly wanted.† At a more advanced stage of the war, when pressing distress in the army had driven congress and the commander in chief almost to desperation, and a part of the troops to mutiny; he supplied the army with four or five thousand barrels of flour, upon his private credit; and on a promise to that effect, persuaded a member to withdraw an intended motion to sanction a procedure which, although common in Europe, would have had a very injurious effect upon the cause of the country: this was to authorize General Washington to seize all the provisions that could be found within a circle of twenty miles of his camp.‡ While U. S. financier, his notes constituted, for large transactions, part of the circulating medium. Many other similar instances occurred of this patriotic interposition of his own personal responsibility for supplies, which could not otherwise have been obtained.

In the first year in which he served as a representative in congress, he signed the memorable parchment containing the Declaration that forever separated us from England, and thus pledged himself to join heart and hand with the destinies of his country, while some of his colleagues, who possessed less firmness, drew back and retired from the contest. He was thrice successively elected to Congress, in 1776, '77, and '78.

The exertion of his talents in the public councils, the use of his credit in procuring supplies at home, of his personal labour as special agent, or congressional committee-man, and of those in his pay, in procuring others from abroad, were not the only means employed by him in aiding the cause in which he had embarked. The free and public expression of his sentiments upon all

* The messenger was captain Howell, afterwards for several years Governor of New Jersey.

† See particulars related by Judge Peters, in Garden.

‡ Debates on the renewal of the charter of the Bank of North America, p. 49. Philadelphia, 1786.

occasions, in the almost daily and nightly meetings of the zealous; in the interchange of friendly intercourse with his fellow citizens, and the confident tone of ultimate success which he supported, served to rouse the desponding, to fix the wavering, and confirm the brave. Besides, the extensive commercial and private correspondence which he maintained with England, furnished him with early intelligence of all the public measures resolved on by the British government, the debates in parliament, and with much private information of importance to this country. These letters he read to a few select mercantile friends, who regularly met in the insurance room at the Merchants' Coffee house, and through them the intelligence they contained was diffused among the citizens, and thus kept alive the spirit of opposition, made them acquainted with the gradual progress of hostile movements, and convinced them how little was to be expected from the government in respect to the alleviation of the oppression and hardships against which the colonies had for a long time most humbly, earnestly, and eloquently remonstrated. This practice, which began previously to the suspension of the intercourse between the two countries, he continued during the war: and through the medium of Friends, on the continent, especially in France and Holland, he received for a time the despatches which had formerly come direct from England.

The increasing and clamorous wants of the army, particularly for provisions, and the alarming letter written by the commander in chief to congress on the subject, on being communicated to Mr. Morris, induced him to propose to raise an immediate fund to purchase supplies, by the formation of a paper money bank; and to establish confidence in it with the public, he also proposed a subscription among the citizens in the form of bonds, obliging them to pay, if it should become necessary, in gold and silver, the amounts annexed to their names, to fulfil the engagements of the bank. Mr. Morris headed the list with a subscription of 10,000*l*; others followed, to the amount of 300,000*l*. The directors were authorised to borrow money on the credit of the bank, and to grant special notes, bearing interest at six per cent. The credit thus given to the bank effected the object intended, and the institution was continued until the Bank of North America went into operation, in the succeeding year.* It was probably on this occasion, that he purchased the four or five thousand barrels of flour above mentioned, on his own credit, for the army, before the funds could be collected to pay for it.†

On the occasion of the important, and as regarded the fate of the Union, the decisive measure of the attack on Cornwallis, the energy, perseverance, and financial talents of Mr. Morris were eminently conspicuous.

By previous agreement, the French army, under count Rochambeau, and the French fleet under De Barras, with that expected to arrive under De Grasse from the West Indies, were to assist the American army in an attack upon New York, the strong hold of the British. At that time, the American army lay at Philipsburg on York island, waiting for the fleet under count de Grasse, who changed the destination of his squadron, and entered the Chesapeake bay. The communication of this occurrence, by one or other of the two first named commanders, induced an immediate change of measures, and it was determined by General Washington if possible to proceed to the south; but the want of means to move the army, was a serious difficulty; and this consideration with the disappointment of his long settled plans and arrangements, and in the breach of a positive engagement

on the part of De Grasse, produced an agitation in the high minded and honourable chief, which those who witnessed it "can never forget." Most fortunately Mr. Morris, and Mr. Peters, the secretary of war, had arrived the day before, as a committee from Congress, to assist the general in his preparations for the attack on New York, and the embarrassing situation of affairs being laid before them, they gave such consolation and promises of aid, each in his particular department, as to encourage his hopes, and calm his mind. The utmost secrecy was enjoined on both, and so faithfully observed, that the first intelligence congress had of the movement of the army, was the march of the troops, on the third of September, through Philadelphia. It was not, however, until it had passed the city 15 miles, that Mr. M. was relieved from his anxiety respecting his promise to Gen. Washington of a competent pecuniary supply to effect the transportation of the army. His object, for this end, was the loan of the French military chest, and the proposition was made to the French minister Luzerne, who refused in the most positive manner to assent. His persuasive talents succeeded in part with count Rochambeau, and at Chester, whither Mr. Morris, had gone in company with General Washington, it was obtained. It is probable that the joy naturally felt on meeting at that place an express from the marquis Fayette, announcing the arrival of count De Grasse in the Chesapeake, with an assurance from Mr. Morris that our army could not move without funds, hastened the negotiation of this fortunate loan.

In the year 1781, Mr. Morris was appointed by Congress "superintendent of finance," an office then for the first time established. This appointment was unanimous. Indeed, it is highly probable, that no other man in the country would have been competent to the task of managing such great concerns as it involved; for none possessed, like himself, the happy expedient of raising supplies, or deservedly enjoyed more of the public confidence. As the establishment of the office of finance, and the appointment of Mr. Morris to fill it, form an epoch in the history of the United States, and in the life of that officer, it merits particular notice.

It is well known that the want of a sufficient quantity of the precious metals in the country, for a circulating medium, and the absolute necessity of some substitute to carry on the war, induced congress, from time to time, to issue paper bills of credit to an immense amount. For a time, the enthusiastic zeal and public spirit of the people induced them to receive these bills as equal to gold and silver; but, as they were not convertible into solid cash at will, and no fund was provided for their redemption, depreciation followed, as a necessary result, and with it the loss of public credit. "In the beginning of the year 1781, the treasury was more than two millions and a half in arrears, and the greater part of the debt was of such a nature, that the payment could not be avoided, nor even delayed; and therefore Dr. Franklin, then our minister in France, was under the necessity of ordering back from Amsterdam monies which had been sent thither for the purpose of being shipped to America. If he had not taken this step, the bills of exchange drawn by order of congress must have been protested," and a vital stab thereby given to the credit of the government in Europe. At home, the greatest public as well as private distress existed; "public credit had gone to wreck, and the enemy built their most sanguine hopes of overcoming us upon this circumstance:"‡ and "the treasury was so much in arrears to the servants in the public offices, that many of them could not, without payment, perform their duties, but must have gone to gaol for debts they had contracted to enable them to live." To so low an ebb was the public treasury reduced, that some of the members of the board of war declared to Mr. Morris, they had not the means of sending

* Of ninety-six subscribers who gave their bonds, five only are alive, viz. Charles Thompson, Thomas Leiper, Wm. Hall, John Donaldson, and John Mease. For the original list, and account of the bank, see the Pennsylvania Packet for June, 1781.

† Debates on the Bank of North America. p. 49.

‡ Debates on the renewal of the charter of the Bank of North America. p. 49.

an express to the army.* The pressing distress for provision among the troops at the time, has already been mentioned. The paper bills of credit were sunk so low in value, as to require a burthensome mass of them to pay for an article of clothing. But the face of things was soon changed. One of the first good effects perceived, was the appreciation† of the paper money; "this was raised from the low state of six for one, to that of two for one, and it would have been brought nearly, if not entirely to par, had not some measures intervened, which, though well meant, were not judicious." The plan he adopted was, "to make all his negotiations by selling bills of exchange for paper money, and afterwards paying it at a smaller rate of depreciation than that by which it was received; and at each successive operation the rate was lowered, by accepting it on the same terms for new bills of exchange, at which it had been previously paid. It was never applied to the purchase of specific supplies, because it had been checked in the progress towards par, and therefore, if it had been paid out in any quantity from the treasury, those who received it would have suffered by the consequent depreciation.

A slight reflection will show the arduous nature of the duties which he undertook to discharge.

In old organized governments, where a regular routine of the department has been long established, and the details, as it were brought to perfection, by gradual improvement, derived from the experience and talents of successive officers, little difficulty is experienced by the new incumbent in continuing the customary train of operations. Simple honesty, attention to duty, and a careful progress in the path previously pointed out, are all the requisites; but the state of public affairs, and especially in the fiscal departments of the United States at the time alluded to, furnished none of these helps.—Every thing was in the greatest confusion; and a new system of accounts was not only required to be devised, but the means of supplying the numerous and pressing wants of the public service to be discovered, and attention paid to those wants. The task would have appalled any common man; but the natural talents of Mr. Morris, together with his experience and habits of despatch, derived from his extensive commercial concerns for a long series of years, and an uncommon readiness, great assiduity and method in business, with decision of character, enabled him to surmount all the difficulties that lay in his way. An inspection of an official statement of his accounts, will at once show the serious nature of the multifarious duties attached to the office, and the pressure of his engagements: but an opportunity of so doing, even if wished for, can be had by few. Some idea may be formed of them, when it is known, that he was required "to examine into the state of the public debts, expenditures, and revenue; to digest and report plans for improving and regulating the finances; and for establishing order and economy in the expenditure of public money." To him was likewise committed the disposition, management, and disbursement of all the loans received from the government of France, and various private persons in that country and Holland; the sums of money received from the different states; and of the public funds for every possible source of expense for the support of government, civil, military, and naval; the procuring supplies of every description for the army and navy; the entire management and direction of the public ships of war; the payment of all foreign debts; and the correspondence with our ministers at European courts, on subjects of finance. In short, the whole burthen of the money operations of government was laid upon him. No man ever had more numerous concerns committed to his charge, and few to a greater amount;

and never did any one more faithfully discharge the various complicated trusts with greater despatch, economy, or credit, than the subject of this sketch. The details of his management of the office of finance may be seen in the volume which he published in the year 1785.* It is well worth the inspection of every American. The preface, in particular, should be read attentively, as he will from it form some idea of the state of public affairs, as to money, at the time; of the difficulties attending the revolutionary struggle on that account, and the means by which our independence was secured, or greatly promoted, and for the enjoyment of which he ought never to cease to be thankful.

The establishment of the Bank of North America forms a prominent item in the administration of Mr. Morris. The knowledge which he had acquired of the principles of banking, and of the advantages resulting to a commercial community from a well regulated bank of discount and deposit, in enabling merchants to anticipate their funds in cases of exigency, or of occasions offering well grounded schemes of speculation,† rendered a hint on the subject of the importance of a bank to the government enough; and he accordingly adopted it with warmth. Such an institution had been previously suggested, and as already said, an attempt at one, although with paper money, but backed by the bonds of responsible men, had been made the preceding year. The greater facilities which one with a specie capital promised, in enabling the government to anticipate its revenue, and to increase the quantity of circulating medium, and promote trade, were forcibly impressed on his mind, and induced him to propose it to Congress. In May, 1781, he presented his plan, which was approved by that body. Subscriptions were opened shortly after; but, in the following November, when the directors were elected, "not two hundred out of a thousand had been subscribed, and it was some time after the business of the bank was fairly commenced, before the sum received upon all the subscriptions amounted to \$70,000." Mr. Morris, no doubt, became sensible that such a capital would go but a little way in aiding him in his financial operations for government, and at the same time accommodate the trading part of the community. He therefore subscribed \$250,000 of the \$300,000, (which remained of the money received from France,) to the stock of the bank, on the public account: \$450,000 had been brought from France, and lodged in the bank, and he "had determined, from the moment of its arrival, to subscribe, on behalf of the United States, for those shares that remained vacant; but such was the amount of the public expenditures, that notwithstanding the utmost care and caution to keep this money, nearly one half of the sum was exhausted before the institution could be organized."‡ It was principally on this fund that the operations of the institution were commenced; and before the last day of March, the public obtained a loan of \$300,000 being the total amount of their then capital: This loan was shortly after increased to \$400,000.† Considerable facilities were also obtained by discounting the notes of individuals, and thereby anticipating the receipts of public money; besides which, the persons who

* A statement of the accounts of the United States of America during the administration of the superintendent of finance, commencing February, 1781, ending Nov. 1784.

† Mr. Morris stated, in his speech on the renewal of the charter of the Bank of North America, that before the American war, he "had laid the foundation of a bank, and established a credit in Europe for the purpose. From the execution of the design, he was prevented only by the revolution." Debates, p. 37.

* Debates on Bank, p. 48.

† The sum total brought into the public treasury, from the several states, not amounting to \$30,000 upon the last day of June.

* Debates on the renewal of the charter of the Bank of North America. p. 47.

† This word appears to have been coined during the revolution, and used as the opposite of *depreciation*.

had contracted for furnishing rations to the army were also aided by discounts upon the public credit. And in addition to all this, the credit and confidence which were revived by means of this institution, formed the basis of the system through which the anticipations made within the bounds of the United States had, in July, 1783, exceeded \$820,000. If the sums due, (indirectly) for notes of individuals discounted, be taken into consideration, the total will exceed one million! It may then not only be asserted, but demonstrated, that without the establishment of the national bank, the business of the department of finance could not have been performed."

Besides this great benefit to the public cause, derived from the bank, the state of Pennsylvania, and city of Philadelphia, by loans obtained from it, were greatly accommodated. It enabled the first to provide for the protection of the frontiers, then sorely assailed; and to relieve the officers of the Pennsylvania line from their distress, occasioned by the failure of the internal revenue, which had been mortgaged for payment of interest of certificates granted them for military services. It enabled the merchants to clear the bay, and even river Delaware, of the hostile cruisers (which destroyed the little commerce that was left, and harassed our internal trade,) by fitting out, among other armed vessels, the ship "Hyder Ally," which, under the command of the late gallant Barney, in four days after she sailed, brought into port the sloop of war General Monk, which the British, with accurate knowledge of all public movements, had fitted out at New York, with the particular object of capturing her.* By loans from the bank the city authorities relieved the pressing wants of the capital, which suffered in a variety of ways from the exhausted state of its funds, the necessary consequences of the war. But the support of public credit, the defence of the state and harbour, and relief of the city funds, were not the only results from this happy financial expedient of Mr. Morris. By accommodations to the citizens it promoted internal improvements, gave a spring to trade, and greatly increased the circulating medium by the issue of bills which, being convertible at will into gold or silver, were universally received as equal thereto, and commanded the most unbounded confidence. Hundreds availed themselves of the security afforded by the vaults of the bank to deposit their cash, which from the impossibility of investing it had long been hid from the light; and the constant current of deposits in the course of trade, authorized the directors to increase their business, and the amount of their issues, to a most unprecedented extent. The consequence of this was a speedy and most perceptible change in the state of affairs, both public and private.

In the same year, an additional mark of confidence reposed in the talents and integrity of Mr. Morris, was evinced by the legislature of Pennsylvania, by their appointment of him as their agent to purchase the supplies demanded of the state for the public service. By the nature of the organization of the general government, the annual necessities of the public funds, provisions, and other supplies, were apportioned among the several states, and large demands were made upon Pennsylvania in 1781. Mr. Morris was appointed to furnish them, and a particular resolve of Congress permitted him to undertake the trust. The supplies were furnished in anticipation, before the money was obtained from the state treasury: and while he thus enabled the state promptly to comply with the demands of Congress, he shows, by his account of the transaction, that the plan of his operations was more economical than any other, which, under the state of things at the time, could have been adopted. Those only who are old enough to recollect the state of parties at the time in Pennsylvania, or have made themselves acquainted with them, can duly appreciate the extent of the compliment paid to Mr.

Morris by his appointment upon the occasion mentioned. Political feuds, arising in part from a difference of opinion on the subject of the constitution of Pennsylvania of 1776, prevailed to a great extent, and the conduct of the ruling party, who were opposed to any change in that feeble instrument, was on many occasions marked by want of both intelligence and liberality of sentiment. Mr. Morris was considered the head of what they chose to term the aristocratic party, that is, that portion of men of wealth, great public consideration, superior education, and liberal ideas, who ardently wished a more energetic form of state government than could exist under a single legislature, and numerous executive council; and could the legislature have dispensed with his services, or had there been any man among the party in power, capable of fulfilling the trust, it is probable that he would not have been appointed to it. That man, however, did not exist. The manner in which Mr. Morris executed it, showed how well he merited the confidence of the legislature, and also a skilfulness of management, which none but himself could have affected.*

In the year 1786, Mr. Morris served as a representative of Philadelphia, in the state legislature. Always ready to lend the aid, either of his talents, time, or purse, when required by the cause of his country, or state, he yielded to the wishes of his fellow citizens in standing as a candidate, for the express purpose of exerting his influence in favour of the renewal of the charter of the Bank of North America, which had been taken away from that institution by the preceding assembly. The ostensible reasons for this unjust measure, were ill grounded fears of the evil effects of the bank on society, (and especially the agricultural interest,) its incompatibility with the safety and welfare of the state; an improbable possibility of undue influence from it on the legislature itself; with other arguments of equal weight and truth. But the real cause must be ascribed to the continuance of the spirit of the same party which had been so violently opposed to Mr. Morris, and the society with which he associated during the whole of the American war. The debates on the occasion, which excited great interest among all classes of society, were accurately taken down, and published in a pamphlet.† Mr. Morris replied to all the arguments of his opponents with a force of reasoning that would have produced conviction in the mind of any man, not previously determined to destroy the bank, if possible, at all hazards. The question, however, was lost by a majority of 13, (28 to 41.) The succeeding legislature restored the charter.

The next public service rendered by Mr. Morris to his country, was as a member of the convention that formed the federal constitution in the year 1787. He had, as a part of his colleagues, Benjamin Franklin, George Clymer, and James Wilson, with whom he assisted in the councils that led to the memorable and decisive measures of the year 1776; and now with them again united in forming the bond of union, which was to lay the foundation for the future and permanent prosperity of their country. The want of an efficient federal government in conducting the war, had been severely felt by all those at the head of affairs, either in a civil or military capacity, and most particularly by Mr. Morris, while a member of Congress, and afterwards, when the financial concerns of the Union were exclusively committed to him; and the necessity of it, "one, which would draw forth and direct the combined efforts of United America," was strongly urged by him in the conclusion of his masterly preface to the "Statement of his Finance Accounts," already referred to.

The confidence of his fellow citizens was again shown, in his election as one of the representatives from Phila-

* See statement of his Finance Accounts before referred to.

† For this interesting document, we are indebted to Mr. Mathew Carey, as writer and publisher.

* For an account of this action see Register, vol. I. p. 180.

delphia, in the first Congress that sat at New York, after the ratification of the federal compact by the number of states required thereby, to establish it as the grand basis of the law of the land.

It adds not a little to the merit of Mr. Morris, that notwithstanding his numerous engagements as a public and private character, their magnitude and often perplexing nature, he was enabled to fulfil all the private duties which his high standing in society necessarily imposed upon him. His house was the seat of elegant but unostentatious hospitality, and his domestic affairs were managed with the same admirable order which had so long, and so proverbially distinguished his counting house, the office of the secret committee of Congress, and that of Finance. An introduction to Mr. Morris, was a matter in course, with all the strangers in good society, who for half a century visited Philadelphia, either on commercial, public, or private business, and it is not saying too much to assert, that during a certain period it greatly depended upon him to do the honours of the city; and certainly no one was more qualified or more willing to support them. Although active in the acquisition of wealth as a merchant, no one more freely parted with his gains, for public or private purposes of a meritorious nature, whether these were to support the credit of the government, to promote objects of humanity, local improvement, the welfare of meritorious individuals in society, or a faithful commercial servant. The instances in which he shone on all these occasions were numerous. Some in reference to the three former particulars, have been mentioned, and many acts of disinterested generosity in respect to the last could easily be related. The prime of his life was engaged in discharging the most important civil trusts to his country, that could possibly fall to the lot of any man; and millions passed through his hands as a public officer, without the smallest breath of insinuation against his correctness or of negligence, amidst "defaulters of unaccounted thousands," or the losses sustained by the reprehensible carelessness of national agents.

From the foregoing short account we may have some idea of the nature and magnitude of the services rendered by Robert Morris to the United States. It may be truly said, that few men acted a more conspicuous or useful part; and when we recollect that it was by his exertions and talents that the United States were so often relieved from their difficulties at times of great depression and pecuniary distress, an estimate may be formed of the weight of obligations due to him from the people of the present day. Justly, therefore, may an elegant historian of the American War say, "certainly the Americans owed, and still owe, as much acknowledgement to the financial operations of Robert Morris, as to the negotiations of Benjamin Franklin, or even the arms of George Washington."

After the close of the American war, Mr. Morris was among the first in the States who extensively engaged in the East India and China trade. He died in Philadelphia in the year 1806, in the 73d year of his age.

* Botta's Hist. Am. War, vol. iii. p. 343.

REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTES.

Mrs. Wright.—At the commencement of the revolution, Mrs. Wright, a native of Pennsylvania, and distinguished modeller of likenesses and figures of wax, was exhibiting specimens of her skill in London. The king of Great Britain, pleased with her talents, gave her liberal encouragement, and finding her a great politician, and enthusiastic republican, would often enter into discussion relative to passing occurrences, and endeavour to refute her opinions, with regard to the probable issue of the war. The frankness with which she delivered her sentiments, seemed rather to please than to offend him; which was a fortunate circumstance, for when asked an opinion, she gave it without restraint, or the least

regard to consequences. I remember to have heard her say, that on one occasion, the monarch, irritated by some disaster to his troops, where he had prognosticated a triumph, exclaimed with warmth, "I wish, Mrs. Wright, you would tell me how it will be possible to check the silly infatuation of your countrymen, restore them to reason, and render them good and obedient subjects." "I consider their submission to your Majesty's government, as now altogether out of the question," replied Mrs. Wright. "Friends you may make them, but never subjects. For America, before a king can reign there, must become a wilderness, without other inhabitants than the beasts of the forest. The opponents of the decrees of your parliament, rather than submit, would perish to a man; but if the restoration of peace be seriously the object of your wishes, I am confident that it needs but the striking off of *three heads* to produce it." "And whose are the three heads to be struck off, Madam?" "O, Lord North's, and Lord George Germaine's, beyond all question." "And whose the third head?" "O, Sire, politeness forbids me to name him. Your Majesty could never wish me to forget myself, and be guilty of an incivility."

In her exhibition room, one group of figures particularly attracted attention; and by all who knew her sentiments, was believed to be a pointed hint at the results, which might follow the wild ambition of the monarch. The busts of the King and Queen of Great Britain, were placed on a table, apparently intently gazing on a head, which a figure, an excellent representation of herself, was modelling in its lap. It was the head of the unfortunate Charles the First.

Captain Zeigler, of Pennsylvania.—The conclusion of the war, though in the highest degree acceptable to a great majority of the citizens of the United States, proved far otherwise to the soldiers of fortune, who sought not only reputation, but support, by their swords.

I remember full well, that when the army was reviewed for the last time on James' Island, and a *feu de joie* fired to celebrate the return of Peace, that Captain Zeigler, of the Pennsylvania Line, after saluting Gen. Greene, significantly shrugging up his shoulders, and dropping the point of his sword, gave vent to an agony of tears. The review ended; on being questioned as to the cause of his emotion, he feelingly said—"Although I am happy in the thought, that my fellow soldiers may now seek their homes, to enjoy the reward of their toils, and all the delights of domestic felicity, I cannot but remember, that I am left on the busy scene of life, a wanderer, without friends, and without employment; and that, a soldier from infancy, I am now in the decline of life, compelled to seek a precarious subsistence in some new channel, where ignorance and inability may mar my fortunes, and condemn me to perpetual obscurity." I have given the purport of his speech in plain language—it certainly was not his usual style of speaking; in which, the mixture of German and English words, formed a dialect not easily to be comprehended.

An excellent and intrepid soldier, he was particularly proud of the discipline and military appearance of the company he commanded. On one occasion, while conducting a number of prisoners to a British out-post, addressing himself to his men, whom he was ambitious to show to the best advantage, he said, assuming an erect posture, and an air of great dignity, "Gentlemen, you are now to meet with civility the enemy of your country, and you must make dem regard you with profound and respectful admiration. Be please, den, to look great—to look graceful—to look like de Devil—to look like me!" *Garden's Rev. Anec.*

Iron Works in Armstrong County.—The following information, in reply to the queries respecting Iron, made

in the Register, some time since, is furnished by the Kittanning Gazette of the 4th inst.

Bear-Creek Furnace, owned by H. Baldwin.
Allegheny do A. M'Nickle.
Rock do J. W. Biddle.

The first named is situated on Bear creek, in the N. W. corner of the county; it is said to be the largest in the United States, and while in blast made as high as 40 tons of metal per week sometimes. It has not been in blast for a considerable time.

The second is situated on the west side of the Allegheny river, two miles above Kittanning. It went into operation in the summer of 1827, and has since been doing a good business—making about 14 tons of pig metal weekly.

The third is situated near the Kiskiminetas river and Pennsylvania Canal—has been in operation near two years—does well—making about 15 tons weekly—has made as high as 20.

These are all the furnaces yet erected in this county; but the hills are filled with ore, and many more might, and no doubt will be erected. There are no forges in the county: the pigs are taken down the river to Pittsburg, where they meet with a ready sale.

ELECTION OF MAYOR.

On the 21st instant, the Councils met for the purpose of electing a Mayor for the ensuing year—the candidates were Joseph Watson, esq. late Mayor and George M. Dallas, esq. The following was the state of the votes.

Select Council. For G. M. DALLAS, Richards, Kittera, Worrell, Neff, Toland.

For JOSEPH WATSON, Scott, Garrett, Hale, Miller, Read, Thomson.

Common Council. For G. M. DALLAS, Baker, Burden, Bladen, Cook, Coryell, Cave, Graff, Hertzogg, Horner, Johnson, Linnard, Maitland, Moss, Oldenburg, O'Neill, Page, Scott, Snyder, Wainwright.

Dallas 24, Watson 6. Total 30.

The Mayor elect having been apprised of his election by a committee appointed for the purpose, attended and took the prescribed oath.

The following is a list of *all* the MAYORS & RECORDERS from the first incorporation of the city.

<i>Mayors.</i>	<i>Recorders.</i>
1701 } Edward Shippen.	1701 } Thomas Story.
1702 } Anthony Morris.	1702 } Thomas Story.
1703 } Griffith Jones.	1703 } Thomas Story.
1704 } Joseph Wilcocks.	1704 } David Lloyd.
1705 } Nathan Stanbury.	1705 } David Lloyd.
1706 } Thomas Masters.	1706 } David Lloyd.
1707-8 } Thomas Masters.	1707-8 } Robert Asheton.
1708 } Richard Hill.	1708 } Robert Asheton.
1709 } William Carter.	1709 } Robert Asheton.
1710 } Samuel Preston.	1710 } Robert Asheton.
1711 } Jonathan Dickenson.	1711 } Robert Asheton.
1712 } George Roch.	1712 } Robert Asheton.
1713 } Richard Hill.	1713 } Robert Asheton.
1714 } Richard Hill.	1714 } Robert Asheton.
1715 } Jonathan Dickenson.	1715 } Robert Asheton.
1716 } William Fishbourne.	1716 } Robert Asheton.
1717 } James Logan.	1717 } Robert Asheton.
1718 } Clement Plumsted.	1718 } Robert Asheton.
1719 } Isaac Norris.	1719 } Robert Asheton.
1720 } William Hudson.	1720 } Robert Asheton.
1721 } James Logan.	1721 } Robert Asheton.
1722 } Clement Plumsted.	1722 } Robert Asheton.
1723 } Isaac Norris.	1723 } Robert Asheton.
1724 } William Hudson.	1724 } Robert Asheton.
1725 } William Hudson.	1725 } Robert Asheton.

1726-7 Charles Read.	1726 }
1727 } Thomas Lawrence.	1727 }
1728 } Thomas Griffiths.	1728 }
1729 } Samuel Hassel.	1729 }
1730 } Thomas Griffiths.	1730 }
1731 } Samuel Hassel.	1731 }
1732 } Thomas Griffiths.	1732 }
1733 } Thomas Lawrence.	1733 }
1734 } William Allen.	1734 }
1735 } Clement Plumsted.	1735 }
1736 } Thomas Griffiths.	1736 }
1737 } Anthony Morris.	1737 }
1738 } Edward Roberts.	1738 }
1739 } Samuel Hassel.	1739 }
1740 } Clement Plumsted.	1740 }
1741 } William Till.	1741 }
1742 } Benja. Shoemaker.	1742 }
1743 } Edward Shippen.	1743 }
1744 } James Hamilton.	1744 }
1745 } William Atwood.	1745 }
1746 } Charles Willing.	1746 }
1747 } Thomas Lawrence.	1747 }
1748 } Thomas Plumsted.	1748 }
1749 } Robert Strettell.	1749 }
1750 } Benja. Shoemaker.	1750 }
1751 } Thomas Lawrence.	1751 }
1752 } Charles Willing.	1752 }
1753 } William Plumsted.	1753 }
1754 } Atwood Shute.	1754 }
1755 } Thomas Lawrence.	1755 }
1756 } John Stamper.	1756 }
1757 } Benja. Shoemaker.	1757 }
1758 } Jacob Duche.	1758 }
1759 } Henry Harrison.	1759 }
1760 } Thomas Willing.	1760 }
1761 } Thomas Lawrence.	1761 }
1762 } John Lawrence.	1762 }
1763 } Isaac Jones.	1763 }
1764 } Samuel Shoemaker.	1764 }
1765 } John Gibson.	1765 }
1766 } John Gibson.	1766 }
1767 } William Fisher.	1767 }
1768 } Samuel Rhoads.	1768 }
1769 } Samuel Powell.	1769 }
1770 } Samuel Powell.	1770 }
1771 } Samuel Miles.	1771 }
1772 } John Barclay.	1772 }
1773 } Matthew Clarkson.	1773 }
1774 } Hilary Baker.	1774 }
1775 } Robert Wharton.	1775 }
1776 } John Inskeep.	1776 }
1777 } Matthew Lawler.	1777 }
1778 } John Inskeep.	1778 }
1779 } Robert Wharton.	1779 }
1800 } John Inskeep.	1800 }
1801 } Matthew Lawler.	1801 }
1802 } John Inskeep.	1802 }
1803 } Robert Wharton.	1803 }
1804 } John Barker.	1804 }
1805 } Robert Wharton.	1805 }
1806 } Michael Keppele.	1806 }
1807 } John Barker.	1807 }
1808 } John Geyer.	1808 }
1809 } Robert Wharton.	1809 }
1810 } Michael Keppele.	1810 }
1811 } John Barker.	1811 }
1812 } John Geyer.	1812 }
1813 }	1813 }

Andrew Hamilton.

William Allen.

Tench Francis.

Benjamin Chew.

Alex'r Wilcocks.

Alex'r J. Dallas.

Moses Levy.

Mah'n Dickerson.

Joseph Reed.

* In the year 1776, the corporation was dissolved in consequence of the revolution, and the city remained unincorporated until 1789.

1814	1814
1815	1815
1816	1816
1817	1817
1818	1818
1819	1819
1820	1820
1821	1821
1822	1822
1823-4	1823
1824	1824
1825	1825
1826	1826
1827-8	1827
1828	1828

Robert Wharton.

James N. Barker.

Robert Wharton.

Joseph Watson.

George M. Dallas.

Joseph Reed.

ELECTIONS.—PHILADELPHIA CO.—OFFICIAL.

		C. Cox, Auditor.		ASSEMBLY.	
		Thompson.	Williams.	Hughes.	Potts.
German town,	233	165	280	110	232
Roxborough,	175	109	183	104	170
Britton,	101	72	109	67	110
Buadon,	180	249	246	194	224
Frankford,	153	131	150	132	142
Roskill,	61	70	78	57	89
Kensington,	660	215	786	160	778
Northern Liberties,	1292	1229	2015	993	1920
Penn Township,	555	419	719	253	706
Blockley and Kingessing,	170	228	235	165	221
Southwark,	1332	636	1633	339	1522
Moyamensing,	307	85	366	33	361
Passyunk,	103	55	107	53	108
Total,	5322	3663	6307	2662	6587
					6988
					6497
					6347
					6434
					5742
					6535
					1391
					2994
					2636
					2651
					2518
					2669
					2615
					425
					421
					439

		Official returns of the Commissioners' election in the Northern Liberties.						
		1st Ward.	2d Ward.	3d Ward.	4th Ward.	5th Ward.	6th Ward.	7th Ward.
Daniel Groves	252	203	300	196	365	311	236	1863
Daniel K. Miller	256	267	311	198	375	339	247	1993
John E. Keen	381	370	473	337	596	428	324	2909
Joseph Smith	184	234	293	381	265	189	1782	
John Lentz, Jr.	250	206	305	199	379	335	248	1922
Jonathan Townsend	252	206	311	199	379	326	248	1921
Peter Weyant	245	205	290	191	367	317	240	1855
Moses Lancaster	216	138	181	103	294	155	133	1220
Wm. Norris, for 1 year	383	371	477	340	598	418	326	2913
Wm. Brummer	143	164	169	138	220	88	79	1001
Robert A. Parrish	128	164	172	141	223	90	87	993
George Gorgas, Sen.	139	163	169	137	221	91	78	998
James C. Walters	138	163	165	138	222	89	78	993
Isaac Koons	139	164	167	139	222	87	78	990

Those marked thus (*) are elected.
The 9 first named are Jackson men.
The 4 last named are administration.

DELAWARE COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

		CONGRESS.		Administration.		Jackson.	
Anderson	1319	Buchanan	989	Hiester	1287	Evans	981
Haines	1300	Leiper	976	Kerlin	1291	Brinton	977
Edward Hunter.	1268	ASSEMBLY.					

CHESTER COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

		CONGRESS.		Administration.		Jackson.	
James Buchanan	3813	Wm. Heister	3767	Joshua Evans	3783	Townsend Haines	3804
George G. Leiper	3735	Saml. Anderson	3793	Thos. H. Brinton	3759	John Kerlin	3818
John Morgan	3806	Robert Minor	3794	Isaac Trimble	3818	Drs J. M'Clean	3867
Joseph Sharpe	3764	Jesse James	3787	Dr. B. Griffith	3762	Wm. Williamson	3787
Oliver Allison	3911	Abm. Beilla	6681				

LANCASTER COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

		CONGRESS.		Administration.		Jackson.	
James Buchanan	5203	William Hiester	3904	Joshua Evans	5169	Townsend Haines	3909
George G. Leiper	5148	Samuel Anderson	3915	Samuel Houston	5112	John Rohrer	3837
Henry Haines	5160	Henry Haldemon	3990	John Forry, Jr.	5020	George C. Lloyd	3914
Benj. Champneys	5073	John C. Lefevre	3987	Nathanl. F. Lightner	5063	Thomas C. Collins	3990
Henry Hostetter	5076	Samuel Shirk	3894	James A. Caldwell	5111	William Noble	3968

BERKS COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

CONGRESS.

<i>Jackson.</i>		<i>Adams.</i>	
Henry Muhlenburg	2429	Henry King	1665
Joseph Fry, Jr.	2837	William Addams	1853

SENATE.

Daniel A. Bertolet	2857	Geo. U. Odenheimer	1941
Jacob Krebs	2138	William Audenreid	2017

ASSEMBLY.

Thomas J. Rehner	2555	Jacob Kercher	2464
Paul Geiger	2451	Jonathan Haas	1992
George Kline	2479	Jacob Marshall	1982
John Stauffer	2627	John Ziemer	2029
Philip A. Good	2346	John Hughes	1997

Extract of a letter to the Editors, dated Danville, October 17, 1828.

I herewith send you the official returns of the election in Columbia county. The election was governed pretty much by the presidential politics of the voters.

CONGRESS.

A. Marr	1513	J. Murray	543
J. Ford	1488	G. M. Hollenback	440
P. Stevens	1481	C. Alford	507

SENATE.

J. Drumbeller	1439	N. Beach	510
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ASSEMBLY.

John M'Reynolds	1613	Christian Brobst	558
John Robinson	1552	Jesse Bowman	489

MIFFLIN COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

*Jackson.**Adams.*

CONGRESS.

D. H. Huling	803	W. P. Maclay	561
John Scott	781		

SENATE.

J. Milliken	990	William Steel	150
T. Jackson	1016		

ASSEMBLY.

E. Banks	1239	William Cummin	405
J. Patterson	877		
John Cummin	872		
Wm. Ramsey	469		

ADAMS COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

*Jackson.**Adams.*

CONGRESS.

T. H. Crawford	982	G. Chambers	1355
Wm. Ramsay	969	James Wilson	1340

ASSEMBLY.

Ezra Blythe	1027	James M'Sherry	1444
		Thos. Stephen	1321

FRANKLIN COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

*Jackson.**Administration.*

CONGRESS.

T. H. Crawford	2368	G. Chambers	2165
Wm. Ramsay	2315	James Wilson	2140

ASSEMBLY.

Ludwick Heck	2338	Philip Berlin	2148
Wm. Boals	3218	Benj. Reynolds	2183
John Cox	2292	Daniel Royer	2153

CUMBERLAND COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

CONGRESS.

Wm. Ramsay	2323	James Wilson	1041
T. H. Crawford	2367	George Chambers	1006

ASSEMBLY.

Wm. Alexander	2507	John Davis	1202
Peter Lobach	1999	Lewis Zearing	747

DAUPHIN COUNTY.

CONGRESS.

Innis Green	1695	V. Hummel	1000
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ASSEMBLY.

John Roberts	1782	John S. Weistling	953
William Lauman	1669	David Ferguson	971

LEBANON COUNTY.

CONGRESS.

Innis Green	1354	V. Hummel	821
	ASSEMBLY.		
Wolfsberger	1357	Harper	1039
Shindle	1324	Mitchell	815

LAW CASE.

Margaret S. McAlpin, }
vs. } Common Pleas, Oct. 22;
James Arrott. }

This was an action, brought in the name of the plaintiff, for the recovery of \$47 50, the amount paid the defendant for a bill of exchange, purchased by her father on March 29th, 1817, for 10 pounds sterling on C. Arrott & Co. in Glasgow; all interests in the suit in question being assigned to his daughter. Mr. James McAlpin, as a witness stated that he purchased the bill in order to remit it to a widowed sister in Scotland, for whose use he had endorsed it; that he purchased bills of Mr. Arrott previously, all of which had been duly honoured; that the bill had been sent on, but that previous to its arrival, he had advices of the decease of his sister, and that the bill had therefore never been presented, since which time nothing had been heard of it, and it was supposed to be lost or destroyed; that he had made frequent applications to Mr. A. for a settlement of the business in question, stating the circumstances of his sister's death, and that he had received a letter from his nephew, the son of the deceased, stating that on that account the bill had not been presented; that Mr. Arrott refused, alleging the absence of the *first* of exchange, as a reason; that he (McAlpin) offered him the *second*, with an indemnification, if the first should have been paid, and proposed leaving it to arbitration, all of which was of no avail. The business lay over till the year 1821, when Mr. Arrott took passage for Scotland, and on his return told him (McAlpin) that he had seen his brother of the house of Arrott & Co. in Glasgow, and "was satisfied, and would settle with him;" that Mr. Arrott never pretended that the bill had been paid by his brother.

The defendant's counsel in opening, made several technical objections to the legality of the suit; that Mr. McAlpin had conveyed all his interest in the bill, by his first endorsement, to his sister, and therefore could not recover but as an administrator—that his client would be hereafter liable, should one appear with the bill—that the daughter being married could not sustain the suit in her own name, &c.

The President, Judge King, (after the arguments of the different counsel,) proceeded to charge the jury, in which he sustained some part of the objections of the defendant's counsel; but considered it an action of assumpsit, and put it to them on its merits, and their belief and understanding of the declaration of the defendant, made to the plaintiff on his return from Scotland in 1821.

The jury shortly returned a verdict for plaintiff of \$67 98 cents, being the original amount, with seven years interest.

W. L. Hirst and J. Randall, Esqrs. for plaintiff. —
Chester, Esq. for defendant.

Aurora & Penn. Gaz.

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THE REGISTER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DEVOTED TO THE PRESERVATION OF EVERY KIND OF USEFUL INFORMATION RESPECTING THE STATE.

EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD.

VOL. II.—NO. 16.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 1, 1828.

NO. 44.

STAMP ACT TIMES.

We copy from "Prior Documents," the following papers relating to the Stamp Act in 1765. They are published not with a view to revive the feelings, but to exhibit the spirit of that time, and as being intimately connected with the revolutionary history of the state; to which, in the course of this work, the attention of the reader will be frequently directed. The sketch of history, which precedes these documents, appears sufficiently full and connected without further additions.

"The dispute between Great Britain and America commenced in the year 1764, with an attempt to prevent smuggling. There are some persons who apprehend the seeds of it were sown much earlier.

In 1764, the British ministry having come to a resolution, to prevent, as much as possible, the practice of smuggling, not only the commanders of the armed cutters stationed on the British coast, but of the ships sent to America, were ordered to act in the capacity of revenue officers, to take the usual custom-house oaths, and observe the custom-house regulations; by which that enterprising spirit of theirs, which had been lately, with great success, exerted against the common enemy, was now directed and encouraged against the subject. Trade was injured by this measure. The gentlemen of the navy were not acquainted with custom-house laws, and therefore many illegal seizures were made: The subject in America could get no redress but from England, which was tedious and difficult to obtain.

A trade had for many years been carried on between the British and Spanish colonies, consisting of the manufactures of Great Britain, imported by the British colonies for their own consumption, and bought with their own produce; for which they were paid by the Spaniards in gold and silver, sometimes in bullion and sometimes in coin, and with cochineal, &c. occasionally. This trade was not literally and strictly according to law, yet the advantage of it being obviously on the side of Great Britain and her colonies, it had been connived at. But the armed ships, under the new regulations, seized the vessels; and this beneficial traffic was suddenly almost destroyed. Another trade had been carried on between the North American colonies and the French West India islands, to the great advantage of both, as well as to the mother country. These matters had been winked at many years, in consideration of the quantity of manufactures our North American colonies were thereby enabled to take from us. This advantageous commerce not only prevented the British colonies being drained of their current specie by the calls of the mother country, but added to their common circulation of cash; which increased in proportion with the trade. But this trade being also cut off by the cruisers, all America became uneasy.

On the 10th of March 1764, the House of Commons agreed to a number of resolutions respecting the American trade; upon a number of which, a bill was brought in, and passed into a law, laying heavy duties on the articles imported into the colonies from the French, and other islands in the West Indies, and ordering those du-

ties to be paid, in specie, into the exchequer of Great Britain. As to the Spanish trade, the court of Madrid had always been against it; and in compliance to that court, as well as in compliance to the old law, and treaties with Spain, it continued to be prevented as much as possible.

The Americans complained much of this new law; and of the unexampled hardship, of first being deprived of obtaining specie, and next being ordered to pay the new duties in specie, into the treasury at London; which, they said, must speedily drain them of all the specie they had. But what seemed more particularly hard upon them, was a bill brought in the same session, and passed into a law, 'To restrain the currency of paper money in the colonies.'

At the same time, (March 10, 1764) the House of Commons resolved, that it was proper to charge certain stamp duties in the colonies and plantations.

In the spring of 1765, the American agents in London were informed by administration, That if the colonies would propose any other mode of raising the sum intended to be raised by stamp duties, their proposal would be accepted, and the stamp duty laid aside. The agents said they were not authorized to give any answer, but that they were ordered to oppose the bill when it should be brought into the house, by petitions questioning the right claimed by parliament of taxing the colonies.

The bill laying a stamp duty in America, passed in March 1765.

The Stamp Act was printed and cried about the streets at New York, by the title of *The Folly of England and Ruin of America*. On the 14th of April, the guns at Philadelphia, were discovered to be all spiked up, and on looking at those of the barracks, they were found to be served in the same manner, to the great surprise and uneasiness of the inhabitants.

About the beginning of August the colonists began seriously to think of the steps they were to take. A General Congress of representatives of all the colonies, was agreed on, to meet at New York.

On the 10th of September, the assembly of Philadelphia, having appointed a committee to attend at the General Congress at New York, a letter from the speaker of the Massachusetts assembly was read, and the house came to the following resolutions on the questions:

First, Whether the house are of opinion, that, in duty to their constituents, they ought to remonstrate to the crown against the stamp act, and other late acts of parliament, by which heavy burdens have been laid on the colonies.

Resolved in the affirmative.

Secondly, Whether this house will appoint a committee of three or more of their members, to attend the congress proposed in the foregoing letter, to be held at New York on the first of October next, for the purposes therein mentioned.

Resolved in the affirmative.

In Philadelphia, the house of assembly met on the 21st of September, and came to the following resolutions:

"The house taking into consideration, that an act of parliament has lately passed in England, for imposing

certain stamp duties, and other duties on his Majesty's subjects in America, whereby they conceive some of their most essential and valuable rights, as British subjects, to be deeply affected, think it a duty they owe to themselves and their posterity, to come to the following resolutions; viz.

Resolved, N. C. D. That the assemblies of this province have, from time to time, whenever requisitions have been made by his Majesty, for carrying on military operations for the defence of America, most cheerfully and liberally contributed their full proportion of men and money for those services.

Resolved, N. C. D. That whenever his Majesty's service shall, for the future, require the aids of the inhabitants of this province, and they shall be called upon for that purpose, in a *constitutional way*, it will be their indispensable duty most cheerfully and liberally to grant to his Majesty their proportion of men and money, for the defence, security, and other public services of the British North American Colonies.

Resolved, N. C. D. That the inhabitants of this province are entitled to all the rights and privileges of his Majesty's subjects in Great Britain, or elsewhere; and that the constitution of government in this province is founded on the natural rights of mankind, and the noble principles of English liberty, and therefore is, or ought to be, perfectly free.

Resolved, N. C. D. That it is the inherent birth-right, and indubitable privileges of every British subject, to be taxed only by his own consent, or that of his legal representatives, in conjunction with his Majesty, or his substitutes.

Resolved, N. C. D. That the only legal representatives of the inhabitants of this province, are the persons they annually elect to serve as members of assembly.

Resolved therefore, N. C. D. That the taxation of the people of this province, by any other persons whatsoever than such their representatives in assembly, is *unconstitutional*, and subversive of their most valuable rights.

Resolved, N. C. D. That the laying taxes upon the inhabitants of this province in *any other manner*, being manifestly subversive of public liberty, must of necessary consequence, be utterly destructive of public happiness.

Resolved, N. C. D. That the vesting an authority in the courts of admiralty to decide in suits relating to the stamp duties, and other matters, foreign to their proper jurisdiction, is highly dangerous to the liberties of his Majesty's American subjects, contrary to *Magna Charta*, the great charter and fountain of English liberty, and destructive of one of their most *darling and acknowledged rights*, that of *trials by juries*.

Resolved, N. C. D. That it is the opinion of this house that the restraints imposed by several acts of parliament on the trade of this province, at a time when the people labour under an enormous load of debt, must of necessity be attended with the most fatal consequences, not only to this province, but to the trade of the mother country.

Resolved, N. C. D: That this house think it their duty thus firmly to assert, with modesty and decency, their inherent rights, that their posterity may learn and know, that it was not with their consent and acquiescence, that any taxes should be levied on them by any persons but their own representatives; and are desirous that these their resolves should remain on their minutes, as a testimony of the zeal and ardent desire of the present house of assembly to preserve their *inestimable rights*, which, as Englishmen, they have possessed ever since this province was settled, and to transmit them to their latest posterity."

On the 5th of October the stamps arrived at Philadelphia, the ship which brought them having laid some time at Newcastle upon Delaware, under protection of a man of war. When the ships first appeared round Gloucester point, all the vessels in the harbour hoisted their colours half-staff high, the bells were muffled, and conti-

nued to toll until evening, and every countenance added to the appearance of sincere mourning. At four in the afternoon, several thousands of citizens met at the State House to consult on proper measures to prevent the execution of the stamp act. It was agreed to send a deputation of seven persons to Mr. Hughes, the stamp-master for that province, (who was then sick in bed) to request he would resign his office. He readily declared, that no act of his should assist the carrying of that law into execution, till it was generally complied with in the other colonies, but refused to sign any resignation. When this report was made by the deputies to the State House, the citizens were enraged to that degree, that it is hard to say to what lengths their fury would have carried them, had not the deputies represented Mr. Hughes as at the point of death; this moved their compassion, and they agreed to make their demand in writing, and give Mr. Hughes till the Monday following to make a reply. And on Monday the deputies read the following answer aloud to all the multitude assembled:

*Philadelphia, Monday morning,
October, 7, 1765.*

"Whereas about six o'clock, on Saturday evening last, a paper was sent to me, expressing, that 'a great number of the citizens of Philadelphia, assembled at the State House, to demand of Mr. John Hughes, distributor of stamps for Pennsylvania, that he will give them assurance, under his hand, that he will not execute that office; and expect that he will give them a fair, candid, and direct answer, by Monday next at ten o'clock, when he will be waited on for that purpose.'" Saturday, October 5, 1765."

"I do therefore return for answer to those gentlemen and all their associates, that I have not hitherto taken any step tending to put the late act of parliament into execution in this province; and that I will not, either by myself or my deputies, do any act or thing that shall have the least tendency to put the said act into execution in this province, until the said act shall be put into execution generally in the neighbouring colonies, and this I am determined to abide by.

"And whereas my commission includes the three counties of New-Castle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware; I do, therefore, hereby voluntarily inform the good people of those counties, that no act of mine shall, either directly or indirectly, involve them in any difficulties with respect to the said stamp act, before the same shall take place generally in the neighbouring colonies.
JOHN HUGHES."

Philadelphia, Oct. 12, 1765.

Gentlemen--Having been confined to my bed twenty-five days past, with a violent disorder that was expected would have proved mortal, but thank God am now able to set up in bed, I shall attempt to give you a sketch of not only my own conduct, but also that of the presbyterians and proprietary party here, relative to the stamp office.

In May last I received information by a letter from Doctor Franklin, that he had recommended me for chief distributor of the stamps in this province, and thus the matter rested, until some gentlemen to the eastward received their commissions, whereupon mobs arose in several of the eastern provinces, and the officers were obliged to resign; but as a prelude to the destruction and disorder made by those mobs, the printers in each colony, almost without exception, stuffed their papers weekly, for some time before, with the most inflammatory pieces they could procure, and excluded every thing that tended to cool the minds of the people; these measures they pursued, until the presbyterians in particular, in every colony, began to threaten the stamp officers; and those gentry in this province, about the beginning of September, began to be very noisy, and some of them said, I ought to resign; I gave them for answer, I had as yet no commission, therefore could not resign

what I had not. However, about the middle of September, it was reported that the stamps would arrive in captain Friend, who was then expected, and these riotous gentry began to threaten they would destroy the stamps as soon as they arrived; I therefore being desirous, or as far as in me lay, to preserve the stamps, wrote on the 17th the letter (No. I.) to his honour the governor, but received no answer, and as the stamps did not arrive in captain Friend, matters rested until October the 2d, when I received the paper, (No. II.) being a note from Captain William Dovel, a tool of the party, and therefore I wrote my answer (No. III.) to Mr. Dickeson, the owner of the ship, and on the next day wrote my letter (No. IV.) to his honour the governor, but received no answer, and here matters rested until Saturday the 5th of October, when I received information, that the ship with the stamps was come up to the town that day, and that a mob would be collected, by beating muffled drums through the street, and ringing the state-house and church bells muffled, which was accordingly done all the afternoon, but at two o'clock the post arrived with the mail and packet, and, among other things, my commission; this the party ventured to allege, because there was a large packet for me; accordingly the mob collected, chiefly presbyterians and proprietary emissaries, with the Chief Justice's (Mr. William Allen) son at their head, animating and encouraging the lower class.

About three o'clock the following persons, viz. James Tilghman, Esq. attorney at law, Messieurs Robert Morris, Charles Thompson, Archibald McCall, John Cox, William Richards, merchants, and Mr. William Bradford, printer, came to me on a deputation from a great number collected at the state-house, to request my resignation. I answered, it is true, I now have my commission, but as two gentlemen are bound for my performance, in the sum of £5000, I could not resign unless indemnify my bail. Altercation on this subject took up near an hour, (low as I was) and at last they said, all that was expected of me, was, that I would not put the act in execution in the province, until his majesty's further pleasure was known, or until the act should be put in execution in the neighbouring colonies; to this I thought proper to signify some disposition to comply, because I had many informations by my friends, that the mob intended to proceed to the last extremities, if I did not resign; upon this the deputation withdrew to consult their associates, and at six o'clock I received the paper, (No. V.) being a peremptory demand; then the matter rested until Sunday morning, when having recovered my spirits a little from the fatigue of that long altercation aforesaid, I looked over the paper, and found it more positive than what had been mentioned the day before, and therefore sent for Mr. Charles Thompson, one of the deputation, and asked him if they were sincere the day before, or whether they came to withdraw what they would first, and then force the rest, because, I observed, the paper sent me did not agree with the proposition made to me; he said he was sincere, and could only answer for himself: I replied, well, gentlemen, you must look to yourselves, for this is a high affair; he made answer, thus I do not know, but hope it will not be deemed rebellion. Indeed, sir, I know no other name for it. Well, says he, I know not how it may end, for we have not yet determined, whether we will ever suffer the act to take place here or not, and took his leave. On Monday morning, at ten o'clock, the whole deputation came, and I offered them the paper (No. VI.) and after some consultation, among themselves, they objected to their names being inserted. I said, why sure, gentlemen, you have not done a thing you are ashamed to own; not in the least, they said, but there was no necessity for their names being inserted, nor would they receive that resignation: whereupon, I said to Mr. Tilghman, come, sir, take the pen and please yourself, for I see you are determined to be arbitrary; he then took the pen, and formed the paper (No. VII.) and when it was transcribing, I asked them what they intended to do with the

stamps, as they assumed the supreme power in the province; they then looked at one another for awhile, and seemed somewhat confused; but, at last, Mr. Tilghman replied, we did not come here prepared to speak to that head; then another replied, let Mr. Hughes take care of them. I answered, Gentlemen, that cannot be, as you have now fixed matters; for were I to take the stamps into my care, I should have your party come about my house, and pull it down, and destroy both me and them. Well, says another, let the governor take care of them; another then says, perhaps the governor will call upon Mr. Hughes to put the act in execution, and when he declines, the governor perhaps will appoint an officer, and the act may take place. Here a general pause ensued, but at last one and all cried out, let us see who will dare put the act in execution; upon the governor's appointment we will take care of that; by this time the paper (No. VII.) was transcribed, and after I had signed it, they went away to proclaim it to their friends, and the next day I wrote the letter (No. VIII.) to the governor, and received the under-written verbal answer by my son.

"My health, at this time, will not permit me to be more expeditious on this very extraordinary transaction; what I have said, is sufficient to inform you, gentlemen, and the lords commissioners, that unless my hands are strengthened, it will never be in my power to put the act in execution.

"Perhaps their lordships, and you, gentlemen, may expect that the governor will exert himself on the occasion, and strengthen my hands; but this will not happen, for on the day that the mob were collecting, and after the drums began to beat, I am informed his honour left the city, and probably after the attorney-general, who is recorder of the city, left it also; whether the mayor and chief justice are now in the city I cannot say, but this is certain, that no one magistrate or public officer appeared abroad the whole day, to discourage the mob, or give the least aid or protection. All, therefore, that I shall add on this head, is, that if ever my hands are strengthened, so as it will be in my power to do my duty, as chief distributor of the stamps, I shall not fail to comply with the duties of my office in the strictest manner, and then I hope will sufficiently save my securities in their lordships and your opinion, as it is now out of my power to discharge my duty until the face of affairs are changed.

"In paper (No. VII.) you will observe the three counties upon Delaware included in my resignation, the reason of which was, that on Saturday the 6th of October, a friend of mine privately sent up a little boy to inform me, that he had reason to believe, a mob was uniting in those counties, and would soon be up at Philadelphia. This I knew would raise a second mob, and therefore I did not prevent it, and it has had the desired effect.

"I am now to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the secretary of the stamp office, and also a bill of lading for three cases and seven packs of stamps for this province, exclusive of those for New Jersey and Maryland, but there is neither invoice, nor bills of parcels, nor any account of the prices of the stamp paper, or parchment, is to be sold at. I have seen a printed paper, said to be the prices of the stamps, &c. but as the bill of lading makes me liable to the freight, I should be glad to know whether the freight is included in these printed papers, or not; if I had received the stamps, I should have been at a loss on the 1st of November how to proceed, but as things now stand, there is time for my being fully informed, and especially with respect to the invoices or bills of parcels, without which it is impossible for me to know what I am charged with at the stamp office, and how far the goods received agree with the charge.

"I am further to inform you, that I received in the packet sent by your secretary, a bond, which in his letter

he directed I should execute before the governor, or some other person of note, and send it back to the stamp office by the first conveyance, which I should have punctually complied with, had I been in health, and had not our over-ruling gentry, the mob, thought fit to direct otherwise; however, I have the bond in my custody, and whenever there is a prospect of carrying the act into execution, shall not fail to execute the bond, and transmit it to the stamp office by the first opportunity, and also do every thing in my power faithfully to discharge my duty.

"I am further to inform you, gentlemen, that I am extremely obnoxious to the governor, and that for no other reason, than that I have constantly, while I have been in the assembly, endeavoured to promote the king's interest, and given opposition to some favourite schemes that tended to retard his Majesty's service.

"I am also unfortunate enough to be particularly hateful to the chief justice, because I have charged him in the house of assembly with being a rebel, upon his saying, "That if ever the government was changed, we should find the king's little finger heavier than the proprietor's loins." This declaration he made in the house of assembly more than once, and I often alleged that his allegation tended to alienate the affection of the subject from the king, and therefore was treason, and that none but a rebel would be guilty of it. I also am particularly hateful to the proprietary party, because it was my interest, assiduity, and influence in the house of assembly, that enabled the province to send home Doctor Franklin, to present our petitions for a change of government from proprietary to royal, which I hope is effected by this time.

"Since writing the above, I am informed that Benjamin Shoemaker, Esq. who is one of the people called quakers, also an alderman of the city, met with the drummers as they were alarming the city, and took them to task, requiring to know by what authority they were endeavouring to raise a mob, they answered, if he would go to the State House he might know; he then asked who ordered them to beat about the streets; they said they had their orders from the coffee house. [N. B. Kept by the before-mentioned Mr. Bradford.] Mr. Shoemaker then forbid them to proceed any further, and he said he would go immediately to the mayor and have them committed; they answered, they could get the mayor's order when they pleased. But Mr. Shoemaker could not find the Mayor nor any officer to assist him, and therefore was obliged to desist, lest he should draw the mob upon himself and family, and so have his house pulled down.

"If some rule and order does not take place in America, I am very sure every person who has been named to the stamp-office, must leave North America shortly, or they and their families will fall a sacrifice to the deluded populace.

"Common justice calls upon me to say, the body of the people called quakers, seemed disposed to pay obedience to the stamp act, and so do that part of the Church of England and baptists, that are not some way under proprietary influence. But presbyterians, and proprietary minions, spare no pains to engage the Dutch and lower class of people, and render the royal government odious, but at the same time profess great loyalty to the best of kings, and yet insinuate that his immediate government is intolerable. If his Majesty and his ministers knew the pains taken by the proprietary partisans to give a wrong bias to the minds of his Majesty's subjects, I am confident they would not suffer the powers of government to remain six months in the hands of any proprietor on the continent; neither ought the powers of government to be lodged in any private person, it being disadvantageous to both his Majesty's subjects.

"I shall conclude with the following observation, viz. That if Great Britain can, or will suffer such kind of conduct in her colonies to pass unpunished, a man need not be a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, to see clear-

ly, that her empire in North America is at an end; for I dare say the mobbing gentry will immediately proceed to other extravagancies, as they will begin to think their united power irresistible.

"That God, of his infinite goodness may direct the councils and measures of his Majesty, of his ministers, to that which may be best for Great Britain and North America, is, and shall be the constant prayer of, gentlemen, your most obedient and most humble servant,

JOHN HUGHES.

To the Commissioners
of the Stamp office.

No. I.

Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1765.

As great riots and disturbances have happened in some of the neighbouring colonies, occasioned by a dislike the people have to the stamp act, and it being reported that the stamp papers, &c. for the province, may be expected in a little time, and, as his Majesty's revenue is deeply interested in the preservation thereof, think it my duty to acquaint you, that notwithstanding of any reports spread of my being named by the officers for this province, that I have not received either bond, commission, nor any other information whatsoever, of my appointment from the stamp office, or lords of the treasury, and therefore I can have no pretension whatsoever to take charge of the paper should they arrive. This information I have thought necessary to give you, that you may take measures in the premises, as you shall think consistent with your duty and judgment. I am, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

JOHN HUGHES.

To the Hon: John Penn, Esq.
Lieutenant Governor of
Pennsylvania.

No. II

Sir,

Mr. Dickenson is in town from London, and the ship Charlotte is at Newcastle, and do not chuse to bring her up till you give orders about the stamp papers, as she is a valuable ship.

WILLIAM DOWELL.

I pray send an answer by bearer.

Philadelphia, 5 o'clock, 2d of October, 1765.

No. III.

Mr. Dickenson—I received your kind notice by Mr. Bradford, and for answer, am to inform you, that I have not received from the lords of the treasury, nor from any other person appointed by his Majesty, any commission or public information of my being the officer of the province of Pennsylvania, and therefore cannot pretend to any right to take charge of those papers; nor should I, were they now at the wharf; the governor is the officer of the crown, whose duty it is to preserve and secure those papers; to him I refer you for directions how to proceed in the premises, and I make no doubt his honour the governor will take care to see that the papers are landed in a place of security, and there kept safe until some person properly commissioned shall appear to demand them. Signed by order of my father,

JOHN HUGHES, jun.

To Mr. Dickenson.—Copy of
a letter sent by Mr. Bradford's son.

No. IV.

Sir—I enclose you a letter I received last evening from Mr. William Dowell, by which I understand that the stamped papers are arrived at Newcastle in the Charlotte, that the owner of the vessel does not care to order his ship into the port while these papers are on board, lest some violence should be done to her; and as I have not the least power from the lords of his Majesty's treasury, or any other public board, authorizing me

to receive them, and as his Majesty's revenue is concerned in their preservation, I thought it my duty to give you the information, that you might take such measures therein as your prudence should suggest.

I am, Sir, yours,

JOHN HUGHES.

To John Penn, Esq.

No. V.

A great number of the citizens of Philadelphia assembled at the State House, do demand of Mr. John Hughes, distributor of stamps for Pennsylvania, that he will give them assurance under his hand that he will not execute that office, and expect a fair, candid, and direct answer by Monday next ten o'clock, when he will be waited on for that purpose.

Saturday, Oct. 5, 1765.

No. VI.

*Philadelphia, Monday morning,
October 8, 1765.*

Whereas, I was applied to on Saturday last, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, by the following gentlemen, viz. James Tilghman, Esq. attorney at law, Messrs. Robert Morris, Charles Thompson, Archibald M'Call, John Cox, and William Richards, merchants; Mr. William Bradford, printer, who assured me they were sent by a great number of people then assembled at the State House, in order to request me to resign the stamp office, and after some conversation on the subject, Mr. Robert Morris, and some others, declared, that it was not expected or desired that my resignation should be any other than the not accepting the office, and declaring every step or measure that should tend to put the late stamp act into execution, until his Majesty's further pleasure should be known, or until the act should be generally carried into execution in the neighbouring colonies; and if that should happen, I was then at liberty to do as I thought proper: and whereas about six o'clock the same evening, a paper was sent me by some of these same gentlemen, in behalf, as I understand, of all those collected at the State House as aforesaid, declaring, that a great number of the citizens of Philadelphia, assembled at the State House, do demand of Mr. John Hughes, distributor of stamps for Pennsylvania, that he will give them assurance under his name, that he will not execute that office, and expect that he will give them a fair, candid and direct answer by Monday next at ten o'clock, when he will be waited on for that purpose.

Saturday, Oct. 5, 1765.

I do therefore return for answer to those gentlemen, and all their associates, that I have not hitherto taken any step tending to put the late act of parliament in execution in this province, and that I will not either by myself or my deputies, do any act or thing that shall have the least tendency to put the said act into execution in this province, until his Majesty's future pleasure shall be known, or until the said act shall be put in execution in the neighbouring colonies, and this I am determined to abide by, unless either the governor or commander in chief of this province for the time being, shall call upon me to execute the said act.

And whereas my commission includes the three counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware; I do therefore hereby voluntarily inform the good people of those counties, that no act of mine shall either directly or indirectly involve them into any difficulties with respect to the said stamp act, before the same shall take place in the neighbouring colonies, or until his Majesty's future pleasure shall be known, or until the governor and commander in chief for the time being of those counties, shall call upon me as aforesaid, to execute the said act.

(Copy.)

JOHN HUGHES:

No. VII.

Philadelphia Monday Morning, October 7, 1765.

[See p. 244.]

Philadelphia, Tuesday Morning, Oct. 8, 1765.

Sir—I make no doubt but you have heard that a great number of people were collected at the state house on Saturday last, by causing muffled drums to beat through the streets of this city, and by ringing the state house bell muffled, and by directing all enquirers to repair to the state house for information; and that after the people were collected, a deputation was sent to me demanding my resignation of the office of chief distributor of stamps for this province. I am well informed, that great numbers of the ringleaders and promoters of this meeting declared and vowed destruction to my person and property if I refused to gratify them in their demands.

My resignation is accordingly made, and I beg you will be so kind as to inform me where the stamps are deposited, that I may by this day's post inform the lord's of the treasury what situation they are in. This you must know it is my duty to do, as the stamps were consigned to me by their lordships, and I have the bill of lading. But as I am confined to my bed, and also restrained by the people from executing my office, it is not in my power to know what is to be done in the premises, I therefore pray your answer by the bearer, my son, which will oblige, sir, your humble servant,

JOHN HUGHES.

To the Hon. John Penn, Esq.

The Governor returned the following verbal answer, viz:

Let Mr. Hughes know the stamps are on board the man of war.

Philadelphia, Nov. 2, 1765.

Gentlemen,—Since my last, a copy whereof is herewith sent, nothing very extraordinary has been attempted by the mob, as the great men here would fain have it termed and believed on your side the water, and I make no doubt but it will be so represented by the proprietary governor, and his friends; but the truth is, that if the governor, or any half dozen of the magistrates, had called the sheriff and constable to their assistance, it would have been very easy for them, with the assistance of my friends then collected about my house, to the amount of not less than seven or eight hundred men of reputation, who would have assisted the civil officers at the risk of their lives, as I did to suppress the Paxton riot, that intended to destroy the Indians at the barracks.

I am now informed the governor has taken the oath prescribed by the stamp act, but his friends keep it a secret, and say, 'who knows that he has,' but it will soon appear here, for that will alter his conduct; the commissioners and government may depend that I will communicate things as they happen, though it is at the risk of my life; for the party, by their tools, frequently give out, that if they knew the man that would so far assist Britain as to inform against any man, in this or any other province, he should not live many hours; and I do assure the government and commissioners, that all positive charges made by me, can be proved by reputable witnesses. But whether his Majesty or his ministry can, or will wink at and overlook these insults and outrages, and permit their colonists to refuse obedience to an act of parliament, and also declare it illegal and unconstitutional, and also permit the printers here to publish weekly the most violent and inflammatory pieces that ever were wrote, and I am of opinion, that if these continental papers for the two or three months past were examined, many of them would be found rather to exceed the North Briton, (No. XLV.) in alienating the affections of the people from his Majesty, and animating them to rebellion, and yet at the same time call themselves Englishmen, and profess the highest degree of loyalty to his Majesty. I some time tell some of our warm blades, that it is a piece of inconsistency to call themselves Eng-

lishmen, because gentlemen, say I, if you are Englishmen, you must be bound by acts of parliament, until that parliament releases you from that obedience, which has not yet been done as I know of. To this they reply our charters have done it absolutely. No, gentlemen, your charters are but the declarations of the kings that granted them, and they cannot be——to mean no more, than that the king of Great Britain would not arbitrarily, and without law, raise money on the subject in America. and this is all our forefathers seemed to have asked—when they left Britain, and indeed it is all the kings of Great Britain can legally promise, for the king cannot bar the rights of the lords and commons, any more than they can his prerogatives. The answer then is, you are an enemy to America, and ought to have your brains beat out, &c. And indeed there is nothing has saved me but the great number of friends and relations that I have in this country, and, had it not been for their numbers, I must have resigned my office absolutely, or else not only me but my family and fortune would have fallen a sacrifice. I believe I am the only stamp distributor that has not either resigned absolutely, or fled the province between Virginia and Halifax, and if the Virginia officer had been there, I think he must have resigned also, for there the fire began. It is my private opinion, that if the province of Pennsylvania was changed from proprietary to a royal government, and some person appointed to govern it, that had both interest among the people, and a perfect knowledge of them, so as to be able to displace the disloyal, and put it in power and commission such only as could be depended on, and have demonstrated their loyalty to their king; such a person, after the changes aforesaid, might easily govern this province, and preserve the peace of it, and keep it in subjection to his Majesty, which I think we hardly are at this time. One reason assigned for not paying obedience to this act of parliament, is, that we have no representative in parliament; I then say, let us petition for representatives. O, no, we will not agree to that, because we have representatives of our own, and have always given money when we have been called on by the king or his ministers, and if that will not do, let us have a house of commons in America, to settle what shall be the quota of each colony when money is wanted—No, gentlemen, you have foreclosed yourselves of that, for you have demonstrated your propensity to rebellion, to that degree, that in my opinion the ministry never can advise his Majesty to unite you more than you now are; but if they knew our circumstances rightly, they would divide us yet more, by forming new colonies out of Virginia, and perhaps some others that are already but too large; but these things are at a distance, for Great Britain must first determine whether she is to govern or not, and whether she will permit us to put ourselves under the protection of France, or Spain, as many upon the continent declare they will ward off the stamp act, until they can get France or Spain to protect them; and some few have gone so far in this province. I must now contradict your allegation of our giving money when called upon. Pray has Maryland given one shilling all the last war, and did not most of the colonies, except Pennsylvania, refuse both men and money for Colonel Bouquet's late expedition against the Indians to the westward; and when Colonel Bouquet, by his friends, got some volunteers raised for the purpose in Virginia, was he not obliged to apply to the commissioners of this province to pay them, or else he must have paid them out of his private fortune; although the war was on the Virginia frontier, and their people frequently murdered at that time.

November the 3d, being Saturday evening, I was called upon by the collector, to let me know that he and the other custom house officers would call upon me next day, but they afterwards changed their plan; and on——Tuesday the 5th, I received the paper, (No. I.) and that afternoon returned for answer the paper (No. II.) and I now understand that the party are much

dissatisfied with my answer, and say I had no need to say more than three words, viz. I have none—This they could have protested upon and sent home to the custom house, but I believe they have no great inclination to send home this letter; however, I think it my duty to send it you with a copy of theirs; also I wish I knew whether the act would be enforced or not, for if it is to be repealed, I might resign voluntarily in time, and thereby escape the violence of the party, for if the act is not enforced, nor I do not resign in time, I shall not be able to go into some of the neighbouring colonies, and look after my interest during my life time, for they threaten me already in Maryland and Virginia, and if they ever catch me there they will make a sacrifice of me: but if they should be made subject to Great Britain, I shall then be in no danger, for the issue of this act will absolutely determine Britain's sovereignty in America. For, if by these rebellious actions we can get this act repealed, I have no doubt but some of my children may live to see a duty laid by Americans on some things imported from Britain, for I do not know an instance of a mob's sitting down contented with one thing, unless they have a force able to quell them.

I presume when the remonstrances from the grand committee (who meet at New York) come here, it will be easy to judge what we would be at; for even in this province some few say, if we stick by one another, it is not in the power of Britain to enforce it, and say that Ireland did the same formerly, and by that means have escaped the burthen as they call it. I am unable at this time to give a more full account of the proceedings in America, being not recovered from my late illness. I am, gentlemen, with respect, your most obedient, humble servant,

JOHN HUGHES.

Nov. 7, 1765.

*To the Commissioners of
the Stamp Office.*

No. I.

Mr. John Hughes,

Sir,—We have heard from public report, that you are the officer appointed to distribute stamp-papers and parchment in the province, pursuant to an act of parliament lately published in England, and we now apply to you, to know whether you can supply us with stamp papers proper for cockets and clearances, on which the duty of four-pence sterling is imposed (if the copy we have seen of the act be genuine.) We apprehend it is our duty to apply to you for them, as we cannot proceed regularly in the business of our office without them.—Please to let us have your answer in writing as soon as possible, in order to prevent any mistake or misunderstanding, that may happen from a verbal conference between us. We beg you will be pleased to have a direct answer, whether you will or not let us have the stamp papers for the purposes above mentioned. We are, sir, your most humble servants,

J. SWIFT, Dep. Collr.

A. BARCLAY, Compt.

T. GRAME, Naval Offr.

*Custom-house, Philadelphia,
Nov. 4, 1764.*

No. II.

Gentlemen,—I received yours of the 4th instant, and cannot but infer from the contents, that you are strangers in Pennsylvania, since by the tenor of your letter, you seem to be unacquainted with the things that are come to pass in these our days. Therefore, I think it necessary, before I proceed in answer, to give you a brief detail of what has happened. First then, I am to inform you, that on Saturday the 5th of October last, the State-house and Christ-church bells were rung muffled, and two negro-drummers, one of whom belonged to alderman Samuel Mifflin, beat through all parts of the city with muffled drums, thereby alarming the inhabitants.

In consequence whereof, a large number of people was raised and assembled at the State-house, where it was publicly declared (as I am informed,) that if I did not immediately resign my office, my house should be pulled down and my substance destroyed, but before the convention broke up, the gentlemen assembled there, in part changed their resolution, and by a note they at night sent me, indulged me till ten o'clock the Monday morning following, to satisfy them whether I would or not resign my office as stamp distributor for this province. Secondly, although it was currently reported through the city on the 4th of October last, that capt. Halland, with the stamp papers, &c. would be up next day, and that a mob would be raised to destroy them, yet neither the governor, the supreme judges, the mayor, recorder, aldermen, nor any other judiciary officers. (Benjamin Shoemaker, Esq. excepted) took the least notice thereof, nor used any means to preserve the peace of the city. Thirdly, although on Monday the 7th of October, when the people collected at the Free Masons lodge, and their delegates, who need not here be named, came to my house and demanded of me my answer, whether I would or would not resign my office as stamp-distributor of this province, yet neither the governor, the judges of the supreme court, although then sitting, the mayor, recorder, aldermen, nor any of the peace officers of this city, testified the least disapprobation thereof, but permitted those gentlemen and their associates, to compel me to make the declaration which you may see printed in the Gazette and Pennsylvania Journal of the 10th of October last. Fourthly, these gentlemen delegates and their associates have therefore prevented any stamp from coming into my possession. Of consequence, it is not in my power to supply you. But as you may be unacquainted with the situation of the stamp-papers, I do myself the pleasure of informing you, that his honour the governor, has committed them to the care of capt. Hawker, commander of his Majesty's ship *Sardine*. And I would likewise, gentlemen, beg leave to acquaint you, that he has taken, as I am informed, a solemn oath, "to do his utmost, that all and every of the clauses contained in the stamp-act shall be *bona fide* observed;" wherefore I must refer you to him, as I am for the reasons already assigned, at present incapacitated to supply you with stamp papers, &c. for a more full answer, if necessary, to your letter. Fifthly, if any inconveniences or damages, therefore, should happen to any person or persons for want of the stamp papers, the blame neither can nor does lie at my door, whatever it may of those of the gentlemen delegates and their associates. I am sorry, gentlemen, that you suffered an insinuation to escape your pen, as if I would not afford you a direct answer to your letter, for I am perswaded no part of my conduct has given you or any other person cause to suspect either my candor or integrity, therefore, permit me to say, I must look upon this insinuation both ungenerous and unfriendly. I am, sirs, your humble servant,

J. HUGHES.

*Philadelphia, Nov. 5, 1765.**John Swift, Alex. Barclay, and Thomas Grame, Esquires.**Philadelphia, Sept. 1765.*

Extract of letters from John Hughes, Esq. appointed Distributor of the Stamps for Pennsylvania, to Benjamin Franklin, Esq. Agent for said Province, by him, per order, laid before the Parliament.

"You are now from letter to letter to suppose each may be the last that you will receive from your old friend, as the spirit or flame of rebellion is got to a high pitch among the North Americans, and it seems to me, that a sort of frenzy, or madness, has got such hold of the people of all ranks, that I fancy some lives will be lost before this fire is put out; I am at present much perplexed what course to steer; for, as I have given you reason to expect, I would endeavour to put the act in execution, and

you no doubt have informed the commissioners I cannot in point of honour go back, until something or other is done by the people to render it impossible for me to proceed; but, perhaps when a mob is on foot, my interest may fall a sacrifice to an infatuated multitude, and I know of no other way to prevent it, but absolutely declaring off as all the rest have done to the eastward, but as yet I cannot prevail upon myself, notwithstanding the threats of some, and the persuasions of others, to do an act that appears to me neither loyal nor reputable.

"I had hitherto kept matters easy, by saying I had nothing to resign, for I have neither received any commission or any other kind of writing from the stamp-office; but when it is known I have received my commission, I fancy I shall not escape the storm of presbyterian rage, and as captain Friend is expected every day, my doom will soon be known, but whether I may live to inform you, is yet in the womb of futurity.

"By governor Franklin's letters, and by my last, you will see that Mr. Cox has resigned the stamp-office for New Jersey, and there is scarce a day goes over my head, but many people call on me to resign, and say I am an enemy to North America if I do not; but since I am now ——— and must abide by consequences, be they what they will, I shall be exceedingly obliged to you, if it is consistent with your judgment, to recommend my son Hugh for Mr. Cox's successor. My son is married, and settled in New Jersey, has a good estate, both real and personal, and can give any security that may be required—I am the more induced to ask this favour, as I think there will be no difficulty in putting the act in execution in that province; and, if my property, and perhaps my life may be lost in this province, my son I hope will be the better for the office in that province, which may be some compensation for what property may be lost out of the family.

Sept. 10, 1765.

"Our assembly met yesterday, and this day a majority of fifteen against fourteen, were for sending a committee to New York, to meet the committee of Boston on the first of October, where they insinuate there will be men sent from every colony, in order to unite and become, as they express it, like a bundle of rods, alluding to the fable of the old man and his sons. This scheme, or plan of union, is not only begun, but indefatigably pushed forward, by the presbyterians principally.

Sept. 11. This afternoon captain Friend arrived, and as he says he has no stamp papers on board, all seems pretty quiet at present. The assembly have named Joseph Fox, Geo. Bryan, John Morton and John Dickinson, as a committee to go to the Congress at New York.

Sept. 12. Our clamours run very high, and I am told my house shall be pulled down and the stamps burnt, to which I give no other answer than that I will defend my house at the risque of my life. I must say that all the sensible quakers behave prudently.

Sept. 16. in the evening. Common report threatens my house this night, as there are bonfires and rejoicings for the change of ministry. The sober and sensible part of the people are doing every thing in readiness to suppress a mob, if there should be any intention of rising. I, for my part, am well armed with fire-arms, and am determined to stand a siege. If I live till to-morrow morning, shall give you a further account, but as it is now about eight o'clock I am on my guard, and only write this between whiles, as every noise or bustle of the people calls me off.

Nine o'clock. Several friends that patrol between my house and the coffee-house, came in just now, and say the collection of rabble begins to decrease visibly in the streets, and the appearance of danger seems a good deal less than it did.

Twelve o'clock. There are now several hundreds of our friends about the street ready to suppress any mob, if it should attempt to rise, and the rabble are dispersing.

Sept. 17. *five in the morning.* We are all yet in the land of the living, and our properties safe, thank God.

Extract of a letter from Joseph Galloway, Esq. dated Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1765, to Benjamin Franklin, Esq.

"The public papers will inform you of the present distracted state of the colonies, and the many outrages and riots that have been occasioned by a dislike to the stamp act, all which have been incited by the principal members of the colonies where they have been committed—Measures have not been wanting to create the same temper in the people here, in which some have been very active. In hopes to prevent their ill effects, I wrote a moderate piece, signed *Americanus*, published here and at New York, and since in Virginia, wherein you will see my sentiments on the subject. I am told it had good effect in those places as well as here, being much approved by the moderate part of the people; yet we should not have been free from riots here, if another method had not been taken to prevent them, viz. By assembling quietly at the instance of Mr. Hughes's friends (and not by order from the government of the city,) near eight hundred sober inhabitants were posted in different parts, ready to prevent any mischief that should be attempted by the mob, which effectually intimidated them and kept all tolerable quiet, only they burnt a figure that they called a stamp man, and about midnight dispersed. Great pains have been taken to persuade and frighten Mr. Hughes into a resignation of his office, but he continues firm, and will not resign in any manner that shall do dishonor to his appointment, and I think will be able to put his commission into execution, notwithstanding the example set by other colonies.

REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTES.

ROBERT MORRIS.

At the most distressful period of the war, General Washington wrote to Congress, "That he was surrounded by secret foes, destitute of the means of detecting them, or of getting intelligence of the enemy's movements and designs. The army was in rags, had few or no blankets, and military stores were in the dregs. The troops reduced in numbers, must retreat, without the means of defence if attacked, and would probably disperse from the want of subsistence and clothing in an inclement season, too severe for nature to support. In a word, we have lived upon expedients till we can live no longer; and it may truly be said, that the history of this war, is a history of false hopes and temporary devices, instead of system and œconomy, which results from it." All business was, in consequence, suspended in Congress, and dismay was universal, since no supplies of the requisitions demanded could be provided.

Mr. Robert Morris, to whom the United States is more indebted for their prosperity and happiness, than to any other individual, with the exception of General Washington, overcome by his feelings, quitted the hall with a mind completely depressed, without a present hope, or cheering expectation of future prosperity. On entering his counting house, he received the welcome intelligence, that a ship which he had despaired of, had, at that moment, arrived at the wharf, with a full cargo of all the munitions of war, and of soldier's clothing. He returned to Congress almost breathless with joy, and announced the exhilarating good news. Nor did propitious fortune end here. Accidentally meeting with a worthy Quaker, who had wealth at command, and a hearty well wisher to the American cause, although from his religious principles averse to war and fighting, he thought it no departure from the strict line of propriety, to endeavour, by every exertion, to awaken his sympathy and obtain his assistance. Assuming, therefore, an

expression of countenance indicative of the most poignant anguish and deep despair, he was passing him in silence, when the benevolent Quaker, who had critically observed him, and marked the agitation of his mind, feelingly said, "Robert, I fear there is bad news." The reply was, "Yes, very bad; I am under the most helpless embarrassment for the want of some hard money."—"How much would relieve thy difficulties, Robert?" The sum was mentioned. "But I could only give my private engagement in a note, which I would sacredly pledge my honour to repay," rejoined Mr. Morris.—"Cease thy sorrows, then, Robert; thou shalt have the money in confidence of thy silence on the subject, as it regards me." The specie was procured, immediately remitted to General Washington, and saved the army.

"In 1779, or 1780, two of the most distressing years of the war, General Washington wrote to me a most alarming account of the prostrate condition of the military stores, and enjoining my immediate exertions to supply deficiencies. There were no musket cartridges but those in the men's boxes, and they were wet; of course, if attacked, a retreat or a rout was inevitable.—We (the Board of War) had exhausted all the lead accessible to us, having caused even the spouts of houses to be melted, and had offered, abortively, the equivalent in paper of two shillings specie per pound for lead. I went in the evening of the day in which I received this letter, to a splendid entertainment given by Don Miralles, the Spanish Minister. My heart was sad, but I had the faculty of brightening my countenance even under gloomy disasters, yet it seems then not sufficiently adroitly. Mr. Morris, who was one of the guests, and knew me well, discovered some casual traits of depression. He accosted me in his usual blunt and disengaged manner, "I see some clouds passing across the sunny countenance you assume—what is the matter?" After some hesitation I showed him the General's letter, which I had brought from the office with the intention of placing it at home in a private cabinet. He played with my anxiety, which he did not relieve for some time. At length, however, with great and sincere delight, he called me aside, and told me that the *Holter privateer* had just arrived at his wharf with *ninety tons of lead*, which she had brought as ballast. It had been landed at Martinique, and stone ballast had supplied its place, but this had been put on shore and the lead again taken in. 'You shall have my half of this fortunate supply; *there are the owners of the other half*,' (indicating gentlemen in the apartment.) 'Yes, but I am already under heavy personal engagements, as guarantee for the Department, to those and other gentlemen.' 'Well,' rejoined Mr. Morris, 'they will take your assumption with my guaranty.' I instantly, on these terms, secured the lead, left the entertainment, sent for the proper officers, and set more than one hundred people to work through the night. Before morning a supply of cartridges was ready, and sent off to the army. Judge Peters.

"It may not be generally known, but it is an incontrovertible fact, that the plan of the campaign for the year 1781, as agreed upon by General Washington and Admiral De Grasse, was to aim at the reduction of New York, and that the southern enterprise was never contemplated until, unexpectedly, and to his extreme surprise, General Washington (by the French Admiral's breaking his engagements to come into New York bay, and announcing his intention, through the Admiral commanding the squadron at Rhode Island, to enter and remain, for a few weeks, in the Chesapeake) was obliged to change the whole plan of operations; which, from the powerful resources of his mind, he planned and performed in a sudden and masterly manner. An account has been published, by which it appears that the count Rochambeau claimed the credit of planning the enterprise a year before it was put in execution. A military character who had rendered such important services to

our country as were, by universal consent, attributed to him, needed no borrowed plume. He avows his having advised count De Grasse not to venture into New York bay. He should, (had he acted consistently with his duty) with candour, and in due season, have made this communication to General Washington; whereas, the first intimation of a change of the original plan, was the French Admiral's letter from Rhode Island, which the General put into my hands a few hours after he had received it, with strong expressions of surprise and resentment. Assuredly, at this period, the expedition to the southward had never been thought of; but as count Rochambeau's countervailing advice had been attended with successful consequences, he adroitly takes advantage of this good fortune and turns, an otherwise unjustifiable interference, into personal merit. I was sent by Congress, under the belief that New York was the object, to consult with General Washington, on the supplies necessary for the attack. But, the apprehension expressed by count De Grasse, of danger to his heavy ships, should they enter the bay, and the avowal of his intention to sail for the Chesapeake, put at once an end to deliberation on the subject. A new object was now to be sought for, on which the co-operation of the allies might be employed with effect. I was present when the southern enterprise was resolved on, (claiming no merit or agency in the military part of it) and superintended the provision of every thing required by the general, for the operation. From seventy to eighty pieces of battering cannon, and one hundred of field artillery, were completely fitted and furnished with attirail and ammunition, although, when I returned from the camp to Philadelphia, there was not a field carriage put together, and but a small quantity of fixed ammunition in our magazines. The train was progressively sent on in three or four weeks, to the great honour of the officers and men employed in this meritorious service. *All this, together with the expense of provision for, and pay of the troops, was accomplished on the personal credit of Mr. Robert Morris, who issued his notes to the amount of one million four hundred thousand dollars, which were finally all paid.* Assistance was furnished by Virginia and other States, from the merit whereof I mean not to detract. But, as there was no money in the chest of the War Office, and the Treasury of the United States empty, the expedition never could have been operative and brought to a successful issue, had not, most fortunately, Mr. Morris' credit, superior exertions, and management, supplied the indispensable *sine qua non*, the funds necessary to give effect to exertion."

Dining with him shortly after the resignation of Mr. Robert Morris, as Financier of the United States, the cause of which appeared inexplicable to the company present, 'To me,' said Baron Steuben, 'there appears no mystery. I will illustrate my sentiments by a simple narrative. When I was about to quit Paris to embark for the United States, the better to insure comfort when in camp, I judged it of importance to engage in my service a cook of celebrity. The American army was posted at Valley Forge, when I joined it. Arrived at my quarters, a wagoner presented himself, saying that he was directed to attach himself to my train, and obey my orders. Commissaries arriving, furnished a supply of beef and bread, and retired. My cook looked around him for utensils, indispensable, in his opinion, for preparing a meal, and finding none, in an agony of despair, applied to the wagoner for advice, 'We cook our meat,' replied he, 'by hanging it up by a string, and turning it before a good fire till sufficiently roasted.' The next day—and still another passed, without material change. The commissary made his deposit. My cook showed the strongest indications of uneasiness by shrugs and heavy sighing, but, with the exception of a few oaths, spoke not a word of complaint. His patience, however, was completely exhausted; he requested an audience, and demanded his dismissal. 'Under happier circum-

stances, mon General,' said he, 'it would be my ambition to serve you, but here I have no chance of showing my talents, and I think myself obliged, in honor, to save you expense, since your wagoner is just as able to turn the string as I am.' 'Believe me, gentlemen,' continued the Baron, 'the Treasury of America is, at present, just as empty as my kitchen was at Valley Forge; and Mr. Morris wisely retires, thinking it of very little consequence *who turns the string.*'"

To the instances given by Judge Peters, of the happy arrival of supplies for the army, at the moment that they were most needed, I would add another occurrence derived from the same authority. "On our entering Philadelphia, in June 1778, after the evacuation by the British troops, we were hard pressed for ammunition. We caused the whole city to be ransacked in search of cartridge paper. At length, I thought of the *garrets*, &c. of old printing offices. In that once occupied as a lumber room by Dr. Franklin, when a printer, a vast collection was discovered. Among the mass was more than a cart body load of *sermons on defensive war*, preached by a famous *Gilbert Tenant*, during an old British and French war, to rouse the *colonists* to indispensable exertion. These appropriate manifestoes were instantly employed as cases for musket cartridges, rapidly sent to the army, came most opportunely, and were fired away at the battle of Monmouth against our retiring foe.

Garden's Rev. Anec.

ADDRESS

Delivered before the Blockley & Merion Agricultural Society, on Saturday, Sept. 20th, 1828, on the death of their late President, the HON. RICHARD PETERS—By SAMUEL BRECK, Vice President of the Society.

GENTLEMEN:—

I may be excused, I hope, for offering of my own accord, to address you on the recent loss of our President. As the second officer in the Society, it becomes, in some measure, my duty, to notice the melancholy event. That eminent and worthy man—so well known to us—so much beloved by us; who, for forty years has so usefully and affectionately associated with us, has, at a good old age, paid the debt of nature.

Death, perhaps, at no time strikes a victim, however obscure, who does not leave some sorrowing survivor: none so destitute of friends, as to descend to the grave wholly unlamented. How deeply, then, should we mourn the loss of a man, so remarkably distinguished as the late President of this Society.

Upon an occasion so solemn, and to us so afflictive, we ought not to be satisfied with an ordinary notice: it is fit that we should dwell, somewhat at length, on the prominent passages of such a man's life; that we should recall to our minds the deeds of patriotism, of public spirit, and general usefulness, which have marked his lengthened career. This I shall attempt, and, howsoever imperfectly, I beg you to indulge me with a hearing.

Richard Peters, who died on the 22d of August, at his residence in Blockley, was born in the month of June, 1744, in the same house in which he expired; and had, consequently, passed, by a few months, the great age of eighty-four. He received his education in the city of Philadelphia; and, on entering the active scenes of life, was a good Latin and Greek scholar, and possessed a knowledge of the French and German languages.

Having adopted the law as a profession, his acquaintance with the German greatly facilitated his country practice; while his intuitive smartness, and steady industry, placed him in the front rank of the young practitioners of the day. He had an uncle who was Secretary of the Colonial Government, and whose office was, as I think, connected with the land department. This uncle was fond of young Peters, and occasionally charged him with a part of the duties of his office. It was here, no doubt, that he became familiar with the land titles of

the province, and laid the foundation of the reputation he acquired in after times, of possessing an intimate knowledge of the land laws of the commonwealth.—These avocations, however, were transient, and did not cause any relaxation in his professional pursuits, on the contrary, they were made the means of extending his acquaintance with influential men in the interior of the colony, and enabled him to follow, very profitably, the Courts of Justice, into all the surrounding counties, where his fluent conversation in German, extensive knowledge of the provincial grants and kindred laws, brought him into practice, and in due time competently rewarded his labours.

On those circuits, he was accustomed to display his unrivalled wit. The playfulness of his conversation, always enlivened by flashes of the gayest pleasantry, was forever quick and unrestrained, and varied by casts of true humor; sometimes as broad and well enacted as the most exaggerated farce, and at others convolved in double meaning, fitted only for the ready perception of the most practised ear and polished taste. Thus distinguished, our young friend became a favourite with all classes.

It was about the time when this brilliant talent was already conspicuous; a talent that never after forsook him, even whilst age was wasting his tottering frame: it was at this period of youthful buoyancy, that a conference was held with the Indians of the six nations, at Fort Stanwix, in the province of New York. Our lamented friend accompanied the delegation from Pennsylvania. During the negotiation of the treaty, he insinuated himself so much into the good graces of the Indian chiefs, and became so entirely acceptable to them, by his light-hearted jests, and sportive behaviour, that even those sedate redmen relaxed their rigid carriage, and unbending for a moment the usual severity of their characters, proposed to adopt him into their tribes. The offer was accepted, and Mr. Peters was formally introduced to his new relations, receiving from them, in allusion to his amusing talkativeness, the appropriate name of *Tegohlias*, which means *Paroquet*.

He used to say, that these Indians called the great William Penn, *Onas*, the name of quill, or pen, in their language; whereas, added he, on my adoption, they have been more complimentary, for they have given me the name of the bird and all his quills into the bargain.

Political difficulties with the mother country, now compelled every man to choose his side. Mr. Peters, although rather intimately associated with the proprietary government, which was chiefly royal in its feelings, did not hesitate to separate himself from it, and join the cause of his native country. While many influential members of the bar went over to the king, he stepped forward with zeal in defence of American rights.

Pennsylvania was, in that early day, without a militia. The peaceful descendants of Penn, and of his non-resistant companions, to whose excellent rule and exemplary conduct, the state is so much indebted for its rapid growth and present prosperity, had managed its affairs, even with the fierce aborigines, for nearly a century, without military aid, or any restraint whatever, other than the authority of mild and prudent laws, upheld as much by the probity, philanthropy, and unblemished demeanour of the law givers, as by any penal provisions contained in the statutes themselves.

But those quiet times were about to be disturbed.—Impolitic and unjust notions respecting this country, had got possession of the minds of the British ministry, which led them to adopt a system destructive of our rights and liberties. The cabinet—the parliament—the press of G. Britain, at that time, misunderstood the mutual interests of the two countries, pretty much as they have ever continued to do from that day to this. "Having their ears full of pride and airy fame," they treated us with 'scurril jests, and matched us in comparisons with dirt, to weaken and discredit our expostulations.'—The colonial disputes were pushed to extremity. It became

necessary to arm. Mr. Peters volunteered with his neighbours, and when they assembled for the purpose of organization, he was chosen their captain. His military career, however, was short. A mind so gifted, studies so essentially fitted for the civil departments of government, as those of Mr. Peters, soon removed him from the camp to the cabinet. Congress placed him at the Board of War, where his services for many years, during the struggle for independence, have been acknowledged by a solemn vote of thanks by that illustrious body; services that can have been only properly appreciated by those who knew, like his fellow labourers, the destitute state of the country, and consequent difficulties in the execution of his duty as adjunct war minister.

Who among us that has associated with our late venerable friend, has not often heard him advert to that gloomy period of our history, in language of trepidation and doubt! At one time the army was without powder, at another, lead; and always food or clothing was wanting. These were daily requisitions, to which no other answer oftentimes could be given, than that the public stores were empty. To illustrate the naked state of our magazines, and mental anguish of our public functionaries at that critical time, I will give you, very nearly in the words of Mr. Peters, a revolutionary anecdote,* which I thought sufficiently curious to note in writing, on the 9th of November 1823—the day that it was told to me by him.

"I was Commissioner of War, he said, in 1779. Gen. Washington wrote to me that all his powder was wet, and that he was entirely without lead or balls; so that should the enemy approach him, he must retreat. When I received this letter, I was going to a grand gala at the Spanish ambassador's, who lived in Mr. Chew's fine house in South Third street. The spacious gardens were superbly decorated with variegated lamps; the edifice itself was a blaze of light;—the show was splendid; but my feelings were far from being in harmony with all this brilliancy. I met at this party, my friend Robert Morris, who soon discovered the state of my mind. 'You are not yourself, to night, Peters; what's the matter?' asked Morris. Notwithstanding my unlimited confidence in that great patriot, it was sometime before I could prevail upon myself to disclose the cause of my depression; but at length I ventured to give him a hint of my inability to answer the pressing calls of the commander in chief. The army is without lead, and I know not where to get an ounce to supply it: the general must retreat for want of ammunition. 'Well, let him retreat,' replied the high and liberal minded Morris: 'but cheer up: there are in the Holkar privateer, just arrived, ninety tons of lead, one half of which is mine, and at your service; the residue you can get by applying to Blair M'Clanaghan, and Holkar, both of whom are in the house with us.'

I accepted the offer, from Mr. Morris, said Mr. Commissioner Peters, with many thanks, and addressed myself immediately to the two gentlemen who owned the other half, for their consent to sell; but they had already trusted a large amount of clothing to the continental Congress, and were unwilling to give that body any further credit. I informed Morris of their refusal. 'Tell them,' said he, 'that I will pay them for their share.'—This settled the business; the lead was delivered; I set three or four hundred men to work, who manufactured it into cartridge bullets for Washington's army, to which it gave complete relief."

The sequel of this anecdote shows, that the supply was entirely accidental. The Holkar privateer was at Martinico, preparing to return home, when her Captain, Matthew Lawler, who is still living, had this lead offer—

* This and a subsequent anecdote were in type before we were favored with Mr. Breck's address—although substantially the same—some particulars are added by Mr. Breck, which induce us to give the anecdotes as related by him.

ed to him for ballast. Uncertain, however, whether the market would not be overstocked by arrivals from Europe, he at first rejected it; but after some persuasion received it on board.

What thanks do we not owe to such men! Peters, watchful, diligent, devoted—toils unceasingly for his country's good. Morris, generous to prodigality, ventures his all in the holy cause! Happily for America, such noble-spirited citizens were numerous in those days. Providence seemed to have enriched the land with them in every section. As they pass from us, it is assuredly due to their memory, to dwell for a moment on the mighty debt of gratitude we owe them.

Some other passages in the life of the celebrated subject of this memoir, may appositely be placed here, as having particular reference to the post occupied by him during the greater part of the Revolutionary War.

On the 18th of June 1778, Mr. Peters entered Philadelphia, at the very time the enemy was evacuating the place. He went there under a strong escort sent with him by General Washington. His object was to secure clothing and stores, secreted by our friends, who had remained in the city; and to purchase every thing that he could from the dealers. He succeeded in fulfilling the wishes of the American general-in-chief. Arnold took command of the city a few days after, while Mr. Peters returned to York in this state, where Congress then held its sessions.

"I left," says Mr. Peters, (in a letter to a friend,) "fifty thousand dollars to the order of Arnold, for the payment of the clothing and stores. The traitor seized those articles, and never paid for them, but converted the greater part of the money to his own use: among others, to buy the country-seat of Mr. M'Pherson, on the Schuylkill. Colonel Pickering and I detected him in ordering stores and provisions out of the public magazines, to fit out privateers of his own, and for his extravagant family establishment. An attempt to stop this robbery, produced between me and Arnold an open quarrel. I did not conceal, but wrote to head-quarters my want of confidence in Arnold. When his traitorous conduct at West Point became public, neither Colonel Pickering nor myself were the least surprised at it. He was placed in that command, at the solicitous request of respectable New Yorkers, who knew only his military character, which I always deemed overrated far beyond its real merit."

Mr. Peters's exertions became peculiarly meritorious and useful, at the time when General Washington suddenly changed his intended attack on New York, to that of Yorktown, in Virginia. We all know that this movement closed the war. De Grasse, with his fleet, offered to co-operate to the south, provided the American army could be immediately put in motion, to act in concert with the fleet. His cruise off the Chesapeake he said would be short; and whatever the land forces intended to do must be done quickly. At this crisis there were no battering cannon ready; no means of transporting the army which lay at Morristown in New Jersey: no money in the national treasury or military chest. Let the plan of relief be told in Mr. Peters's own words, as extracted from a letter to General Harrison, of the date of 12th of January 1818:

"In the journals of Congress of July 1781," says Mr. Peters, "a member of the Board of War was directed to repair to head quarters, with Robert Morris, superintendent of finance, and consult with the commander in chief, on the subjects therein mentioned. The member of the board was myself.

"To show you the prostrate situation of our financial concerns, I mention that I had not in the chest of the office, without interfering with the daily common demands for contingencies, a sufficient sum for my outfit and personal expenses. Not foreseeing any extra claims for casualties, I had not provided out of my own funds against them. At Trenton, on our way to camp, I lost a horse. I could have ordered one out of the quarter-

master's stables, but I avoided the example, knowing the low state of that department. I was obliged to borrow of Mr. Morris the money necessary to replace my loss. On our arrival at head quarters we had frequent conferences with the general. I was soon confirmed, in what I had before been convinced of, that our success in the contemplated attack on New York, was far worse than doubtful, and that was the plan of the campaign, notwithstanding historical representations to the contrary. Among them, I see recently published, 'a project of Comte Rochambeau,' announcing his having a long time precedently, formed a deliberate plan for the fortunate achievement which closed our war. And yet I know that the change of the plan at first fixed on for the campaign, was sudden and accidental. All our conferences were predicated on measures solely relating to the intended attack on New York."

The change of the plan originated with Washington alone: but let Mr. Peters's own words be again used:

"One morning at the beat of reveille, Mr. Morris and myself, who occupied the same marquee, were roused by a messenger from head quarters, and desired to go with to repair thither. We were surprised at the circumstance; every thing having been the evening before perfectly tranquil. We were more so on our meeting the general, who, the moment he saw me, with expressions of intemperate passion, (which I will not repeat,) handed to me a letter from the French admiral, who commanded six or seven ships at Rhode Island: 'Here,' said the general, 'read this; you understand the French; then turning away: 'so do I now better than ever.' Mr. Morris and myself stood silent, and not a little astonished. The letter informed the general that the writer had received by an express frigate, arrived from the fleet of Comte de Grasse, at sea, orders to join that fleet in the Chesapeake, as the Comte had changed his destination, on information that the bay of New York was dangerous for his heavy ships: and if any thing could be done in the southern quarters, co-operation was offered during the few weeks of his intended stay in those waters to avoid the West India hurricane season. Secrecy was enjoined, and we went our way. On returning to breakfast, we found the general as composed, as if nothing extraordinary had happened, and measures concocting for the emergency. I had often admired these conquests over himself. That evening, or I think the next day, a letter arrived from the Marquis de Lafayette, from Virginia, announcing the arrival of the French fleet in the Chesapeake. I have seen it asserted; that this was the first intimation, and an appearance of a preconcerted plan was given to it at camp. This is another inaccurate historical fact.

"In the course of the day, I was asked by the general: 'well, what can you do for us, under the present change of circumstances?' 'I answered, 'please to inform me of the extent of your wants.' Being, after some time, so informed, generally, I replied: 'I can do every thing with money; nothing without it; but what can be transported from hence, must be relied on.' I looked impressively on Mr. Morris, who said, 'I understand you; I must have time to consider and calculate.'"

Mr. Morris shortly after told the general that he had no tangible effects; but if anticipations on the credit of his personal engagements would succeed, he could supply the means for transporting the army from New Jersey to the Chesapeake.

"In a day, or two," continues Mr. Peters, "we left camp under injunctions of secrecy, (which we faithfully observed,) until the general developed his final objects and measures to Congress.

"On our arrival at Philadelphia, I set to work most industriously, and masked the object for a time. By the zeal and extraordinary efforts of the staff department, particularly that of ordnance and military stores, sixty pieces of battering cannon, and a greater number of field artillery, were completely provided and finished in three or four weeks, and as any portion of the train

was ready, sent off on its way to the southern enterprise. Not a single gun was mounted on my arrival at Philadelphia, nor a rammer, or a sponge, or other *attirail*, nor any considerable quantity of fixed ammunition. No European magazine or arsenal, could have done more in the time, and under like circumstances. General Knox, who arrived in twelve or fourteen days, had a great share of the merit of this effort. Mr. Morris supplied the *money* or the *credit*; and without derogation from the merit of the assistance rendered by state authorities, it may be truly said, that the financial means furnished by him, were the main-springs of transportation and supplies for the glorious achievement which effectually secured our independence. He issued his *notes* for, I think, one million four hundred thousand dollars. They passed freely, and at the value of specie, and were in time all redeemed. The Bank of North America, which he founded, with money supplied from abroad, and by taxing the credit of his particular friends, and many other good friends to their country, assisted him most eminently. We gave our securities to the amount of a great proportion of its capital stock. My bond was returned to me only a few days ago; amounting, as I think, to thirty thousand dollars. Who then, knowing these things, can doubt of his having been among the most prominent saviours of his country!"

Those were times, as Mr. Peters adds, "when *wants* were plenty, and *supplies* lamentably *scarce*." The fearless manner in which property and personal responsibility were risked, is worthy of all praise. It was the tone of the day; a spirit of disinterested love of country prevailed, and a vigilance that no exertions could tire!

In December, 1781, Mr. Peters resigned his post in the War Office, upon which occasion, Congress—"Resolved, that Mr. Peters letter of resignation be entered on the Journal, and that he be informed that Congress are sensible of his merit, and convinced of his attachment to the cause of his country, and return him their thanks for his long and faithful services in the War Department."

After Mr. Peters left the War Office, he was elected a member of Congress, and assisted in closing much of the business of the war, and of the welcome peace.

Public services, even in our own day, when all is peace and plenty, are too often accompanied by pecuniary loss. What, then, must have been the sacrifice, in the turbulent times to which I have just alluded! It was, as Mr. Peters used emphatically to call it, "burning the candle at both ends." But the reward was independence;—exemptions from the heretofore vexatious rule of a government a thousand leagues off;—the liberty to steer the vessel of state by our own compass;—this was a prize worth every sacrifice. We know the value of it; and we know how to cherish reverentially and affectionately the memory of those excellent men, who so willingly offered the sacrifice, and so nobly achieved the prize! This cannot be too often repeated.

The war left us in an unsettled state, which the good sense of the people soon put in order, by the organization of a new government, under the present Constitution. The great Washington, our first President, in looking around him for suitable men to fill the posts in his gift, selected Mr. Peters for the judgeship of the District Court of Pennsylvania. This he accepted, although he was desirous to take up his profession, and enjoy some respite from public labour. Since the peace, his fellow citizens had sent him to the state assembly, of one branch of which he was speaker, at the very period, I think, when he was removed to the District Court. It was a new sacrifice to the public good; for I have heard my venerable friend say, that it comported neither with his wish nor his interest to throw up his pursuits at the bar, for an office of such small emolument. He yielded, nevertheless, to the request of the President, and assumed the exercise of its duties, which he continued until his death; being a period of thirty-six years, during which time he was seldom de-

tained from Court by sickness, and never from any other cause. The admiralty portion of his judicial functions, has been greatly simplified and improved under his care; and as a jurist in other matters, his decisions have been applauded here, and confirmed at Washington.

The President who placed him on the bench, knew him well, and took great delight in his society. When a morning of leisure permitted that great man to drive to Belmont, the birth-place and country residence of Judge Peters, it was his constant habit so to do. There, sequestered from the world,—the torments and cares of business, Washington would enjoy a vivacious, recreative, and wholly unceremonious intercourse with the Judge; walking for hours, side by side, in the beautiful gardens of Belmont, beneath the dark shade of lofty hemlocks, placed there by his ancestors, nearly a century ago. In those romantic grounds, there stands a chestnut tree, reared from a Spanish nut, planted by the hand of Washington. Large, healthy, and fruitful, it is cherished at Belmont, as a precious evidence of the intimacy that subsisted between those distinguished men. The stranger who visits those umbrageous walks, trimmed and decorated in the style of the seventeenth century, pauses amid "clipt hedges of pyramids, obelisks, and balls," formed by the evergreen and compact spruce, to contemplate this thriving tree, and carry back his memory to the glorious and virtuous career of him who placed it there.

The duties of the District Judge, particularly when associated with the Judge of the Circuit Court, became sometimes extremely painful. Two insurrections—(the only ones that have taken place since the adoption of the present constitution,) occurred in Mr. Peters's district. To aid in the suppression of the first, he followed the army as far as Pittsburg,—the western limit of his jurisdiction; and there, with his usual promptitude and prudence, very satisfactorily discharged his official duties. In a few years after, he was called on again to try another set of rebels from the northern part of his district. His associate during part of the time, was the celebrated Samuel Chase, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. The trial of these deluded insurgents, and the execution of the two acts of Congress so well known by the names of Alien and Sedition laws, gave great notoriety to the Circuit Court of this District. Its proceedings were narrowly watched by the political enemies of the Federal government, until at length, John Randolph, a member of the House of Representatives from Virginia, thought he saw cause of impeachment in the conduct of its judges. Articles were agreed upon by the House of Representatives, and sent up to the Senate against Samuel Chase; and great pains were taken to include Mr. Peters. Indeed the House inserted his name at one time; but on proper investigation it was withdrawn, under a conviction that no cause of accusation existed: on the contrary, when the examination took place, it was found that his judicial course had uniformly been marked by prudence, decorum and moderation.

The violence of the times, the irksomeness of the Court duties, the vituperative or thankless voice of the then governing party, might have discouraged an ordinary mind; or at least have limited its action strictly to the business of the bench. Not so with Judge Peters. Almost at the very moment when political strife was at its height, we find him promoting, and chiefly directing, one of the most beautiful and most useful improvements in the state. I allude to the permanent means of communication, created in the year 1803, between the city and country, by the erection of the great bridge over the Schuylkill, at the end of High street. It belongs especially to us who reside on the west side of that river, to assert the merit of the citizen who originated, superintended, and completed this noble work. Many of us recollect the delay and the danger of the passage, twenty-five years ago, now so fully obviated by the

splendid structure placed there at a cost of three hundred thousand dollars!

Judge Peters, the first President of the Company at whose expense it was built, commenced his service in this work, with a zeal and courage, which alone could conquer the natural difficulty of the water piers; and it is proper to notice here, as illustrative of that gentleman's sagacity and foresight, that to his perseverance, (I had almost said *management*) do we owe the permanency of that bridge; for, the company discouraged by the great expense, had resolved not to cover it, and governed by this determination, left it two or three years wholly exposed to the weather; so that had not Mr. Peters, by constant solicitation, persuaded them to give it its present defence, its usefulness would have terminated in about twenty years; when, decayed and rotten, it would have fallen into the river. But with the cover, which now protects and ornaments it, it will last a century or more.

Before Mr. Peters became a judge; indeed soon after the war closed in 1785, he visited England. His travels in that country and the adjoining kingdoms under British rule, were extensive. He had in charge on this occasion, a commission somewhat of a public nature, and which introduced him to the acquaintance of the Primate and principal prelates of the English Church. Before the revolution, the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country, of which Mr. Peters was a member, was governed by the Bishop of London; but when our political connexion [was dissolved, no Protestant church here would consent to be regulated by a foreign diocesan. Mr. Peters, therefore, was commissioned to obtain the consent of the British prelates to ordain to the holy office of bishop three priests of the American Episcopal church, and thus give to it a canonical succession. An act of parliament had already been obtained by the Bishop of London, to enable him to dispense with such of the usual requisitions as were inconsistent with the engagements of certain citizens of the United States who had applied for *holy orders*; and about the time the higher question of succession was agitated, the same subject was brought before the Danish government, in consequence of a conversation between Mr. Adams, our then minister to Great Britain, and the Danish minister to the same court, to which a favourable answer was given; so that the Danish church stood ready in case of difficulty, to confer on our church the necessary powers of Episcopal succession. But it is believed that this incident had no influence on the conduct of the British government or church, both of which are represented by Mr. Peters, in a letter from England dated March 4th, 1786, as favourably disposed; and subsequently confirmed by the courteous and friendly reception of the Right Revd. and venerable Bishop White, and his colleagues, who found the Archbishops and all the Bishops who were consulted on the business, acting with the utmost candour and liberality of sentiment; so that it is obvious that the English prelates were from the first ready and desirous to convey the succession to the American church; and that the only condition they made was, that there should not be such a departure, either in discipline, worship, or doctrine, as would destroy the identity of the two churches, in their *spiritual* character.*

While we admire the Christian feeling which characterized the hierarchy of England at that period, it may not be thought inopportune to testify our regret at the prejudice which has grown up since, among clergymen and theological writers, when they have occasion to refer to the American church. Catching the illiberal spirit of the lay journalists, the conductors of some of the British periodicals, devoted to church matters, speak of our country in language coarse and unbecoming; and one theological journal, of wide circulation, and published in London,

* This statement was furnished in substance by a most respectable Episcopal clergyman.

reviews a sermon of the Bishop of New York, by denying to him, throughout the review, the prelatial title of Bishop, as if too sacred, or of too high a dignity, for a people, whom it purposely treats with disrespect. This critic sneeringly calls the widely-extended and flourishing Episcopal Church of the United States, governed as it is by ten bishops, and more than four hundred ordained clergymen—planted over thousands of miles:—sneeringly calls it, I say, “*an obscure church on the borders of a wilderness.*”

Mighty as has been the growth of this empire, prosperous as have been all its institutions; a wilful blindness and inveterate prejudice, I had almost said a propensity to falsehood, seize on the minds of the writers of England, whenever they refer to our happy land. Why are these taunts so often the theme of their statesmen, as well as their critics? Can they be aware of the injustice they do us?—of the alienation of affection and kindred feeling which they work here? Or do they grieve and scold because we get along too fast for them? If it be envy that produces this tone of sarcasm and contumely, I know not when it will cease; but if it arise from pride of wealth and numbers, it must soon stop; for the day is near at hand, when an equality of power in population and riches, will place us on a par; and then they may think us fit to be counted “*as of the same father's house.*”

We now approach, gentlemen, a period in the life of our departed President, which brought us into close intimacy with him. It was a long period of wide-spread usefulness, in which he moved almost without a rival.—As a practical farmer, Mr. Peters had from time to time communicated the results of the experiments made at Belmont, to such of his neighbours as chose to profit by them; but he had not written much, if any thing, upon agriculture, before the year 1797. His first publication was then made, and contained a statement of facts and opinions in relation to the use of Gypsum.—This pamphlet circulated widely, and produced such a change in husbandry, by introducing the culture of clover, and other artificial grasses, as gave, we all know, a magical increase to the value of farms. Estates which until then were unable to maintain stock, for want of winter fodder, and summer pasture, were suddenly brought into culture, and made productive. Formerly, on a farm destitute of natural meadow, no stock could be supported; and even where natural meadow existed, the barn yard was exhausted to keep up sufficient fertility, (in the absence of irrigation,) to feed a very few horses and black cattle.

Such was the situation of our husbandry, for some years after the revolution. It is proper to advert to it, that we may understand the full extent of our obligation to the Judge. In the year 1770, he was shown the effects of gypsum on clover, in a city lot, occupied by Mr. Jacob Barge, on the commons of Philadelphia.

The secret of its powerful agency, came from Germany, where it was accidentally discovered. Mr. Peters obtained a small quantity, which he used successfully, and gradually promoted its consumption, until by his example, and his publications, the importation from Nova Scotia alone, into the single port of Philadelphia, increased to the enormous amount of fourteen thousand tons annually. This was before the discovery of that fossil in the United States.

Inquire in the counties of Chester, Lancaster, and others around us, where clover is so beneficially cultivated, how much is due to that excellent man, for the great pains he took to extend the use of gypsum? On this subject, I very recently transmitted to the Judge, a testimonial of gratitude from one of the most intelligent persons of Lancaster; who unhesitatingly ascribes to Mr. Peters's book on plaster, and his other agricultural essays, the merit of having produced a good part of the rich cultivation, for which that county is so celebrated. But his rural labours were not confined to the tith of the ground; to the mere variety of grasses, or alimantal

improvement of the soil which produced them; for we find him zealously employed, in mending by crosses, the breed of sheep and other animals. To him was confided the care of the broad tail Barbary rams, procured at Tunis, by General Eaton. The Judge placed them advantageously, and pressed on the farmers, by repeated written exhortations, the propriety of using them.

In order to appreciate properly the industry of this gentleman, in treating on husbandry and matters auxiliary to it, we must consult his voluminous communications, published in the Memoirs of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society. Take, for instance, the first volume. There, we find him discussing with his accustomed animation, and clear and elegant style, the following topics:—

- On Hoven cattle.
- On Peach trees.
- On Yellow water in horses.
- On Gypsum.
- On the thickness, cement, and materials of walls.
- On Orchards.
- On Coarse flour.
- On Brown bread.
- On the force of habit, as it relates to esculents.
- On new herbs & shrubs appearing after firing woods.
- On trench ploughing.
- On Hemlock for live fences.
- Remarks on, and plan of, a stercorary.
- On changes of timber and plants.
- On races of animals extinct.

These numerous articles, so various in their character, are, as I have said, contained in the first volume, and are all copiously and ably treated by him. The succeeding volumes are no less rich in original essays on the science and art of agriculture, from the same prolific pen. Perhaps it is not estimating the *quantity* of his labour too high, if we place it at one fourth of each volume; the *quality* of these productions, must be valued according to their wide circulation, and great popularity.

This distinguished citizen, always active in promoting objects of public utility, founded our Society, and presided over it from the day of its creation until his death. You, gentlemen, will, one and all, I confidently assert, most readily and most gratefully bear witness to his constant solicitude for the advancement of the objects of our association. How often has he pressed us to attend to them! His superior sagacity could discover a usefulness in labours, which we had not before thought important. When, at length, we yielded to his wishes, and consented to register the occurrences on our farms, how much information was elicited! The improvement derived from this mutual examination, was acknowledged by us all. It is much to be regretted, that these business-like meetings have of late been few & far between. But such as they were, and transient as they now are, I dare refer to the records for proof of their solid worth. What, though they have been followed by occasional listlessness, indifference, or non-attendance, that baffled the later efforts of our good President; may we not remember that our early zeal, though short-lived, was salutary! Can we not revive it? Let us try, if it be only to show our love for the man who first inspired it. Our opinions on rural matters; our knowledge of agricultural facts, then so freely communicated, stand on record: we then possessed the attributes, as well as the name, of an Agricultural Society. Those communications, evinced by their variety, their practical meaning, their good sense, and not unfrequently, their novelty; the rich fund of information among us in the concerns of husbandry, and show how profitably it may be again employed.—We have but to will it, in order to restore it to its former usefulness.

Having endeavoured to portray Mr. Peters as a patriot, a legislator, a jurist, and a farmer, it remains to speak of him as a man in social life.

Unceremonious, communicative, friendly, we who have so often shared in the delight of his unequalled companionship, under this roof, and at the festive board, when, at our annual dinners, he gradually rose in hilarity and noisy mirth, with the wine drinkers, by drinking himself, as he would playfully say, like a fish; accompanying our libations of Madeira, with draughts of water; we can testify to his wonderful flow of wit, jovialty, and laughter-inspiring spirit. It was on those occasions, that for a long evening "he talked with fluency mere pun," mere joke and frolick. He needed no artificial aid, where nature had been so liberal; and with his *goblet of water* by his side, he kept pace in merriment with the company he was exhilarating; and this too, when an octogenarian! Indeed, it was only with the lamp of life that this love of jest became extinct. Yet, so well timed, in such good taste, was all this gaiety, that no want of dignity or decorum was ever known. It was a spontaneous effusion, so natural and so pleasing, that it made you love the man you already respected.

As a husband—a parent—a neighbour—a sincere Christian—there was, in reference to Judge Peters, but one voice. Every one united in praising his domestic and religious virtues.

Here I conclude, with many thanks for your indulgence, and the hope that a life so usefully spent, will be contemplated by us, as eminently worthy of imitation; if not in all its varieties, at least in such portions as we may be able to copy.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCILS.

Thursday evening, Oct. 18th, 1828.

At a stated meeting held this evening, the following committees were appointed.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Watering Committee.—Hale, Williams, Garret, Toland, Burden, Cave, Coryell, Moss.

Ways and Means.—Thompson, Kittera, Miller, Hertzog, Walmsley, Horner.

Paving.—Johnson, Baker, O'Neill, Maitland, Williams, Garret, Worrel, Neff.

Accounts.—Walmsley, Graff, Scott, Thompson, Read, Richards.

Markets.—Bladen, Cook, Wainwright, Garret, Williams, Neff.

Library.—Page, Snyder, Read, Toland.

Fire Companies.—Baker, Hertzog, Coryell, Read, Richards, Neff.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

Franklin Square.—Williams, Worrell, Wainwright, Cook.

Washington and Rittenhouse.—Toland, Miller, Horner, Graff.

Logan and Penn.—Cave, Walmsley, Kittera, Richards.

State House and Independence Square.—Burden, Page, Kittera, and Read.

Drawbridge Lot.—O'Neill, Scott, Thompson, Garret.

Lombard street Lots.—Johnson, Maitland, Miller, Worrell.

Chesnut & Mulberry street Wharves.—Oldenburgh, Bladen, Toland, Richards.

Will's Legacy.—Read, Thompson, Walmsley, Moss.

Messrs. O'Neill, Johnson, Thompson, and Neff, were appointed a committee to superintend the repairs of the State House.

A petition from the constables of the city praying for remuneration of expenses incurred by them in the Ward Elections, was referred to Messrs. Kittera, Worrel, Page, and Bladen.

Messrs. Maitland and Thompson were appointed a committee to superintend the repairs making to the South Second street Market houses.

Mr. Johnson submitted the following resolution.

Resolved, by the Select and Common Council that a Joint Committee of four members from each council be appointed to inquire if any and what alterations are necessary to be made in the several ordinances and supplements to ordinances providing for the appointment of city commissioners, and prescribing their duties: and that the said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Johnson said that he brought forward this resolution in justice to himself and the other members of the late councils. As long back as 1802, an ordinance was passed prohibiting the city commissioners in the most positive terms from being concerned either directly or indirectly in contracts for the execution of public work. (here Mr. J. read an extract from the ordinance.) It is well known that reputed abuses by the city commissioners, had considerable bearing on the late election, and our constituents, said Mr. J., call on us to probe the matter to bottom. He could not think it possible there had been abuses to the extent reported, but he believed great amendments might be made in the system. None but men of integrity and capacity should be appointed city commissioners, and as the character of such citizens is valuable to the community, they ought to be protected.

The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Johnson, Oldenburg, Maitland, Page, Thompson, Kittera, Garret, and Richards, appointed the committee.

Mr. Johnson submitted the following:—

Whereas a number of the owners of property fronting on certain streets, recently paved, have not complied with the existing ordinances in relation to the paving of the footways.

And whereas it is deemed necessary for the comfort and convenience of the citizens generally, that said footways should be paved.

Therefore, Resolved, that the city commissioners be, and they are hereby directed, *forthwith* to give due notice to such owners of property and to cause all such footways to be paved agreeably to the ordinances now in full force on that subject.

Mr. Baker doubted the expediency of adopting this resolution, as there was at this moment a great scarcity of paving brick, and giving the commissioners this power might subject many citizens to inconveniences.

Mr. Johnson replied that the resolution gave the commissioners no new power. It was an act of assembly which prescribed that the pavements should be made. On a future occasion, he would, perhaps, be under the necessity of bringing before councils, the names of certain men who held large estates acquired by inheritance, and who, he thought, evaded the law, by means of deeds given to persons long since dead. Many large property holders importuned councils, to pave the streets in front of their property. By paving the carriage way, the value of their property was increased in some instances as much (we understood Mr. J. to say) as twenty five per cent. but they evaded the law, by only setting the curbstones: and the poor man who complied with the law in making a foot pavement in front of his own house, could not pass in front of the adjoining lot without being up to his ears in mud. The late councils had petitioned the legislature on the subject, but the operation of the act had not been precisely such as was desired.

Mr. Bladen inquired what necessity there could be for passing the resolution, if the object was provided for by the act of assembly.

The President replied that it was customary to pass resolutions directing the city commissioners to carry into effect the acts of assembly.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Walmsley, a committee of two was appointed to examine the minutes of the late council, and report on its unfinished business.

Lydia R. Bailey was re-elected printer to the common council.—*Phil. Gaz.*

EDUCATION WITH MANUAL LABOR.

An association has been formed in this city for the purpose of establishing a school in which manual labor is to be connected with the elements of a liberal education. We subjoin the articles of association adopted at a late meeting, and a letter from Rev. Dr. Alexander containing his views of the importance of such an establishment. A committee has been appointed to examine and report suitable places of location for the School.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION,

For the purpose of establishing near the city of Philadelphia, a School in which manual labour is to be connected with the elements of liberal education.

Art. 1. The stock of this association shall be divided into shares of \$20 each, payable, if only one share be subscribed, at the time of subscribing, if more than one, the half payable as before and the other at the end of twelve months.

2. The primary object of the school shall be to furnish instruction to young men whose ultimate aim is the ministry of the gospel, whilst others of respectable talents and good moral character may be admitted, as far as may be deemed consistent with the main object.

3. Every pupil shall be required to employ, in agriculture, horticulture or mechanicks not less than three nor more than four hours each day, on an average. The avails of his labour shall be applied to the payment of his board and of the other expenses of the school.

4. The truths of divine revelation and practical religion as well as the rudiments of the arts and sciences shall be diligently & prudently inculcated.

5. The further details of the institution shall be committed to a Board of fifteen Trustees to be elected by the stockholders annually and who shall report their transactions at each annual meeting of the Association.

6. The first meeting of the stockholders shall be called at such time and place as shall be designated by a committee appointed for that purpose.

7. Subscribers may transfer their shares at pleasure; but not without the consent of two thirds of the stockholders, present at an annual meeting.

8. Each share shall entitle the holder to a vote in all the transactions of the association.

Dr. Alexander's Letter.

Princeton October 11, 1828.

Rev. and Dear Sir,

Understanding that you wish to have some expression of opinion from me, relative to the expediency of establishing schools or academies, in which manual labor shall be made an essential part of the system of exercise and discipline, I take pleasure in saying, that such institutions appear to me, to be calculated to promote the cause of literature, in no small degree.

The public mind is, perhaps, prejudiced against all pretensions to new and easy methods of acquiring learning; and many may be disposed to reject this scheme without an impartial consideration, because it is new. But it ought to be remembered that according to this plan, no innovation, whatever, upon the common course of classical education is contemplated. The only novelty in the institution is, that agricultural or mechanical labor is made the duty of every pupil, for a few hours in each day. And this is only a provision for carrying into effect

what all acknowledge to be vitally important in seminaries of learning, namely, that the body should be exercised, every day, as well as the mind. The importance of a good system of exercise for students, has been so deeply felt of late years, that an artificial system of gymnastic exercises has been introduced into many institutions of learning, and has been productive of excellent effects on the health of students. But why resort to laborious exercises which require considerable expense and are productive of no profit, when the same labor or exercise may be so directed as to accomplish several important ends, besides the promotion of health? If two, three or four hours ought to be spent in healthful exercise, why not employ those hours, daily, in the pleasant occupations of horticulture, agriculture, or mechanics? In those occupations, there is much less danger of hurtful accidents than in gymnastic or in the common sports of boys. And it can be no matter of doubt to any one, that the labors of the field and of the garden are as salubrious as any other mode of exercise. And certainly, if only so much of the students' time be appropriated to these labours, as bodily health requires, they cannot be considered as interfering with their literary progress. They will, in fact, make much better progress than if they should attempt to devote the whole of their time to study. Besides, the knowledge of the operations of agriculture and the mechanic arts which would necessarily be acquired in such a course, would be no contemptible part of a good education. There are few men, residing in the country, who do not need practical knowledge of the method of cultivating a farm and a garden. And as it is desirable to have educated enlightened farmers, who may be competent to act as magistrates, legislators, or arbitrators, the plan of uniting a knowledge of farming with a liberal education, is better adapted to the mass of the American population, than any other.

But that which chiefly recommends this kind of seminary is, that under good management, it will render education so cheap, that every independent farmer will easily have it in his power to give his sons a liberal education. By experiment it has been ascertained, that an amount of labor not more than is necessary for wholesome exercise, will be sufficient to pay for the boarding of a pupil who is over 15 years of age. This scheme will also obviate the objection which many worthy people make to sending their sons to classical schools; namely, that they are thereby rendered idle and become ever afterwards averse to labor. And such a course of life as unites attention to agriculture with learning is obviously more favourable to sound moral habits, than the situation in which young men are commonly placed at our academics and colleges. Thus, sir, I have briefly stated the reasons which induce me to be a warm friend to such an institution as you have been endeavouring to establish; and to show that these thoughts are not mere theory, I would state, that it is my purpose, as soon as I find such an institution founded in a convenient situation, to send one of my own sons, in preference to sending him to any other school.

A. ALEXANDER.

To the Rev. J. Monteith.

CULTURE OF THE GRAPE, &c.

Extract to the Editor of the American Farmer, dated COLUMBIA, (Pa.) Oct. 13th, 1828.

I am endeavouring to concentrate all the choice varieties of grape vines, both native and foreign, and raising

new varieties from seed and I have not the least doubt but what I shall soon have seedling vines surpassing the most delicious foreign grapes; I have now one or two varieties from seed which in my opinion, as table grapes, rival many foreigners, and as to their quality of withstanding uninjured our winter frosts and summer heats, they have no equal from France or Germany. As the cultivation of the vine is beginning to attract considerable attention I will contribute a few observations on the subject which I hope may not prove altogether unacceptable. My belief (though contrary to the general opinion) is that the foreign grapes are mostly injured by the great heat in summer: from the cold we can protect them by covering during the continuance of cold weather, but for the heat we have no remedy, unless, probably, by planting them on a north or western exposure, though I know not of the experiment having been tried, but from observing in what way nature has planted them I believe it would succeed. All the foreign grapes that I have had an opportunity of examining, on east and south exposures, are annually destroyed by mildew which I believe is occasioned by the sun shining on them whilst they are wet from dew, whereas on a north or west situation they are seldom, if ever, affected by it. From all the observations I have been able to make on uncultivated nature, I have never yet seen a wild vine fully exposed to the influence of a meridian sun, on an elevated southern exposure, but what had its fruit annually dried and burnt up before it came to maturity, while those vines that are fruitful are usually in low wet places, or on the north or west sides of hills sheltered from the scorching rays of the sun by the shade of trees, or their own close and thick foliage. Now, to arrive at perfection in almost any pursuit, it is generally agreed, to copy after nature is our surest guide; why then, do we pursue a directly opposite course in the cultivation of the vine?

COINCIDENCES.

The new Constitution of the United States, was made and proposed by	12 states.
Ratified in Pennsylvania by delegates	
from	12 counties.
Proclaimed at Philadelphia at	12 o'clock
on the	12th day
of the	12th month.
in the	12th year
of American independence.	Amer. Museum.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Circuit Court, U. S.—Joseph Hopkinson, Esq. having been sworn in on Monday morning, October 27, by Judge Washington, took his seat on the bench of the Circuit Court of the United States for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, as associate judge of said court, in room of Richard Peters, Esq. deceased. After the oath of office was administered, Mr. Rawle, as senior member of the bar, rose and expressed the gratification of himself and his professional brethren at the appointment, and their confidence in the abilities and integrity of the gentleman selected for this important station. To this address Judge Hopkinson returned an impressive and appropriate reply.

New Post Office.—The post office at Berksburg, Dauphin county, has been re-established, and Jacob Bowman Esq. appointed postmaster.

Printed every Saturday morning by William F. Geddes, No. 59 Locust street, Philadelphia; where, and at the Editor's residence, in North 12th st. 3d door south of Cherry st. subscriptions will be thankfully received. Price five dollars per annum payable in six months after the commencement of publication—and annually, thereafter, by subscribers resident in or near the city, or where there is an agent. Other subscribers pay in advance.

THE REGISTER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DEVOTED TO THE PRESERVATION OF EVERY KIND OF USEFUL INFORMATION RESPECTING THE STATE.

EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD.

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PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 8, 1828.

NO. 45.

PATRIOTISM EXEMPLIFIED

IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE

FIRST BANK IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Plan of the Bank of Pennsylvania, established for supplying the army of the United States; with provisions for two months.

A number of Gentlemen are to give their bonds to the Directors of the Bank, in such sums as each shall think proper; binding himself for the payment thereof, if it shall become necessary in order to fulfil the engagements and discharge the notes or contracts of the Bank.

These securities shall be extended to the sum of three hundred thousand Pounds, Pennsylvania Currency in Specie, at the rate of seven shillings and six-pence for a Spanish Dollar.

Two Directors shall be chosen by the sureties, to conduct the business of the Bank, with such Assistants or Clerks, as upon experience may be found necessary.—The Directors shall provide a proper place for their counting-house, books, notes, stationary, &c. They are to keep full and fair accounts of all their transactions; crediting every person's account for money received from him; and charging each proper account for the monies paid. They are authorized to borrow Money on the Credit of the Bank, for six months or any shorter period; and to grant special notes bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum to the lenders for the sum borrowed. They are to keep a fair and regular cash account, which must be settled every night; and one or both must count the balance, and see that it is in their chest. They must keep an exact register of all the notes they issue, so as to ascertain every night the demands to come against them the next day. They are to receive from Congress, such sums as they may from time to time, allot for the reimbursement of the Bank. But when this source and sums occasionally borrowed on interest as aforesaid, do not afford a sufficient supply, the Directors are authorised to demand and receive from every subscriber of A GENERAL LOAN TO THE BANK, such part of his subscription as may be necessary to make exact payment: Granting to each of the said subscribers a note, bearing interest as aforesaid, for the sum received from him.

All monies borrowed and received from Congress, by the Directors, shall be applied to the sole purposes of purchasing provisions and rum for the use of the Continental army; of transporting them to camp to be delivered to the order of his Excellency the Commander in Chief or of the Board of War; and of discharging their notes and the expense of conducting the business. And no part of the said monies, or of the notes to be issued by the said Directors, shall by them, or any person acting for or on behalf of the Bank, be applied to any other use or uses, purpose or purposes whatsoever. Neither shall they borrow more money, or issue more notes than shall be found absolutely necessary for the aforesaid purposes.

The Sureties for the Bank, shall chuse a Factor, who shall have the entire management of the purchases; and on whose order the Directors are to pay, in money or notes, such sums, from time to time; as he may draw for.

These draughts will require an immediate supply; and therefore it is necessary, that the subscribers to the General Loan, pay ten per ct. on their subscriptions, within eight days after the date thereof. This will create a fund to begin with. It must be the constant aim both of the Directors in paying, and of the Factor in his contracts, to pass as many notes in payment as possible, until Congress can reimburse the Bank: And when that shall happen, the notes that shall be out, shall be called in, and paid off; the entire accounts shall be made up and settled with Congress, and the bonds of the Sureties shall be delivered up or cancelled.

The Directors shall execute instruments of writing, binding their whole estates for the faithful performance of their duties; which instruments, and the bonds of the Sureties, shall be recorded in the Recorder's office, for the county of Philadelphia, and shall be deposited in the hands of the Board of Inspectors herein after mentioned.

The Board of Inspectors shall consist of five persons, to be chosen by the sureties. This board shall hold the bonds of the Sureties safely in their possession, until the business be finished and settled; or in case of default, until suits shall be brought and recovery had thereupon.

The Board of Inspectors, or any three of them, shall have free access at all seasonable hours, to the books and papers of the Bank, and of the Factor, or persons employed under him or them. They may enquire into the manner of managing the business; may give their advice and opinion whenever they please; and if they think it necessary or proper, may call a general meeting of the Sureties, in order to lay the proceedings before them, to ask their advice, or to propose new regulations, a change of officers, or any other matter or thing they shall judge fit.

The Factor is authorized to have a convenient store for his business, and to employ such Agents, Clerks and Assistants as, by experience, may be found necessary. He shall proceed, with all possible dispatch, to purchase, on the most reasonable terms, flour, beef and pork of sound good quality; and in such quantities of each article as may be regulated by the Board of War, until he procure in the whole three millions of rations, or as much thereof as he can, and three hundred hogheads of rum. He shall as expeditiously as possible, send the articles above mentioned, in sufficient quantities to make a load, to Trenton, to the care and direction of who shall receive and forward the same to camp, and there deliver them to the order of the Commander-in-Chief, or of the Board of War: The Factor supplying them with money or notes to pay the charges arising on such receipt or transportation.

The Factor is authorised to draw on the Directors for specie, Pennsylvania State Money or Continental Money, as occasion may require: He and they always taking care to understand their ability to honor such draughts.

He shall provide his store with rum, sugar, coffee, salt and other goods at the cheapest wholesale prices, to be sold at the same prices to those who supply him with provisions; that he may gain a preference of what comes to market. It may be useful in his respect to make it known throughout the country, that he is enabled to make such payments as above described.

The Factor shall give security to the Board of Inspectors in the sum of ten thousand pounds, Pennsylvania currency in specie, for the faithful discharge of his duty. He shall keep fair accounts of all his transactions, and copies of all his letters; and shall settle with the Directors as often as they or the Board of Inspectors shall think fit.

The Directors, Factor,* and all persons employed under them shall be paid reasonable compensations for their time and trouble. But as this association is founded in the present public necessities, with intention to relieve them, as far as its object extends, none of the sureties, subscribers to the general loan, Inspectors, the gentlemen that shall receive the goods at Trenton, and forward them thence, or other gentlemen that may give occasional assistance, mean to derive the least pecuniary advantage to themselves or families from this exertion. Yet, as it is hoped and expected that the United States will draw the most essential benefits from it, it is just that Congress should pledge the faith of the United States, to reimburse the whole cost and charges of this transaction in reasonable time, to give such assistance in the execution as may be in their power, and such security as the Board of Inspectors may stipulate with them, (which the said Board are authorized to do) for the indemnification of the sureties of the bank, and the subscribers to the general loan.

The Inspectors of Bank are,

Robert Morris, J. M. Nesbitt, Blair M'Clenachan, Samuel Miles, Cadwallader Morris.

Directors. John Nixon, George Clymer.

Factor. Tench Francis.

The execution of the plan is in great forwardness.

WHEREAS in the present situation of public affairs in the United States, the greatest and most vigorous exertions are required, for the successful management of the just and necessary war, in which they are engaged with Great Britain: We the Subscribers, deeply impressed with the sentiments that on such an occasion should govern us, in the prosecution of a war, on the event of which, our own freedom and that of our posterity, and the freedom and independence of the United States are all involved, hereby severally pledge our property and credit for the several sums specified and mentioned after our names, in order to support the credit of a Bank to be established for furnishing a supply of provisions for the armies of the United States: And we do hereby severally promise and engage to execute to the Directors of the said Bank, bonds of the form hereunto annexed.

Witness our hands this 17th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1780.

Pennsylvania Currency, payable
in Gold or Silver.

Joseph Reed	£2000
Robert Morris	10,000
Blair M'Clenachan	10,000
James Wilson	5000
George Clymer	5000
William Bingham	5000
J. M. Nesbitt and co.	5000
Richard Peters	5000
Samuel Meredith	5000
James Mease	5000
Thomas Barclay	5000
Samuel Morris, jun.	5000
John Cox	5000
Robert L. Hooper, jun.	5000
Hugh Shiell	5000
Benjamin G. Eyre	4000
William Coats	4000
Emanuel Eyre	5000

John Dunlap	4000
James Budden	4000
Cadwallader Morris	2500
Robert Bass	2000
Owen Biddle	2000
John Gibson	2000
Michael Hillegas	4000
Charles Pettit	2000
John Mitchell	2000
Matthew Irwin	5000
Thomas Irwin	5000
John Philip De Hass	5000
Philip Moore	5000
Robert Knox	2000
Joseph Bullock	2000
John Nixon	5000
Francis Gurney	2000
George Campbell	2000
William Lewis	2000
John Mease	4000
John Wharton	2000
Benjamin Rush	2000
T. Lawrence	2000
Joseph Blewer	2000
John Pringle	3000
Bunner, Murray, and Comp.	6000
Joseph Carson	4000
Matthew Clarkson	2000
William Hall	2000
John Patton	2000
Thomas Leiper	4000
Robert Bridges	5000
B. Fuller	2000
B. Randolph	2000
Abraham Bickley	2000
George Meade, and co.	2000
John Benezet	5000
John Donaldson	2000
Henry Hill	5000
John Morgan	5000
John Steinmetz	2000
Samuel Miles	3000
Samuel Mifflin	5000
Thomas Mifflin	5000
Andrew Hodge	2000
Thomas Willing	5000
Samuel Powel	5000
Charles Thomson	3000
Henry Keppeler	2000
Francis C. Hassenclever	2000
Isaac Melcher	2000
Isaac Moses	3000
John Schaffer	2000
Alexander Tod	2000
John Purviance	2000
Kean and Nichols	4000
John Wilcox	2000
Samuel Inglis	2000
Jonathan Penrose	2000
Nathaniel Falconer	2000
James Caldwell	2000
Samuel Caldwell	1000
Samuel Penrose	1000
William Turnbull	1000
John Shee	1000
Benjamin Davis, Jun.	1000
Sharp Delany	1000
Samuel Morris	3000
Andrew Doz	1000
Gerardus Clarkson	2000
Peter Whiteside	1000
Andrew Robeson	1000
Abraham Shoemaker	2000
Tench Francis	5500

* Neither the Directors nor Factor now chosen by the subscribers, are to have any compensation made them for their services.

£300,000

Form of a Bond.

KNOW all Men by these Presents, That I R. P., Esq. of the city of Philadelphia, ——— am held and firmly bound to George Clymer and John Nixon, Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania, in ——— Pounds, of Lawful Money of Pennsylvania, to be paid in Silver or Gold Coin, to the said George Clymer and John Nixon or their certain Attorney, Executors, Administrators or Assigns, for which payment well and truly to be made, I bind Myself, my Heirs, Executors and Administrators firmly by these Presents. Sealed with my Seal, dated this twenty-second day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and eighty.

WHEREAS the above bounden R ——— P ——— hath by an instrument of Writing, bearing date the seventeenth day of this present month of June subscribed, and pledged his Property and Credit, for the sum of Five Thousand Pounds in Specie, in order to support the Credit of a Bank, to be established for furnishing a supply of provisions for the Armies of the United States. Now the condition of this obligation is such, that if the said R ——— P ———, his Heirs, Executors or Administrators, shall pay such sums of money, not amounting in the whole, to more than the aforesaid sum of Five thousand Pounds, as the Inspectors or Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania shall from time to time demand. Then this Obligation shall be void and of none effect, or else shall be and remain of full force and virtue.

R. P.

Sealed and delivered }
in the presence of }
WILLM. GRAYSON,
TIM: PICKERING.

Of the foregoing persons, only two, viz: William Hall and John Donaldson are now living.

By an advertisement, it appears the Bank opened on the 17th July, 1780, in Front street, two doors above Walnut street. Hours 9 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M. To show the mode of doing business, we copy the advertisement.

"All persons, who have already lent money, are desired to apply for *Bank notes*: and the Directors request the favour of those who may hereafter lodge their Cash in the Bank, that they would tie it up in bundles of bills of one denomination, with labels, and their names endorsed, as the business will thereby be done with less trouble and much greater despatch."

The tenth and last instalment was called in on the 15th November, 1780."

The Bank continued in operation till the establishment of the Bank of North America.

AUCTIONS.

Looking over the other day, the list of names of the twelve Auctioneers, now in commission, in the city, and of the duties annexed, amounting to nearly 120,000 dollars paid by them annually, into the Treasury of the State, the mind involuntarily glanced back to the time, when neither Connelly, Footman, Fox nor Yorke, had been seen as yet, wielding the auction hammer; when the whole auction business of the city of Philadelphia, now so populous, was transacted by Col. John Patton, in a one story brick house, No. 78 South Front street, assisted by his two clerks, Charles Patton and J. B.; also by Mr. Mitchell, "Crier," salesman and bell-ringer. It was a "day of small things" comparatively, but of great importance at the time; and probably a few reminiscences relative to auctions in the Olden Time, may not be unacceptable. Colonel John Patton, in his personal appearance from the stage, was a very fine military looking man, with red and powdered hair, and of middle age. He had the credit among the purchasers, of being tho't very dignified in his manner, yet very affable and civil in business, or in superintending the stage during the

sales. Charles Patton was a young Irish gentleman, of fair complexion, with fine white teeth; all civility, gaiety and good humor. J. B. was a fine, portly young English gentleman, with dark red hair; he was spoken of as being very adroit and active in business, showing a hearty civility to every one, without flummery, but with a penetrating, interrogating eye. As was then the fashion for gentlemen, the Colonel and his two aids wore "clubbed hair," deeply powdered every morning by the barber—that is to say, the hair had been first cultivated until it had become of extreme length, then separated into three parts, then powdered, twisted, and twined together into a kind of three-strand small cable, then doubled up and fastened by a riband. When looking to the right, the knot and club of hair rolled gradually towards the left shoulder, and vice versa when looking to the left, leaving the cape and all between the shoulders, one complete mass of powdered grease. Possibly it may be ascribed to first impressions, when it is asserted, that these powdered "clubs" of hair conferred a certain dignified appearance upon the owners, not observable in the French Revolutionary "Brutus Crop." Good hand writers being scarce, J. B. was celebrated for his writing rapidly, in an elegant flowing hand. Though now they be as "plenty as blackberries, there was (as remembered) but one ornamental writer spoken of in the city; namely, William Kinnear. 'Twas he who executed those holiday notices, framed, no one knows where, but preserved carefully for antiquity's sake, and regularly suspended for a week before each holiday on the Pillar within—The (Old Congress) Bank."

Mr. Mitchell, the "crier," or salesman, was celebrated for his unparalleled dispatch in sales; the brilliant finale of his once, twice, going—gone, and the neat tap of his hammer. At that time, catalogue sales of goods, from England, were unknown; being about the time of the arrival here, of the Old Alliance, after her first *American* voyage to Canton, amid the firing of cannon, and huzzas from the citizens lining the wharves. There being but one "City Auction," and the hour of sale known to every one, the purchasers used to assemble early, as at a funeral, near the door. The "crier" then came out with bell in hand, which he rung for a minute or so; then giving what he called one "hard ring," he proclaimed in his loudest tone of voice, "we are just going to begin." They did not hire a bell-man to keep the immediate neighbourhood in irremediable distress, by his interminable jingling, deafening din, for an half hour together, without considering for a moment, whether or no there might be in the vicinity, some sick prostrated being, with imploring eye and hand, beseeching some one, in faint accents, to go and "stop that dreadful bell." The "Northern Liberties Vendue," by Christian Febiger, was held at No. 204 North Second street, above Vine. The vendue in Southwark by John Mease, at the south east corner of Front and South streets. Trifling sales were sometimes made at Billy Cooper's in Jersey, and at the sign of the Fish, over Schuylkill, beyond the High street "Floating Bridge." At the vendues in the Liberties, sometimes, one Breneise acted as "crier," and sometimes Charles Smith. Breneise was remarkable for his Cogniac redness of face; his patient and smiling looks; his bell-metal tone of voice, and his untiring lungs; during a long sale. Charles Smith was a tall, muscular, square-built man, with a fashionable profusion of dark red hair, which he wore 'clubbed,' but without powder. A 'cowlick' in front, caused the hair to stand erect from above his narrow forehead. He had a blemish in one eye; a nose rounded at the point; a square broad face; a German accent with a lisp; an extended mouth, with a smirk upon it at all times, as though in possession at the moment, of some merry thought. He occasionally exhibited a most quizzical grin, more especially after having, during the time of sale and from the stage, discharged one of his keenest shafts of satire at some broad mark, among the crowd below. At such times his mouth extended, rounding upwards from ear to

ear, not unlike a very new moon—or Wilkes, by Hogarth. The most remote corner of the auction room was no security from his biting and sarcastic wit; and none could hinder or avoid his missives. He used to be pointedly severe upon those Loungers who haunt the auction room to kill time, but who never buy, not sparing even the *best* purchasers themselves at times, producing anger in some and laughter in others, at this incorrigible (stage) Grimaldi.

About this period the Dry Goods business, consisted in regular spring and fall importations—of such English Goods, as had been ordered out, by the Regular Importing Merchants, and sold by them to the Retailers of the city, and to the country "Storekeepers"—who came in to buy. Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee (Merchants,) were as yet unknown in the business. They were spoken of as places, or settlements, away off, in the "back woods,"—beyond the Allegheny Mountains!—A Trader from thence would be more gazed after, and talked to, than one now, arriving from Sante Fe, in New Mexico, or the mouth of Columbia River. Now and then, the spectacle of a travelling wagon, was to be seen passing through the city; guided by some restless spirit from the neighbourhood of Cape Cod. His wife and children, pots, kettles, and pans, stowed away under cover. His faithful dog in company, occasionally vexed and nosed by the city curs, while walking with drooping head and ears, between the head wheels. The man singing (in dismal merriment,) some chorus of a song, about the merry banks of the Ohi—O,—where, at that period of time—

"The Indian's tread
Stole noiseless, and cold, as statued lead;
With eyes of flame, and painted head
Midst shout and yell their blood to shed."

The importing merchants and others, who wished to close sales, or get rid of some of their "Old Shopkeepers," used to send their goods to auction privately, or under cover of the night—(What would Mrs. Grundy say?) The present auction system—be it right or be it wrong—the auction stores, strewed thick as the autumnal leaves with multitudinous bales of English merchandise, and the sales superintended by agents sent out for the very purpose, operating in its course to the detriment, and final overthrow, of the American Importing Merchant, was as yet unknown. The only English mercantile agents, known as such in this city, could be named at once, as Ralph Mather, Arthur Collins, J—A—, and John Mucklethwaite.

From the floating recollections (of a boy) and the concurring testimony of others, who had knowledge in the business of those times—every satellite to the Dry Goods system must have moved in their proper orbits. Every rivulet, stream, and river, had its proper boundary and flow towards the great ocean of regular commerce. The frequent elevated eyebrow and uplifted hand in astonishment, at another—and another tremendous crash; in the city, was at that time, a rare occurrence; indeed, as rare as a Fast Day Proclamation by the then Governor Mifflin.

Such being the state of things, it is presumable these agents, instead of haunting the auctions as now-a-days, had little more to do than exhibit patterns and receive orders; watch like hovering hawks over the interest of their different houses; give an occasional fee to "Lawyer Lewis," (that Great Gun of the Law,) or purchase for remittance, the First water Bills on London.

Books being scarce, there existed but one Book Auction in the city, and that a miserable one. 'Twas held by one Delap, in what had been a Dancing School room in Church alley. As an auction, it used to be lighted by some tallow candles; sufficiently so, as to render the surrounding darkness visible." It was no uncommon thing to hear, during a pending *bid*, and just as the "Crier" was going to tap with his hammer—the rattle

and descent upon the stage and floor, of handfuls of bird shot, which had been thrown against the ceiling, by some of the "young reprobates" in the back ground. One night by one of them shaking a gauze bag filled with Scotch snuff ('twas said) against the wall, the whole company was seized with a violent fit of sneezing, which put an end to the evening's sale, notwithstanding the entreaties for them to stay by old Delap, and the maledictions of his clerk, Patridge, against the young scoundrels, as he called them, while seeking hastily around for his Cowakin. LANG SYNE.

[*Amer. Daily Adver.*]

A CURIOSITY.

[The following *morceau* of the early literature of the State, has been carefully handed down to us in the original hand-bill, published one hundred and five years since. It is ornamented with the usual symbols of death—the head, and bones, and hour-glass. Respecting the individual whose untimely end is lamented in such plaintive strains, we have been able to learn nothing, excepting that he was really clerk of the Assembly in 1722–3, and that he presented to the house "a petition, requesting that a Ferry at *Philip England's* old ferry place, over *Schuykill*, may be confirmed to him by a law"—which was read and ordered to lie on the table; read a second time and considered, and leave granted to bring in a bill according to his request. But it appears that the Mayor and Commonalty of the city, though they paid him funeral honours, were not quite so respectful to him while living, for they petitioned that the ferry from High street over *Schuykill*, may be vested in the said commonalty, for the better management of the said ferry, and in no other person," and that they also had leave to bring in a bill, "the former petitioner *Aquila Rose*," in his goodness, "delaying his bill on purpose, and submitting to the opinion of the house in it." The commonalty prevailed, and, not long after, *Aquila* "died and was buried" to the great grief of the whole city, in the 28th year of his age. He appears to have been a Poet, but in this character, his "sweet fragrant name," has not, as our author predicted, lasted till "circling years shall cease to be"—we are not aware that any of his productions are now known. He was likewise a Printer, and a learned man—and must no doubt have been much respected and beloved to have caused the poet to exhaust his store of tears, and the *aged postmaster* his "crutch forego." He appears also to have possessed qualities rare in those days, but which every one who dies *now-a-days* possesses—"he was a loving father, a tender husband, a kind friend and a sincere Christian."

Thomas, in his "History of Printing," says—

"The first production of Keimer's press was an elegy of his own, on the death of *Aquila Rose*, printer, a young man of an excellent character, Secretary to the General Assembly, and the principal workman in Bradford's printing house. Keimer was engaged in this elegy, mentally and manually, when he first saw Franklin, who observes, that Keimer was a poet, but 'could not be said to write in verse, for his method was to set the lines in types as they flowed from his muse.'"]

AN ELEGY

On the much Lamented DEATH of the INGENIOUS and WELL-BELOVED

AQUILA ROSE,

CLERK to the Honourable ASSEMBLY at *Philadelphia*, who died the 24th of the 4th month, 1723. Aged 28.

WHAT Mournful Accents thus accost mine Ear,
What doleful Echoes hourly thus appear?
What Sighs from melting Hearts proclaim aloud,
The Solemn Mourning of this numerous Crowd?
In Sable CHARACTERS the News is Read,
Our ROSE is wither'd, and our EAGLE's fled,
In that our dear AQUILA ROSE is dead,

Cropt in the Blooming of his precious Youth!
Who can forbear to weep at such a Truth!

Assist ye *Philadelphians* with Consent,
And join with me to give our Sorrows Vent,
That having wept till Tears shall trickling glide,
Like Streams to *Delaware* from *Schuylkil* Side,
My painful Muse being eas'd, may then rehearse,
Between each Sob, in *Elegiac* Verse,
(And in soft Numbers warble forth Desire,)
To breath his Worth, warm'd with Angelick Fire.

But why do my ambitious Thoughts presume
To span the glorious *Sun*, or grasp the *Moon*;
The Task confounds!—But yet I dare begin
To cast my Mite an humble Off'ring in,
That nobler Bards in Strains more lofty, may
Conjoin'd, our great and heavy Loss display,
To distant Climes, where his Great Worth was known,
That they to us may echo back a Groan.
For there are bright Youths, who when they hear
The dismal Tydings, so his Worth revere,
In melting florid Strains will then rehearse
The Praise of Him who constitutes our Verse.

Belov'd he was by most, his very Name,
Doth with deep Silence his great Worth proclaim,
As if Kind Heaven had Secrets to disclose,
By Royal Terms of *Eagle* and a *Rose*,
The Arms most near akin to *England's* Crown,
Each Royal Emblem this sweet Truth does own,
And lively noble Images affords,
One's Queen of *Flowers*, the *Other* King of Birds.

His Qualities, will next bespeak his Fame;
A Lovely POET, whose sweet fragrant Name,
Will last till circling Years shall cease to be,
And sink in vast profound Eternity.
His flowing Numbers and his lofty Rhime,
Have breath'd, and spoke his Thoughts, thro' every
Line,

So warm'd my Soul (and oft inspired my Tongue,)
As if a *Cherub* or a *Seraph* sung.

A gen'rous Mind tow'rd's all his Friends he bore,
Scarce one he lost, but daily num'bred more.
Some say he'd Foes; his Foes I never knew;
Who spoke ill of him, mostly spoke untrue.
Courteous, and humble, pleasant, just and wise,
No Affectation vain did in him rise.
Sincere and plain, (I make not any Doubt,)
He was the same *Within-Side* as *Without*.
He loved plain Truth, but hated formal Cant
In those who Truth and Honesty did want.
A curious Artist at his Business, he
Could *Think*, and *Speak*, *Compose*, *Correct* so free,
To make a *Dead* man speak, or *Blind* to see.

Of different learned Tongues, he somewhat knew.
The *French*, the *Latin*, *Greek* and *Hebrew* too.
Firm to his Vows, a tender Husband prov'd,
And Father-like, his Princely Babe he lov'd.

Our Wise and Great *Vice-Roy* did him respect,
Our learned *Mayor* (I know) DID him affect;
Our grave *Assembly* voted him most fit,
Their wise Debates in Writing to commit,
By which great Honour they did clearly shew,
To *Write*, as well as *Print*, he fully knew,
And what was still more Great, and worthy Note,
(Its said) they gave him too a *casting Vote*.

But stop my Muse, and give thy Sorrows vent,
Such Sorrows which in Hearts of Friends are pent,
Search deep for Sighs and Groans in Nature's Store,
Then weep so long, till thou canst weep no more,
Next Summons all thy Strength, and others call,
To tell his Death, and solemn Funeral.

While on his Death-Bed, oft, *Dear Lord*, he cry'd,
He sang, and sweetly like a Lamb, he dy'd.
His Corps attended was, by Friends so soon
From Seven at Morn, till One a-clock at Noon,
By Master-Printers carried towards his Grave,
Our *City Printer* such an Honour gave.
A Worthy Merchant did the *Widow* lead,

And then both mounted on a stately Steed,
Next *Preachers*, *Common Council*, *Aldermen*,
A *Judge* and *Sheriff* grac'd the solemn Train,
Nor fail'd our *Treasurer*, in respect to come,
Nor staid the *Keeper* of the *ROLLS* at home,
Our aged *Post Master* here now appears,
Who had not walked so far for twice-Twelve Years..
With Merchants, Shopkeepers, the Young and Old,
A numerous Throng not very easy told,
The *Keeper of the SEAL* did on Him wait,
Thus was he carry'd like a King,—in State,
And what still adds a further Lustre to't,
Some rode well mounted, others walk'd afoot,
Church-Folks, Dissenters, here with one Accord,
Their kind Attendance readily afford,
To shew their Love; each differing Sect agree,
To grace his Fun'ral with their Company,
And what was yet more grateful, People cry'd,
Belov'd he liv'd, See how below'd he dy'd.

When to the crowded Meeting he was bore,
I wept so long till I could weep no more,
While *beaugeois* *LIGHTFOOT* did, like *Noah's Dove*,
Sweetly display God's *Universal Love*;
His Words like Balm (or Drops of Honey) laid,
To heal those Wounds Grief in my Heart had made.
Three other Preachers did their Task fulfil,
The Loving *Chalkley* and the *Lovely Hill*,
The famous *Langdale* did the Sermons end
For this our highly honour'd, worthy Friend.
And now with Joy, with holy joy we'll leave,
His Body resting in his peaceful Grave,
His Soul, in the blest Arms of ONE above,
Whose brightest Character is that of LOVE.
A GOD that's slow to mark, what's done amiss!
Who would not serve so dear a God as this!

In whose kind, gracious lovely arms we'll leave him,
For HE who who bought him, has most Right to have
him,

Philadelphia: Printed, and Sold by *S. Keimer*,
in *High Street*. (Price Two-Pence.)

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

*To the Board of Managers of the Franklin Institute, of
the State of Pennsylvania, for the promotion of the Me-
chanic Arts.*

The Committee on Premiums and Exhibitions, beg
leave respectfully to Report:

The fifth annual exhibition of the Franklin Institute,
was held in pursuance of notice, at the Masonic Hall, on
the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th days of October, at which
time the committee were much gratified to find a rich
and varied collection of the products of American skill
and ingenuity. The articles presented were not so nu-
merous as at the exhibition in 1826, but displayed, ge-
nerally, an improvement in style, and workmanship,
highly creditable to our workmen, and afforded a rea-
sonable hope, that in a few years, the advanced state of
knowledge, will place the mechanical productions of
America, not only beyond the competition of foreigners
in our own market, but enable us to enter into a fair
competition with them in other countries. Of the 45
premiums offered by the Institute, 20 were claimed by
one or more competitors, of which three remain under
advisement, and 9 were awarded by the Committee to
successful competitors. Of the remainder, several were
withheld, because the condition of the proposal was not
adhered to.

Premium No. 4. For the best specimen of Annealed
Cast Iron—is awarded to Seth Boyden, of Newark, New
Jersey, for specimen No. 363; being an assortment of
buckles, bits, and other castings, remarkable for their
smoothness and malleability.

This is the first attempt in this country to anneal cast
iron for general purposes, that has come under the
knowledge of the committee, and the success attending
it fully entitles the maker to the silver medal.

Premium No. 12. To the inventor of the best constructed Furnace and Boiler, superior to any now in use, for consuming anthracite in generating steam. This premium has been claimed, but the award is still under advisement.

Premium No. 13. To the maker of the best Fire-Bricks. The award of this premium is left open, in accordance with the terms of the proposal, until the samples shall be sufficiently tested.

Premium No. 14. To the maker of the best Curry-ing Knives, equal to the best now in use. This premium was claimed by two competitors—both furnished with the strongest certificates as to the quality of their knives. John Shugart & Co. of Chambersburg, and Jacob Banick of the same place. As curriers' knives are implements which require a peculiar temper, very difficult to attain, and which can only be judged of by experiment, your committee accept the suggestion of the judges, and suspend the award of the premium until the knives can be fairly tested and compared by a special committee appointed for that purpose. As soon as their report is received, it shall be made known.

Premium No. 16. For the best specimen of Japanned Waiters or Trays, made and japanned in Pennsylvania, is awarded to John P. Blackmore, of Philadelphia, for specimens Nos. 71 and 72, being two dozen waiters made by him of a quality not inferior to the imported. The committee regret that the specimens presented by William Nash, of Philadelphia, were deposited too late to be referred to the judges, and could not therefore enter into competition with the above.

Premium No. 17. To the maker of the best Surveyor's Instruments, is awarded to Stancliff and Draper, of Philadelphia, for specimen No. 315, being an engineer's level, provided with Mr. Wm. Strickland's divided horizontal circle. This instrument is remarkable for the beauty of workmanship, and accuracy with which it is finished, and fully entitles the ingenious makers to the silver medal.

Premium No. 20. "For the best Porcelain made in the United States, gilt, painted, and plain"—"One hundred pieces must be exhibited;" is awarded to William E. Tucker, of Philadelphia, for specimen No. 253, being an assortment of porcelain of first and second choice.

In awarding this premium, the committee feel much pleasure in noticing the great improvement which has taken place in the manufacture of this beautiful and interesting product. The judges report that they have compared the sample called technically "First choice," with the best specimens of French China, and found it superior in whiteness, and the gilding well done. The same remark applies to the painting, with some exceptions—this part of the process being still susceptible of some improvement. The committee recommend this "First choice" to the public as of a quality not easily to be surpassed; and awarded to the maker the silver medal.

Premium No. 27. For the best specimen of Stair Carpeting, in imitation of Venetian, is awarded to James B. McFee, of Philadelphia, for specimens Nos. 96 and 97—two pieces stair and entry carpet, which reflect great credit on the maker.

Premium No. 29. To the maker of the best specimens of Calicoes or Prints for ladies' dresses, made in the United States, is awarded to the Merrimac Manufacturing Company, for specimen No. 149. Prints were deposited by the Taunton Manufacturing Company, and from the Warren factory near Baltimore; the latter low priced goods. It is but justice to all parties to state, that the judges remarked the great improvement that had taken place in printed goods since the last exhibition. They had great difficulty in deciding between the Merrimac and Taunton goods, which have the preference, both being well executed, and of brilliant colours. After some hesitation they awarded to the Merrimac Company the silver medal.

Premium No. 35. To the maker of the best Sofa, is

awarded to Anthony Querville, for specimen No. 55, being the most complete and best finished of any exhibited.

Premium No. 37. To the maker of the best Chairs one dozen to be exhibited, is awarded to Wm. Hancock, of Boston, for No. 35, being one dozen mahogany chairs, well framed and finished; remarkable for the excellence of the carving, which was clean, bold, and in good taste.

Premium No. 45. To the pupil of the High School who shall execute and exhibit the best specimen of perspective drawing from machinery, is awarded to Robert P. Warner, for specimen No. 282, being a drawing of an air pump, the best exhibited.

In addition to the premiums awarded to those competitors who claimed under the proposal issued by the Institute, your committee in pursuance of authority to grant premiums and special notices to such specimens exhibited, as may be most worthy of compliment, either for excellence of workmanship or ingenuity, or other peculiar circumstances, have awarded

To James Devec, of Kensington, a silver medal, for two models of steam engines made by him. The maker of these models is a lad, apprentice to John Walcham, of Globe Mill Factory, and they were made at his leisure hours. The committee have not awarded this premium with any view to the intrinsic merit of the work; but they deem it within the province of the Franklin Institute, to encourage and reward examples of industry, perseverance or ingenuity, among our rising mechanics. These models evinced a talent uncommon in so young a lad.

To S. P. Wetherill & Co. of Philadelphia, for two pigs of Lead, being a part of 1000 pigs, the product of their Perkiomen mines, smelted by them. The quality of this lead has been fairly tested by being manufactured into white lead. After a series of years of expensive and fruitless attempts to smelt this ore, these gentlemen have at last succeeded in rendering available, another product from the inexhaustible mineral resources of Pennsylvania. A silver medal is awarded.

The committee also award the silver medal to H. & W. Day, of Philadelphia, for specimens 14, being an assortment of door locks. These locks of which the makers are also the inventors, were good and well finished, displaying much ingenuity in their construction; all of them were safety locks, presenting almost insurmountable obstacles to the pick-locks: a particular description will be given in the detailed report of the exhibition.

Ten pieces of flannel were presented from the Yaulic factory, Connecticut. The Judges reported them to be of a very superior quality, and the committee adopt their suggestion, and award to the makers a silver medal.

To Lloyd Mifflin, for No. 201, hearth rugs wove by him. These rugs were the first produce of machinery, invented by him, entirely upon new principles. The rugs were well made and substantial, and bid fair to rival the best imported article. The silver medal is awarded.

To Messrs. Tuboeven, a silver medal is awarded, for a sample of pins made and presented by them. The pins were in most part of excellent quality, and reflect much credit on the makers. For the introduction of this useful branch of manufacture the committee award the silver medal.

Marble Mantels from the manufactories of Tennant & Highlands, P. Fritz, J. Strothers, S. & J. Jardon, fully sustaining the high reputation of Philadelphia workmanship, were produced. Those from Tennant and Highlands, were much admired for the taste of the design, and pleasing appearance. Those of American, and Foreign and American marble, made by P. Fritz, were adjudged to be the best in point of workmanship. The next best a pair of American and Foreign, by J. Strothers. Honorary mention was awarded.

The Franklin Institute has never been favoured with a more splendid display of Pianos, than at this exhibi-

tion. Thirteen were presented from C. Pommer, C. T. Albright, J. S. Michley, Louds, S. Sweitzer & Myers, of Philadelphia; Cunra & Gilbert, and A. Babcock, of Boston. As no premium was offered for pianos, presented at this exhibition, the committee forbear at present making any distinction, but in their detailed report to be presented in a few days; a description of each, with their merits, may be expected.

To Stanley & Co. of Baltimore, an honorary mention is awarded, for 3 pieces mix'd satinets; these goods were of very superior quality, and would have received the premium had the conditions of the proposal been complied with.

To James M'Fee, and Groves & Fleming, of Philadelphia, an honorary mention is awarded, for their excellent samples of Ticking; both very superior articles.

Honorary mention is also awarded to — Clapp, of Leicester, Mass. for 4 pieces mix'd cloths, of excellent quality for the price, and to James M. Robbins, of Watertown, and Sheppard's woollen manufactory, Northampton, of four pieces blue, and four pieces black broad cloth, being the best exhibited. These cloths were not entitled to the premium, by the terms offered; there being a standing rule of the Institute, that no premium shall be awarded, unless they are superior to any that have been heretofore presented. These cloths are represented by the judges to be well made and substantial, of good fast colour, and handsomely dressed. It is but justice to remark, that the cloths heretofore exhibited, were sold at 10 and 11 dollars, while the above 9 pieces, were offered at 7 dollars.

Honorary mention is also awarded to Mayer & Tabor, for a set of Gig Harness, made by them, of splendid workmanship, unequalled by any the judges had ever seen. These gentlemen obtained a premium last year.

Also, to Leadbeater & Sons, for a splendid hanging astral lamp, with four burners; a specimen of work highly creditable to them. The committee regret these gentlemen did not make it of a size to claim the premium, which the quality of the work would have entitled them to do.

The committee further award honorary mention to William Rowland, of Philadelphia, for his very superior mill, pit, and cross-cut Saws of excellent quality, well ground, and finished.

The committee further beg leave specially to notice the Pharmaceutical preparations of G. W. Carpenter, whose improvements in the science of pharmacy reflect great credit on him, and have proved highly useful to the public.

Also, the chemical preparations and colours, from the Maryland Chemical Company, to whom our manufacturers are much indebted for relieving them from a dependence on the importers, for articles that are indispensable. The bleaching salts were remarked as being of excellent quality, and preferred by many to the celebrated bleaching salt of Tenant of Glasgow. Also, carbonate of magnesia, and calcined magnesia, made from the purest sulphate of magnesia, washed by steam, appeared nearly chemically pure; and many other specimens of equal quality.

Cast Iron Medals, from Jones, Keiver & Co. Windsor Furnace, near Hamburg, the most perfect specimens of casting known, of this country's productions, and rivaling the most splendid Berlin medals.

Fancy Articles, from William Tait, Philadelphia, and Water Colours, from George Colborne, of Philadelphia, evinced much improvement in both branches of manufacture, and were highly creditable.

Of the Sole Leather, from Ashburner & Son, and W. & I. Prichett, the committee take much pleasure in stating that they were judged to be of the best of the kind, and fully sustain the character so long held by the Philadelphia tanners.

The committee would further particularly notice—Grates, from Mr. Lloyd & Son, Jackson & Mifflin, all of which were well made, and of good workmanship. The

design of No. 152, from Lloyd's, was particularly pleasing.

Brass Hinges, &c. from William Garrett, well adjudged and well finished, and creditable articles.

The committee cannot close this report without rendering their thanks to the gentlemen who so ably fulfilled the zealous duties of Committee of Arrangement. To them the Institute and public are indebted for the splendid exhibition they have just witnessed; and to them much praise is due for the neat and careful manner in which they were displayed.

In closing the report of the Fifth Exhibition, the Committee must again throw themselves upon the indulgence of the public, to pardon any errors into which they may have fallen. If any injustice has been done, they feel confident it will be attributed to causes without their control. The constant aim of the committee has been equal justice and impartiality to all. They are aware that many articles, deserving special notice, have been omitted in this preliminary report. To such they give the assurance, that in a few days, they will present a detailed report of all the articles at the exhibition, with their respective results.

SAMUEL N. MERRICK,
JAMES RONALDSON,
THOS. FLETCHER,
ADAM BAMAGE,
M. W. BALDWIN,
M. D. LEWIS,
ISAIAH DE REUS,
CHRISTIAN GOBRECHT,

Committee on Premiums and Exhibitions.

TOPOGRAPHY AND DISEASES OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

BY L. CALLAGHAN, *Member of the Faculty of Medicine, and Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians & Surgeons of Glasgow.*

Extracted from the last number of the American Medical Journal published by Carey, Lea & Carey.

Western Pennsylvania stretches from 39° 40' to 42° 20' north latitude, and from 78° to 81° west longitude. It is bounded by the Allegheny mountains on the east, by the state of Ohio on the west, by that of Virginia on the south, and New York on the north, having that great inland sea, Lake Erie, on its north-western boundary. This portion of Pennsylvania may in geographical language be called a table land; low water mark at the city of Pittsburg is one hundred and fifty-two feet above Lake Erie, seven hundred and twenty-seven feet above the Hudson at Albany, and seven hundred and fifty six feet above the Atlantic Ocean at Cape May; the apex of the highest ranges of hills are about twelve hundred feet above tide water level in the Chesapeake.

The entire surface of the country is made up of a succession of hills with intervening valleys, the aspect of descent lying towards the south west. The land abounds in a rich bituminous coal and limestone; the luxuriance of the timber is the best evidence of the natural fertility of the soil; the vallies are equally remote from marsh, and the hills from sterility. The country is well watered; the Allegheny, Conemaugh, Kiskeminitas, and Monongahela are its principal rivers; the Allegheny and Monongahela uniting at the city of Pittsburg to form the majestic Ohio. In the investigation of the atmospherical temperature of western Pennsylvania, perhaps the climatic thermometer of Volney is the best standard that can be used, from which four general cases will determine the difference of climate on any two given places on our globe. 1. Difference of latitude. 2. Difference of elevation. 3. Exposure to particular winds. 4. Proximity to, or remoteness from, large bodies of water.

Judging from latitude alone, we could neither account for the tropical heat of summer, nor for the intensity of

the cold in winter, experienced in western Pennsylvania; nor much less could we account for the magnitude and suddenness of the changes, situated as we are under similar parallels of latitude with the city of Madrid in Spain, the islands of Minorca and Sardinia in the Mediterranean, the cities of Rome and Naples in Italy, and that of Constantinople in Turkey. Hence we must look, in the investigation of our climate, to our elevated situation; our exposure to the north, north-west, and westerly winds, to our being protected by mountains more than two thousand feet high, from the east; and south-east to our being remote from the warm air of the gulf stream, or the general equalizing effects of the waters of the ocean on the atmosphere; to which may be added the large portion of our land which is yet under forest. From this combination of causes, the climate may be accounted for in the most satisfactory manner.

It is to be regretted that we are not as yet in possession of any regular series of thermometrical observations from which the alternations of temperature might be exactly known. This is a subject well worthy the attention of the practitioner of medicine, and comes immediately within his province, as without an accurate investigation of the effects of climate on the human body, it is impossible to arrive at any thing like scientific conclusions with regard to disease. However, we may appeal to the experience of every person of observation, resident in western Pennsylvania, for the high temperature of our summer heat and the piercing cold of winter, with the suddenness and magnitude of the changes throughout the year. The past winter indeed, forms an exception in point of mildness scarcely to be equalled within the remembrance of the oldest inhabitants. We have had, comparatively speaking, but little frost, and scarcely any snow, but we have had the most complete succession of continued rains from October to March.

During the months of July and August, it is not uncommon for the thermometer of Fahrenheit to rise to upwards of 96° in the shade. This high temperature however is not durable for any number of days or even hours of the same day, and can only exist during a southerly wind. The wind veering about to the north or particularly the north-west, will lower the thermometer 10, 20, 30, or 40° in the course of a few hours. During the 27th, 28th, and 29th of January, 1821, the thermometer stood at from 13 to 14° below zero of Fahrenheit's thermometer; this may be taken as a specimen of our most intense cold, but in almost every winter, the mercury sinks to or below zero; this can only last during the continuance of a northerly or north-westerly wind, particularly the latter; on a change of wind to the southward, the temperature will rise 10, 20, or 30° in the course of twenty-four hours. In the latter end of March, 1828, the thermometer rose for a few days above 60° of Fahrenheit; in the beginning of April it was down below the freezing point. Such is our vicissitude of climate that it is impossible to calculate on any invariable range of temperature for any given time during any season of the year. In winter the north-westerly winds bring us the most intense degrees of cold; this may be accounted for, from the immense regions covered for the greater part of the year with ice or snow lying north-west of us; those immense inland seas, Erie, Huron, Michigan and Superior, which are frozen up for several months in the year, and to our being exposed to the full and unmitigated sweep of this wind, blowing over those regions, without the intervention of mountain or the equalizing effect of the waters of the ocean. On the contrary, the south wind coming to us from the Gulf of Mexico and the valley of the Mississippi, blowing over land for nearly two thousand miles, brings us a very increased degree of heat, and accounts satisfactorily for the high temperature of our summers.

The prevailing diseases in summer and autumn are affections of the brain, stomach, and bowels, particularly the latter. In winter and spring we have diseases of

the chest and lungs; the latter is increasing among the sedentary population of our towns with fearful strides. As we are happily free from marsh miasmata, we are strangers to those forms of intermittents which are endemic east, west, north, and south of us. Our fevers are generally of the continued type, accompanied with the inflammatory diathesis, the synochus and synocha of Cullen, and characterized by deranged action of the brain and bowels.

We seldom meet with any of the low forms of typhus mitior, and are strangers for the most part to typhus gravior. Hence we have no contagious fevers.

In summer and autumn our agricultural population are not unfrequently visited with dysentery. This is not so common among the inhabitants of the towns; which may be accounted for from the exposure of the agriculturists to the increased heat of summer and autumn. It is in most cases either during harvest, or immediately after it, that this disease breaks forth.

During harvest the farmer is exposed to the most violent and laborious exercise under a burning sun, which cannot fail to induce a high degree of excitement in the system. The body is bathed with perspiration, the clothes saturated with it. The thin linen pantaloons, the shirt, &c., the usual summer dress of the farmer, becomes as wet in the case of many persons as if they had been drawn through water. If he stops to rest for a little, that part of his dress not in immediate contact with his body, becomes cooled down so rapidly, that if it is allowed to touch the skin, it induces a sensation which can only be compared to the application of ice to the body under other circumstances. Here is a fertile source of disease. His thirst is intolerable; he must drink large quantities of fluid; nature calls for a reduction of the febrile excitement of the system; the increased perspiration must be supplied; the usual drink is ardent spirits with water. To enable him to undergo his increased labour, his food is rendered more luxurious, and for the most part more indigestible. He swallows large and frequently repeated quantities of solid animal food. His night of rest is short, and his day of labour long. He is frequently found out in his light dress, with the system yet hot with the excitement of the day, under the dews of the evening. He is out in the morning with the rising of the sun, while the fields are still wet with the dews of the previous night. Here are other fertile sources of disease. The fever which is attendant on this disease, is of a highly inflammatory type, the bowels and peritoneum partake most severely of the diseased action. It is not usually fatal under any well regulated mode of treatment. It is not contagious, although its spreading over entire sections of adjoining country, induces a belief among the people that it is so. But this arises from all having been exposed less or more, to the original exciting causes of the affection, and not from the powers of contagion.

Cholera infantum is a disease frequent in the towns during the summer months, and more especially in confined and badly ventilated apartments. In these places its fatality is considerable.

It is usual in professional intercourse, to hear a great deal about bilious diseases; we have bilious fevers, bilious cholics, bilious head-aches, and even bilious pleurisies, without end. Does a patient present himself with a furred tongue, he is bilious; has he constipation of the bowels, he is bilious; has he impaired digestion, he is bilious; and so on, until at length biliary derangement has become, in the vocabulary of these gentlemen, the primum mobile in most cases of disease. Were this simply confined to an error in nosological discrimination, it would be comparatively harmless, but it leads to the most mischievous errors in practice. That we have in reality no such biliary derangement, it is only necessary to appeal to our climate. It is physically impossible that it should exist under our variable atmosphere and in our elevated situation. It is only in marshy countries and under a more southern sun, that general hepatic de-

rangement entwines itself to any extent with the prevailing diseases, as in the more southern and low-lying sections of the United States or the peninsula of India.

Here we should have post mortem examinations to appeal to, but our medical industry presents us only with meagre data in this respect. Had this method of investigation been resorted to, it is matter of impossibility that we could long have laboured under this biliary delusion. The prepossessions of the people may be pleaded in extenuation, but this affords only a slender cover; the minds of the people here, as well as in the sea-board cities, might and would be entirely under the guidance of their medical attendants in this respect, were they to set the importance of it in every case plainly before them.

PROGRESS OF LITERATURE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

(From the November number of the *Philadelphia Monthly Magazine*.)

The love of fame is the ruling passion, and to this, society is more indebted, than to any other impulse to which the mind is subject. The scholar wastes not his life over the midnight lamp, merely that he may enlighten the world, nor the statesman his breath in speeches, as blustering as Boreas, from the pure dictates of patriotism. The soldier gathers not laurels at the cannon's mouth, for the love of fighting; nor does the philanthropist do good by stealth, from the unalloyed impulse of philanthropy. An innate love of distinction is the main-spring of human action; and though that distinction, in most cases, amounts to little more than a paragraph in a biographical dictionary, seldom opened, still it proves sufficient to stimulate to worthy actions. The trifling meed should not, therefore, be withheld, when the task has been accomplished. With these views, we propose to give some account of the pioneers of literature in Pennsylvania, confining our researches to such writers as death has rendered alike insensible to censure or to praise; but we do not pretend to be so minute as to preclude the necessity of others treating on the same subject.

Pennsylvania was the second English colony in America, into which the art of printing was introduced. This important event took place as early as the year 1686, and we are indebted for it to William Bradford, who came over among the first emigrants from England, with William Penn. His press is supposed to have been established in Kensington, in the vicinity of the Treaty Elm. The first work published by him, which was a sheet almanac, is dated 1687, and is still extant in the Franklin Library. In consequence of religious controversies, Bradford's residence in Philadelphia was of short duration. He incurred the displeasure of the dominant party, and removed to New York in 1693, where he died in 1752.

Andrew Bradford, his son, who was born in Philadelphia, learnt the art of printing with his father, in New York, and returned to his native city about the year 1712, and from that time, until 1723, was the only printer in the colony. On December 22d, 1719, he issued the first newspaper published in Pennsylvania, entitled the *American Weekly Mercury*.

Samuel Keimer, who had learnt the trade in London, became a competitor of Bradford in 1723, but, according to Franklin, he was but ill prepared to embark in the business, as his printing materials consisted "of an old damaged press, and a small cast of worn out English types, contained in one pair of cases." His press was defective; it had not been put together, and Keimer, having been a compositor, knew nothing of the pressman's department. Franklin, who visited Philadelphia at this time in search of employment, in noticing Bradford and the other, says: "they were both destitute of every qualification necessary to their profession. The first was very illiterate, and the other ignorant of the

world." Franklin tells us that Keimer was something of a poet, and when he first saw him, he was engaged, both mentally and manually, in composing an elegy on the death of Aquilla Rose, secretary to the general assembly, and principal workman in Bradford's employment.* His verses flowed, without interruption, from his muse to his composing stick, the process of writing being dispensed with. In Thomas's History of Printing in America, we meet with a specimen of this writer's poetry, extracted from the Barbadoes Gazette of May 4th, 1734, of which paper Keimer was, at that time, the editor. It is an address "To those who'd be thought gentlemen, who have long taken this paper and never paid for it; and seem never to design to pay for it.—The sorrowful lamentations of Samuel Keimer, printer of the Barbadoes Gazette.

"What a pity it is that some modern bravadoes,
Who dub themselves gentlemen here in Barbadoes,
Should, time after time, run in debt to their printer;
And care not to pay him in summer or winter!"
And so on, to the end of thirty-four lines, from which we learn that

"Tho' working like slave, with zeal and true courage;
He scarcely could get even salt to his porridge."

From this paper a collection of essays, &c. was published in two quarto volumes, in London, in 1741, entitled *Caribbeana*. Franklin, in his memoirs of himself, gives a graphic and an amusing sketch of this ill-starred wight.

A neatly turned line of sarcasm, from a reputed wit, will descend from father to son, for centuries, until it is received as a truth, as incontrovertible as holy writ. The ill-timed parody on a line in Thomson's *Sophonisba*, is remembered, while the beauties, profusely scattered through that drama, are forgotten; and Pope's distich upon James Ralph, has consigned the name of the latter to contempt, though he possessed considerable talent and industry, and his writings surpass, in positive merit, the works of many, who have been rewarded with honourable and permanent distinction. Ralph was an early friend of Franklin, and accompanied him to England in 1724, with the avowed purpose of becoming an author by profession, and commenced his career as an unsuccessful political writer. He then attempted dramatic writing, and between the years 1730 and 1744, produced four plays: "The Fashionable Lady," "Fall of the Earl of Essex," "Lawyer's Feast," and "The Astrologer," neither of which received much approbation. As a historian, he has been more unfortunate. He published, in two folio volumes, "The History of England, during the reigns of William, Anne, and George I." Charles Fox, pronounced him "a historian of great acuteness, as well as diligence, but who falls sometimes into the common error of judging too much by the event." No slight praise, considering the source from which it emanates. He wrote many political pamphlets, some of which, we are told, were looked upon as master pieces. The Dutchess of Marlborough having published, in 1742, the memoirs of her own life, Ralph wrote an answer to it, entitled "The other side of the Question," which attracted much public notice, and he became so formidable to the ministry, towards the end of Sir Robert Walpole's time, that it was deemed expedient to silence him with a pension. To this circumstance Churchill alludes in his "Conference"—

"See men transform'd to brutes, and brutes to men,
See Whitehead take a place, Ralph change his pen."

This pension is stated to have been 600 pounds per annum, Franklin says 300; and that he enjoyed it until the time of his death, in 1762, which gives the lie direct to the remark of the annotator on the Dunciad, when he says: "He ended at last in the common sink of all such writers, a political newspaper, to which he was recommended by his friend Arnall, and received a small pittance for pay." In the same note, he is said to have been "wholly illiterate, and knew no language, not even

* See page 262, of this number of Register.

French." In the *Biographia Dramatica*, we are told, that "he understood French and Latin, and was not altogether ignorant of Italian." But this has little bearing on the point. He might have been a powerful writer, though ignorant of either of these languages, and a profoundly dull one, with a perfect knowledge of all. To the writings already enumerated, we may add, "Sawney, a poem," which called forth the anger of Pope; "Night, a poem," the title of which is recorded in the *Dunciad*; and his last work, "The case of Authors stated, with regard to Booksellers, the Stage, and the Public." The only account of his early life, extant, is that given by Franklin; and, as he was a Philadelphian, we could not overlook him, though his literary distinction was acquired in another country.

Thomas Makin wrote in 1729, in Latin hexameters, *Descriptio Pennsylvaniae*, and the year preceding, *Encomium Pennsylvaniae*, which were addressed to James Logan, and may be seen in Proud's *History of Pennsylvania*. We know not at what time he came to this country. He succeeded George Keith, as preceptor of the Friends' Public School, and was, in the words of Proud, "sometimes clerk of the Provincial Assembly." The poems, above-mentioned, were written as an amusement in his old age. It does not appear that he produced any other writings.

Of Benjamin Franklin, it is unnecessary for us to speak at large, as the events of his long and useful life have repeatedly been laid before the public, and are familiar to every school boy. It is sufficient for us to advert to him, as a copious contributor to the literature of Pennsylvania;—to the science of the world. He published the second newspaper established in the province, which he purchased from Keimer, already mentioned, nine months after its commencement, at which time he had not procured one hundred subscribers. This paper was entitled, *The Universal Instructor, in all arts and sciences: and Pennsylvania Gazette*. The first title was dropped, when it came under Franklin's control.

John Bartram, a Quaker, and self-taught philosopher, was in habits of intercourse with Logan and Franklin. He was born near Derby, in what was then Chester co. in 1701, and was the first who established a botanic garden in America. He corresponded with many distinguished foreigners, and was pronounced by Linnaeus the greatest natural botanist in the world. He was finally appointed American botanist to George III. He is said to have been a very ingenious mechanic, and to have built, with his own hands, the house in which he resided. He quarried the stone, prepared the timber, and engraved the following distich in front of the building, on its completion:

"To God alone; the Almighty Lord,
The Holy One, by me adored."

John Bartram, 1770.

He claims our notice, on account of a book, entitled *An Account of East Florida, by W. Stork, M.D. With a Journal, kept by John Bartram, of Philadelphia, Botanist to His Majesty, on a Journey from St. Augustine, up the river St. John*. 8vo. London, 1765.

The name of James Logan is distinguished in our early literature. He came from England in 1699, then in his 25th year, as secretary to William Penn, and fortunately found sufficient inducement to continue in the new world. He held several posts of trust and distinction, under the proprietaries, and in the course of a few years after his arrival, became generally known in Europe as a man of science. He communicated several valuable papers to the Royal Society, and, in 1759, published, at Leyden, his treatise in Latin, entitled, "*Experimenta et methodus de Plantarum generatione*," which was subsequently translated by Dr. Fothergill, and published in London, in 1747. He printed, at the same time, at Leyden, another treatise, entitled, "*Canonum pro invenendis refractionum tum simplicium tum in lentibus duplicium focis, demonstrationes geometricæ*. Auctore Jacobo

Logan, *Judice Supremo et Præsidente provincie Pennsylvaniae in America*." Mr. Logan did much towards establishing Godfrey's claim to the honor of having invented the quadrant, of which he had been deprived by Hadley. In his 60th year, he made a translation of *Cicero de Senectute*, which Franklin published, ten years afterwards. He was a man of various and extensive learning, ancient and modern. To a knowledge of the Latin, Greek, French and Italian languages, he added an acquaintance with the Oriental tongues. He died on the 31st of October, 1751, aged 77, bequeathing his library to the citizens of Pennsylvania, which, under the name of the Loganian Library, will, for centuries, remain a noble monument of his learning, industry, and munificence.

Much has been written and published in this state, on the subject of slavery and the slave trade. The question was early agitated during our colonial condition; and among those who endeavoured to expose the injustice and inhumanity of the system, were Ralph Sandysford, Benjamin Lay and Anthony Benezet, the lives of whom are before the public, written by a gentleman,* alike distinguished by his philanthropy, and his zeal in preserving a record of early events, relating to the history of Pennsylvania. Sandysford was a native of Liverpool, in England. He was, for some years, a sailor, and came to Philadelphia while a youth. In 1729 he published "The Mystery of Iniquity; or a brief examination of the practice of the Times," and died in 1733, at Lower Dublin, in the county of Philadelphia. Dr. Rush published, in the *Columbian Magazine*, a life of Benjamin Lay. This singular man was also a sailor, and was born in England, in 1677. At the age of 54, he came to Philadelphia, and soon testified his zeal against traffic in flesh, whether human, or otherwise. He abstained from animal food; and his favorite meal is said to have been boiled turnips, afterwards roasted. Believing this anti-carnivorous system not sufficiently purifying, he undertook a fast of forty days, in imitation of the Saviour, and was saved from starvation by the interference of his friends. He lived to the age of 82. He was about four feet in stature, and his usual dress was tow linen, unbleached, and woven by himself. In 1737, he published his first pamphlet against slavery, which was followed by others, all circulated gratis. He appears to have been altogether exempt from the irritability commonly attributed to authors; for it is recorded, that on presenting a manuscript to Franklin for publication, the latter remarked, that it was not paged, and he knew not where to begin. "Begin where you please, and print as much of it as you like," replied the other. On these terms the work was put to press, after it had undergone Franklin's revision. Anthony Benezet was born in France, in 1713, and came to Philadelphia at the age of 18. In 1762 he published his "Account of that part of Africa, inhabited by the Negroes," which was succeeded by other writings, on this and religious topics. He passed several years as a teacher in the public schools, and died in 1784, aged 71, having attained to an enviable height in the estimation of his fellow citizens.

Franklin laboured assiduously to promote a literary taste in Philadelphia, and to establish literary and scientific institutions. In the year 1728, about the 22nd year of his age, he formed a society called the Junto, which originally consisted of twelve members, who met weekly, for the 'discussion of questions in morality, politics, and natural philosophy.' This society subsisted for many years, having contributed much to the dissemination of knowledge among its several members, and at last became the foundation of the American Philosophical Society. In 1731 he suggested the plan of the 'Library Company of the city of Philadelphia,' an important institution to all ranks of people. In 1749 he drew up and published a plan for an academy and charitable

* Roberts Vaux, Esq.

school, which went into operation the following year: but, looking forward to a more improved state of society, he declared this academy to be 'intended as a foundation for posterity to erect into a college, or seminary of learning, more extensive, and suitable to future circumstances;' which intention was subsequently fulfilled. In 1752 he was influential in obtaining a legislative sanction and grant for the establishment and endowment of the Pennsylvania Hospital, a durable monument of his philanthropy and public spirit. In viewing the distinguished career of Dr. Franklin, we concur in the following opinion, expressed by his eulogist, Dr. Smith:

"Franklin, as a philosopher, might have become a Newton; as a lawgiver, a Lycurgus: but he was greater than either of them, by uniting the talents of both, in the practical philosophy of doing good; compared to which, all the pulms of speculative wisdom and science wither on the sight. He did not seek to derive his eminence from the mere profession of letters, which, altho' laborious, seldom elevates a man to any high rank in the public confidence and esteem; but he became great, by applying his talents to things useful, and accommodating his instructions to the exigencies of times, and the necessities of his country."

Soon after the organization of the Philosophical Society, it shone forth as a constellation of science and learning, and might fairly have been brought in competition with similar institutions of Europe. The names of Franklin, Smith, Rittenhouse, and others, appear with much distinction, in the early volumes of the transactions of this society. The two last mentioned were indefatigable and eminently successful in their astronomical researches.

Franklin, it may be said, laid the foundation of the Philadelphia college; but Dr. Smith erected and adorned this temple of science. He was inducted provost of this institution, and professor of natural philosophy, on the 25th of May, 1754, and on the 14th of May, 1755, an additional charter was granted by the proprietaries, by which, a college, vested with the power of conferring degrees, was engrafted on the original seminary. "In the year 1761, the trustees, finding that the income of the college was insufficient to defray the expenses, and having exhausted the sources from which money could be obtained in the province, determined to make application to the mother country for assistance. With this view, they proposed to the provost, Dr. Smith, that he should proceed to England, where his personal endeavours might be useful in promoting their design. He cheerfully acquiesced, and, being provided with the proper credentials, left his family, and embarked for Europe."^{*}

The amount which he collected, during this visit to England, "was more than six thousand pounds sterling. This benefaction having been conferred with the understanding that it should form a permanent fund, the money was invested by the Trustees in the best securities, and the interest applied to the purposes of the institution. To the exertion of Dr. Smith, this favourable issue of their project was principally attributable, and their sense of his merits on the occasion is very strongly expressed, in several places, on the minutes of the board."[†] About ten years after this splendid contribution from England, it was thought advisable to make farther efforts at home, and accordingly Dr. Smith was sent by the Board to South Carolina, where he collected more than one thousand pounds sterling.

It has with truth been remarked, that Dr. Smith grew gray in literature, and the advancement of letters in Pennsylvania. In October, 1757, he commenced "The American Magazine, or Monthly Chronicle for the British Colonies," which was abruptly terminated in October 1758, in consequence of an arbitrary proceeding of

the legislature, which compelled our author to make a voyage to Great Britain, and his associates in carrying on the magazine, most of whom were among his pupils, declined continuing the work during his absence. Dr. Smith, at this time, edited a German newspaper, as agent for a society formed in London, for benevolent purposes. Formal complaints having been made to the house of Assembly, respecting the official conduct of William Moore, Esq. president of the court of common pleas, for the county of Chester, the assembly applied to the governor to remove him from office. Moore, in his vindication, presented "an humble address" to the governor, which was expressed in terms which proved offensive to the assembly, and that august body resolved that "it was a libel." Dr. Smith translated the address for his German paper, and refusing to make satisfactory acknowledgments to the house, for the constructive offence, he and the judge were both thrown into prison. They petitioned the king for redress, and the arbitrary proceeding of the law makers was fully exposed. The offensive address was published both by Franklin and Bradford, in their respective papers, but neither of them was molested.

Dr. Smith was educated at the university of Aberdeen, where he graduated in 1747. The three following years he spent in teaching a parochial school, and in 1750 was sent up to London, in pursuance of some plan for the better endowment of such schools. He soon relinquished this employment, and embarked for America, where he was engaged as private tutor, in the family of governor Martin, on Long Island, New York, for upwards of two years, when he took charge of the Philadelphia Seminary. Prior to this event, he revisited England, and obtained clerical orders in December, 1753. In 1759 he was honoured with the degree of D. D. from the University of Oxford; on the recommendation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of Durham, Salisbury, Oxford, and St. Asaph. About the same time he received a similar degree from the University of Trinity College, Dublin. He died May 14th, 1803, aged 76.

There are many strong evidences in Barton's Life of Rittenhouse, of the interest which Dr. Smith took in the advancement of that self-taught philosopher; and Galt, in his Life of West, also makes honourable mention of his name. He was the means of drawing that great artist from obscurity, and he bestowed upon him, while yet a youth, instruction, which corrected his taste and enlarged his imagination. Dr. Smith's writings were multifarious, for he lived during an eventful period, and touched upon most important subjects which then agitated the public mind. His writings were generally popular and his discourses from the pulpit unusually so. He delivered several military sermons, of which that preached in Christ Church, June 23, 1775, at the request of the officers of colonel Cadwalader's battalion, occasioned an unusual sensation both here and in England. In a few weeks, it ran through several American editions, and the chamberlain of London ordered ten thousand copies to be printed at his expense, in so cheap a form as to be sold at two pence each. It was violently abused by the Tories, and as liberally eulogized by the Whigs. Dr. Priestley praised it in the Monthly Review of August of that year, and the venerable John Wesley attempted to reply to it, but in a manner which proved that his faculties had "fallen in the sear." In 1802 Dr. Smith issued proposals for publishing a collection of his writings, in large octavo volumes, only two of which, however, were published, in 1803, the year of the author's death.

In 1779 Dr. John Ewing succeeded Dr. Smith as provost of the Philadelphia College. Dr. Ewing was born June 22d, 1732, in Maryland, near the Pennsylvania line, and died in September, 1802, in his 71st year. In 1809 a collection of his philosophical writings was published in an octavo volume, entitled "A Plain Ele-

* Dr. Wood's Address delivered before the Philomathean Society.

† Dr. Wood's Address.

mentary and Practical System of Natural Philosophy, including Astronomy and Chronology."

David Rittenhouse, the astronomer, was one of the luminaries of this period. He was born in 1732, at Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia, and was the son of a respectable farmer. He was chosen vice-provost, and professor of astronomy at the time that the name of the old College of Philadelphia was changed for the sounding title of the University of Pennsylvania, and died in June, 1796. The events of his life have been recorded by William Barton, late of Lancaster, in a work which throws much light upon the political and literary history of Pennsylvania. He published an oration, delivered before the Philosophical Society, in 1775, the subject of which is the history of astronomy, and a few memoirs on mathematical and astronomical subjects, in the first four volumes of the transactions of that society. Dr. Rittenhouse translated the tragedy of *Lucy Samson*, from the German of Lessing, in 1789, which was printed the same year. He was excessively fond of perusing works of fiction.

R. P. S.

COMMEMORATION OF THE LANDING OF WILLIAM PENN.

Friday, the 24th of October, being the 146th Anniversary of the Landing of the immortal Founder of Pennsylvania, and his pilgrim associates, the memorable event was commemorated by the Penn Society, with sentiments which its recollections were calculated to inspire. At five o'clock P. M. the Society sat down to a sumptuous dinner at the Mansion House Hotel. JOSEPH PARKER NORRIS, Esq. presided, assisted by PETER STEPHEN DUPONCEAU, Esq. as Vice President. After the cloth was removed the following toasts were pronounced,

1. *The Memorable 24th of October 1682.*—The birthday of our beautiful and prosperous Commonwealth.
2. *The Memory of William Penn.*—The great Lawgiver, "the first in either ancient or modern times, who laid the foundations of government in the pure and unadulterated principles of peace, of reason, and of right." (Jefferson.)
3. *The Pilgrim Fathers of Pennsylvania.*—Sacred be their memory, and honoured be the example they have set of political justice and private virtue.
4. *The Treaty under the Elm.*—A text book for diplomatists, whether monarchical or republican.
5. *Old Upland.*—The seat of the first, the shortest, and the most memorable session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.
6. *The Great Law.*—An imperishable monument of the wisdom—the justice and the foresight of our illustrious Lawgiver.
7. *The First Tariff of Pennsylvania*—being an act entitled "an Act for laying a duty on the importation of Negro Slaves, Rum and other Spirits."
8. *The Fragments of the Lenni Lenapi*, once the powerful sovereigns of Pennsylvania; may no cruel or avaricious hand disturb them in their last retreat.
9. *Universal Education.*—The only sound basis of universal suffrage.
10. "The three Lower Counties," now the State of Delaware; although our political union as one state, has been broken, may our harmonious intercourse continue uninterrupted.

11. *Auld Lang Syne.*—The days of ancient Philadelphia; the era of simple manners and pure morals.

12. *Pennsylvania*, from the Delaware to Lake Erie; may the recollections of our common history, and the sense of mutual interests, serve to render us an united people.

13. The memory of our lamented President, the late venerable Judge Peters.

Of the Volunteer Toasts, which were numerous, we regret that only the following have been preserved.

By Mr. Norris, (the President of the dinner.)—*Pennsylvanians*, wherever settled.

By Mr. Duponceau, (the Vice President.)—The memory of the Independent Jury, who acquitted William Penn of the alleged *crime* of worshipping God according to his conscience.

By T. I. Wharton, Esq.—The memory of that excellent magistrate and most estimable man, the late Chief Justice Tilghman.

By Wm. Strickland.—The City of Philadelphia and her Arts.

By Benjamin Chew, Jr. Esq.—*Internal Improvements.* The gigantic chain which will bind the nation with the inseparable ties of interest. The Founder and Fathers of Pennsylvania were the first to perceive its importance, and to designate the lines of communication which are now adopted under the approval of a century and a quarter of reflection.

By William Boyd, Esq.—*The Signs of the Times.*—May they eventuate in the continued prosperity and happiness of our country.

By a Guest.—Our ancient and faithful allies, the Delaware Indians. Wherever they may be carried by the destiny of nations; to Illinois or Arkansas, we ask humanity to themselves and justice to their history.

In the course of the evening, was read the following

ODE,

Written for the occasion by Dr. Coates.

When Pindar struck the Æolian lyre
And sung of heroes and of kings;
He filled the listening youth with fire,
And urg'd to proud and gen'rous things.
He sung the deeds their fathers dar'd
To earn th' historian's just acclaim;
The lands they tam'd, the towns they rear'd,
The realms they raised to wealth and fame.

Then, changing on the harp his lays,
He poured aloud the moral song,
And showed that high, heroic praise,
To wisdom and to worth belong.
He taught t' ennoble human kind,
And praise the strength and blessings giv'n,
That God bestow'd the forceful mind,
And glorious virtue flows from heav'n.

The fiery bar that crimson glows,
Is doom'd the chilling wave to feel,
And thus, with toils, and sudden woes,
The soul is cas'd in temper'd steel.
What founders, mark'd by righteous deed,
And firm resolve can history show
More bent than ours on virtue's meed,
Or more refin'd with pain and woe?

Then count the seasons as they roll,
And hail the glad returning day,
The festive board, memorial bowl,
Impassioned speech and burning lay,
And holy are the blessings free,
That now your graceful hours employ;
Then chasten'd be your mirth and glee.
And mix'd with thought your god-like joy.

Rekindle your ancestral fires;
'Tis mind that crowns your natal place;
'Twas virtue hither brought your sires,
And virtue shall protect their race.
Then oft revive th' inspiring thought,
And make the glorious blessing sure;
And Freedom thus by justice bought,
From age to age shall still endure.

Amer. Daily Adver.

A LECTURE ON ARCHITECTURE,

Delivered before the "Pittsburgh Philosophical Society."

By JOHN BEHAN, Esq. Civil Engineer and Architect.

Gentlemen,—In the discourse which I have this evening the honour to address you with, I have endeavoured to lay before you some of the advantages which will result to this country from the cultivation of the study of *Architecture*.

We may observe that there are some arts which are useful only, being adapted to supply our natural wants, or assist our infirmities. Others again are instruments of luxury merely, and calculated to flatter the pride, and gratify the ambition of man; whilst others are contrived to answer many purposes, tending at once to preserve, to secure, to accommodate, to delight, and to give consequence to the human species.

Architecture, the subject of our present conversation, is of this latter kind, and when viewed in its full extent, may be said to have a very considerable share in almost every comfort and luxury of life. The advantages derived from houses only are great, they being the first step towards civilization, and having considerable influence both on the body and mind of man.

Secluded from each other in the desert, inhabiting wretched huts, exposed to the inclement vicissitudes of seasons, men are generally indolent, dull, and abject, with faculties benumbed, and views limited to the gratification of their most pressing necessities; but whenever societies are formed, and commodious dwellings are found, in which, well sheltered, they may breathe a temperate air, amid the summer's heat, or winter's cold; sleep, when nature calls, at ease, and in security, study unmolestedly, converse, and taste the sweets of social enjoyments, there they are spirited, active, ingenious, and enterprising, vigorous in body, and speculative in mind; agriculture and the arts flourish, and the necessities, the conveniences, and even the luxuries of life, become there abundant.

More strength, however steady and persevering, obtains with difficulty the desired object; but invention facilitates and shortens labour, multiplying productions in such vast abundance as not only to supply our domestic wants, but produces the means of treasuring them up for foreign markets.

Architecture then smoothes the way for commerce; she forms commodious roads, throws bridges over deep or rapid rivers, turns aside, or deadens the fury of torrents, constructs canals for navigation, builds ships, forms harbours for their secure protection in the hour of danger, facilitating thus the intercourse between nations by the conveyance of merchandise from people to people.

A well regulated commerce is ever the source of wealth, and luxury is ever an attendant on riches; and as the powers of gratification increase, fancy multiplies wants, till at length a variety of artificial cravings, the result of riches, could not be gratified without the assistance of Architecture to form elegant dwellings, magnificent temples, splendid churches, baths, porticos, theatres, triumphal arches, monuments, mausoleums, bridges, aqueducts, and an endless train of similar inventions, at once necessary instruments of affluence and refinement, or striking testimonies of the vigour, genius, wealth, grandeur, and taste of the age of their production.

Nor are there any objects, whether necessary, or superfluous; so certainly productive of their design, so permanent in their effects, or beneficial in their consequences, as those productions of art; inasmuch as fine furniture, rich dresses, or brilliant equipages, are only secondary attractions at first; they too soon feel the effects of time, and their value passes away with the fashion of the day: not so with well constructed buildings, roads, bridges, canals, or other superstructures of that class; they are monuments lasting beyond the reach of modes, and record to the latest posterity. the conse-

quence, virtue, achievements, and munificence of those they commemorate. And further, the encouragement afforded to this art by the public, gives employment to many ingenious artificers, and labourers of various kinds, in converting materials of little or no use *in situ*, into the most gratifying productions of human skill, beautifying our cities, and multiplying the comforts and conveniences of life over the face of the country. But these are not the only advantages; there may be enumerated a long train of arts and manufactures which are necessary in perfecting the works connected therewith, constituting many lucrative branches of manufacture and commerce. *Besides that certain concourse of strangers who visit every country celebrated for magnificent works, and stately structures.* These extend your fame, adopt your fashions, give reputation to, and create a demand for your productions at home and abroad. Nor is architecture less useful in defending, than prosperous in adorning and enriching countries. She guards their coasts, secures their boundaries, fortifies their cities, and by a variety of artful constructions, controls the ambition, and frustrates the attempts of foreign powers.

Thus architecture, by supplying men with commodious habitations, procures that health of body, and vigor of mind which facilitate the inventions of art; and when, by the exertion of their skill or industry, productions multiply beyond domestic wants, she furnishes, by her roads, canals, and ships, the means of transporting them to other markets; and whenever by commerce they acquire wealth, she points out the way to employ their riches, rationally, nobly, and benevolently, in matters useful and honourable to themselves, and their descendants; adding, at the same time, splendour to the state, and yielding benefit both to cotemporaries and posterity, and enabling them thereby to feel the power and consequence of their happy situation.

An art so variously conducive to the comforts of mankind, and which adds so much to the wealth, lustre, and safety of nations, naturally demands protection and encouragement. In effect it appears that, in all civilized times, and well regulated governments, it has been much attended to, and promoted with unremitting assiduity. And the perfection of other arts has ever been a certain consequence; for where improvements of this kind are encouraged, painting, sculpture, and all the inferior branches of decorative workmanship, flourish of course; and these again have an influence on manufactures, even to the minutest mechanical productions, *for the sake of universal benefit, and stamps an additional value on the most trifling performance*, the importance of which to a commercial people, is obvious, and requires no further illustration.

It is not to be imagined that building, considered merely as heaping materials upon each other, in ill shapen or tasteless forms, can be of consequence, or reflect credit either on nations or individuals. Materials in Architecture, are like words in phraseology, having separately but little power; and they are frequently so arranged, as to excite ridicule, disgust, or even contempt; yet when combined with skill, and expressed with judgment, they actuate the mind with unbounded sway.

But, Gentlemen, many, and singularly opposite, must be the qualities and attainments of him who aspires to excel in an art so variously directed. It would be a strange error indeed to suppose it merely mechanical, and confined to building walls or hewing stones, or wood, by rules of which the practice supposes nothing more as necessary than eyes accustomed to judge of a perpendicular, or hands expert in the management of a trowel; and in contemplating the art of building, all that strike a vulgar imagination, are confused heaps of collected materials, scaffolding, machinery, tools, and workmen. But these are but the rough bark of an art, the ingenious mysteries of which, though discoverable only to few observers, excite the admiration of all who comprehend them. They perceive inventions of

which the boldness implies a genius at one fertile and comprehensive, proportions, of which the excellence discovers exquisitely delicate feeling, and refined taste, attainable only by long studying, contemplating, and copying the most esteemed works of art; and whoever is qualified to taste so many real beauties, will, I am sure, far from attempting to confound architecture with the inferior arts, be strongly inclined to rank it amongst those that are most exalted.

To produce well arranged works in architecture, it requires that the professor should have ingenuity and application, and be a good draughtsman, without which he cannot design with either truth or elegance; he must well understand the elements of geometry, to familiarise him with the construction of works composed of straight lines, and regular curves; transcendental, to direct his course in the more abstract application of eccentric curves to domical and equilibrated arches, &c. practical astronomy, to correct his topographical delineations; perspective, to guide his taste in the diversified effects produced by change of position; statics, to govern his designs in all that relates to the equilibrium of building, connected as it most intimately is with direct, lateral, and compound pressures, upon which the stability of his work in many cases depends; mechanics, to lead his inventive powers to the application of machinery, without which no cumbrous work could be executed; pneumatics, with its various application to ventilation, the construction of pumps, and other machinery affected by the dilation, or contraction of air; hydraulicks, to enable him to manage and convert the surplus waters of the country to the most useful purposes of supplying his buildings, mills, forming canals, reservoirs, &c. and an intimacy with geological subjects, is indispensable to assist his judgment in the nature of many of the materials of which the most extensive and massive works are composed.—In fine, the accomplished architect requires to be a learned judge, rather than a skilful artist, to enable him to direct others with precision in the various branches connected with his art. He must also be competent, assisted by a perfect knowledge of mensuration, to judge and value their performances with masterly accuracy; with all this must be united inflexible integrity, being frequently placed in the critical situation of arbiter between conflicting parties; it is therefore necessary that he should be endowed with a sound understanding, a quick apprehension, the reasoning faculties clear and uninfluenced by prejudices, having at the same time a temper steady, enterprising, and resolute.

Thus, Gentlemen, I have selected for your consideration, the opinion of the most celebrated writers on architecture, in ancient and modern times; and though, at present, the value of this beautiful and sublime art is hardly known, in this most happily situated city, blessed with a steady fine climate, lying mid-way between the cotton countries of the South, and the metallic regions of the North, in the midst of the most extensive sheep-folds in this union, with several strata of the finest bituminous coal under our feet, accompanied with lime stone, the true source of perpetual renovation for the productive soil of the surrounding country; having also the most extraordinary facility, by the works of nature and art, in our rivers and canals, converging to this point, bringing materials of every description to and from our market: it is to be hoped that, though now unappreciated, the rising generation of this favoured hot-bed for manufactures, will encourage the study and cultivation of architecture, by inviting artists from every country, to reside among them, and by the introduction of the purest and most classic specimens to their public buildings, so that, at no very remote period, men may be produced from among themselves whose acquirements in the correct theory and practice of it, may, like West, Stuart, Evans, and Perkins, add to the glory of this infant, but colossal and energetic country, and place them on a level with the most distinguished masters of any age.—*The Hesperus.*

PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We attended the meeting of this Society, on the 3d instant, and were much gratified at the interest which is already created in its favour. So important an institution will not, we hope, be suffered to languish for want of the encouragement necessary for its support—every citizen is interested in its welfare. The following account of the exhibition of fine fruits and flowers at the last meeting, will convey some idea of the good effects which it has already, in its infancy, produced:—

A stated meeting of this society was held on the evening of the 3d instant, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, was attended by many of the members; affording very pleasing evidence of the increasing interest which is felt in the institution. A number of the practical gardeners of our vicinity were present, and with their accustomed liberality, brought forward large contributions from their green houses; upwards of 40 species of beautiful flowers were produced, some of which were considered very rare. There were also presented for examination, fifteen varieties of pears and apples; among the former were some very superior St. Germain and white Doyenne pears; the former sent from Lower Dublin Township. It is to be regretted that this excellent fruit is so rarely to be found in our market, notwithstanding it always bears a very high price. As we know of no peculiar difficulty attending its production, we recommend it to the attention of the horticulturists of our neighbourhood.

D. Maupay, exhibited Cauliflowers and Broccoli, both fine for the season:

Col. Carr, presented a bottle of wine, two years old, made from the Alexander grape, the product of his own vines; it was thought to have excellent body and fine flavour, very similar to good Tenerife.

Among the flowers, particularly deserving notice, were the following:—

From the Garden of Col. Carr, [late Bartram's.—*Lopezia Hirsuta*, indigenous to Mexico; this new and beautiful plant was presented to the proprietor by William Maclure, Esq., and is now flowering for the first time, in his collection. It is about three feet high, flowers small and delicate, of a light red colour. *Begonia Argystigma* or Silvery *Begonia*, from Brazil; the leaves of this plant which has been lately imported, are of singular beauty.

From the garden of D. & C. Landreth, Federal st.—A plant of *Bohea Tea*, full of flowers and fragrance. *Plumbago Capensis*, *Amaryllis Sarniensis* or *Guernsey Lily*; this plant, although many years in their collection, has not bloomed until this season. *Cyrtanthus Angustifolius*. *Amaryllis Undulata*, wave flowered lily, from Cape Good Hope. New Zealand flax; bearing no resemblance to the flax cultivated by our farmers, but from its great strength, it appears well adapted to useful purposes.

From the Garden of A. D'Aras, Arch street, near Schuylkill.—*Hedychium Coronarium*, from Mexico, beautiful white flowers, with delicious fragrance, not unlike the Catalonian Jessamine. *Mespilus Japonica*, [Japan Medlar,] flower very fragrant. This fine fruit has been produced in perfection, in our green-houses. *Mimosa Speciosa*, from the Cape Good Hope: has been flowering, in D'Aras's collection, for six months past. *Ardisia Solanecia*, [wax flower,] East Indies.

In addition to which were numerous fine specimens, from the Gardens of T. Hibbert, 13th and Lombard; J. M'Arann, Filbert street, west of Broad, and D. Maupay, Germantown road.

On the whole, the display of fruits, vegetables and flowers, was calculated to afford the highest gratification to every lover of Horticulture; and it is to be hoped, that those engaged in its practical details, will continue to evince the same laudable zeal, to render the meetings of the society attractive by their liberal contributions.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

ALLEGHENYTOWN.

This town has recently been incorporated; and as a pleasant recess from the business and bustle of the city, it is equalled by no village in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. The surrounding prospect is truly delightful: particularly, the scenery formed by the junction of the Allegheny and the Monongahela, the Ohio in its incipient stage, its regular curvature, the vista extending from the bridge to the termination of the bend, the valleys, and the indented hills, constitutes a landscape on which the eye rests with the luxury of vision. We notice this view minutely, because it is one which travellers and visitants mark out as peculiarly attractive.

Buildings.—There has been erected within the corporate limits of Allegheny town, during the last 6 months 64 buildings, and the foundations for many more are already laid.

Interesting Assemblage.—Below the Allegheny bridge, on the bank of the river, fronting the city, and included within the corporation of Allegheny town, there are twelve dwelling-houses, some of which are elegant, situated in the midst of a romantic scenery, and within a neighboring distance of each other, owned and occupied by the following gentlemen who pursue their respective professions and avocations in the city:—Mr. McClean, a printer; Mr. Loomis, a bookseller and stationer, Mr. Carpenter a book binder; Mr. Savoury, an engraver; Mr. Nelson, a painter; Mr. Mollineux, an engraver; Mr. McIlwaine, coach-maker; Mr. Snowden, printer, with whom also lives his son, Wm. M. Snowden, Esq., attorney at Law; Mr. Vendegrift, a carpenter; Mr. Woods a carpenter; Mr. Fitzsimmons, a merchant; and the Rev. Mr. Kerr.

Western Theological Seminary.—Active preparations are being made for the erection of this edifice. The elevated site on which it is to be built, commands a full view of the city, the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, and a large extent of country. When completed it will be 150 feet in length, and three stories in height, to which, provision will be made for the addition of wings, if found necessary. It would have been difficult to select a more eligible situation in the West for this Seminary, than the one determined upon; and from the exertions manifested in the preparations for its erection, we are led to believe that it will be completed in a shorter period than was expected when its location was decided upon by the General Assembly. The Rev. Dr. Janeway, Professor of Theology, arrived sometime since with his family.

Pittsburgh Cotton Factory.—This is a new factory nearly completed, owned by Messrs. Blackstock, Bell, and, Co. pleasantly situated opposite the city, a short distance from the western termination of the Allegheny bridge. It is four stories high including the basement story which is built of stone; the rest is brick work.—The dimensions are 158 feet by 48, and when completed, it will contain from 8 to 10 thousand spindles, together with a proportion of power looms. The machinery is in a forward state, and the building will be ready to receive it in the month of October, or November.

Hope Cotton Factory.—This is a new factory, owned by Messrs. Shoenberger, Wrenshall & Co. It is beautifully situated near the embankment and aqueduct, and commands a full view of the east part of the city, and of Bayardstown. This factory is brick-work, 130 feet by 45, four stories high, and when completed, it will contain 5,600 spindles. It is designed to be in operation in May next.

William Robinson, Esq. is erecting a block of brick buildings adjoining the canal bridge, 150 feet in length, and containing seven tenements.

Lead Factory.—Messrs. Charlton & Co. are erecting an extensive lead factory which is in a state of forwardness.

Vineyard.—John Towne, Esq. has made provision for the cultivation of an extensive vineyard; and with a view to this object, he has laid out his grounds on a plan equally novel and beautiful, that, proper attention being paid to it, cannot fail of enabling him to realize his utmost wishes.

The gentlemen who compose the Common Council of this borough, are entitled to all praise for the exertions they are making to improve it. The time is not far distant, when they will witness, as, in a good measure, the fruits of their efforts, large accessions of population, wealth, and refinement.

BIRMINGHAM.

Glass Works.—These works are carried on by F. Wendt & Co. and are known by the name of the Birmingham Glass Works. This concern manufactures 400 boxes of glass per month.

Air Foundry.—This foundry has lately been erected by Mr. Jacob Hartman, who has made provisions for doing a large business.

Lock Manufactory.—This establishment is owned by Messrs. J. & J. Patterson, and is the most extensive one of the kind in the west. The locks manufactured by this company, are equal, if not superior, to any made in any other part of the United States. The concern is now erecting an Air Foundry for the manufacture of brass and iron cast ware, on a large scale.

We have seldom seen a more practical illustration of internal improvement, than what we witnessed a few days ago in Market street. An ox wagon stopped at the house of Faris & Co. from the hind part of which was taken an unusually fat calf; together with sundry other articles of marketing, and from the fore part, one hundred and twenty pieces of blue and mixed cassinets, all from the farm and manufactory of A. & J. Murphy, Fleece Dale. We look upon such signs as better calculated to please the true philanthropist and patriot, than all the political ones that have of late appeared, from the Chatahooche, to the Kennebec.

Among the many recent improvements and accommodations of our city, we notice a stand for hacks at the corner of Third and Wood streets. The novelty is pleasing, and the general appearance both of horses and carriages, is highly creditable to the enterprising owners. We wish them success.—*The Hesperus.*

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.

Joshua Raybold, Esq. to be a Commissioner under the Act of Assembly 1828, to survey and lay out certain parts of the township of Moyamensing, in the room of John Kessler, resigned.

INSPECTORS OF THE PRISON.

By the City Councils.

Thomas Roney | Thomas Wallace.

Alexander McCasheer,

By the Commissioners of the N. Liberties.

George N. Baker | Augustin Stevenson.

By the Commissioners of Southwark

Joel B. Sutherland | George McLeod.

The inspectors just elected, in conjunction with the Inspectors whose term of service had not expired, met, and chose

Thomas Bradford, Jr. President.
George McLeod, Treasurer,
George N. Baker, Secretary.

Proceedings of Councils.—At a meeting of Councils held on the 3d instaut, the following resolution was adopted.

"Resolved by the Select and Common Councils, that the Watering Committee be authorised, and they are hereby empowered, to confer with the Pennsylvania Canal Commissioners, or their agents having in charge the Pennsylvania Railway, relative to the entrance of said railway into the city of Philadelphia, and report to Councils."

Results of the Election in Pennsylvania.

21st CONGRESS.

1st district,	Joel B. Sutherland
2d	*Joseph Hemphill
3d	Daniel H. Miller
4th	James Buchanan
	*Joseph Evans
	*George G. Leiper
5th	John B. Sterigere
6th	Innis Green
7th	*Henry A. Muhlenburg
	Joseph Fry, jr.
8th	Samuel D. Ingham
	George Wolff
9th	*Philander Stevens
	*James Ford
	*Alem Marr
10th	Adam King
11th	William Ramsey
	*Thomas H. Crawford
12th	*John Scott
13th	Chauncey Forward
14th	*Thomas Irwin
15th	*William M'Creeery
16th	*John Gilmore
	*William Wilkins
17th	Richard Coulter
18th	*Thomas H. Sill

Those marked thus * are not members of the present Congress.

SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1 district,	Stephen Duncan 1830
	<i>John Hare Powel</i> 1831
2	Peter Hay 1830
	Jesse R. Burden 1829
3	Benjamin Reiff 1831
4	Joshua Hunt 1830
	† <i>John Kerkin</i> 1832
5	* <i>Matthias Morris</i> 1832
6	*Daniel A. Bertolet 1832
	*Jacob Krebs 1832
7	Frederick Hambright 1830
	*Samuel Houston 1832
8	<i>George Selzer</i> 1830
9	John Ray 1830
10	*Jacob Drumheller 1832
11	John Ryan 1829
12	Henry King 1829
	William G. Scott 1831
13	Robert M'Clure 1831
14	Zephaniah Herbert 1829
	Henry Logan 1831
15	<i>David Fullerton</i> 1831
16	Jesse Miller 1829
17	*Thomas Jackson 1832
18	Jacob M. Wise 1831
19	Daniel Sturgeon 1830
20	*Thomas Ringland 1830
	† <i>William G. Hawkins</i> 1832
21	<i>Moses Sullivan</i> 1829
	John Brown 1831
22	Alexander Ogle 1829
23	<i>John Leech</i> 1829
24	<i>Eben Smith Kelly</i> 1830

Those names with * are new members. Those with † are re-elected.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Philadelphia City.—Wm. Lehman, William Boyd, Benjamin S. Bonvall, Henry Simpson, Wm. Duncan, D. S. Hassinger.

Philadelphia County.—Benjamin Martin, Wm. Binder David Snyder, Michael Ritter, J. Hergesheimer. John Folkrod, Thomas J. Heston.

Bucks.—*James Horner, Jacob Clymer, Chas. Lombart, James Wilson.*

Delaware.—*Edward Siter.*

Chester.—John Morgan, Isaac Trimble, Robert Miller, Dr. S. M'Clean.

Lancaster.—Benj. Champneys, John Forry, jr. Henry Haines, sen. Nathaniel F. Lightner, Henry Hostetter, James A. Caldwell.

York.—Michael Doudel, Stephen T. Cooper, Thomas Metzler. George Fisher.

Cumberland.—Peter Lobaugh, Wm. Alexander.

Perry.—James Black.

Berks and Schuylkill.—Philip A. Good, Thomas J. Rehner, George Kline, John Stauffer, Jacob Kercher.

Northampton, Wayne, and Pike.—Abraham Horn, M. Robert Butz, Wm. Overfield.

Lehigh.—W. C. Livingston, Geo. Miller.

Northumberland.—Henry Frick.

Union.—Ner Middlesworth, John Drisbach.

Columbia.—John M'Reynolds, John Robinson.

Washington.—Samuel Workman. William Patterson, Aaron Kerr, Wm. Waugh.

Westmoreland.—George Farrell, Benjamin Byerly, James Long.

Indiana, Armstrong and Jefferson.—Joseph Rankin, Daniel Lawson.

Fayette.—Samuel Evans, S. G. Kreps, J. Fuller.

Bedford.—J. A. Blodget, N. P. Fetterman.

Franklin.—Ludwig Heck, Wm. Boals, John Cox.

Montgomery.—John Stephens, John Matheys, James Evans, Adam Slemmer.

Dauphin.—John Roberts, W. Lauman.

Lebanon.—Peter Shindle, Peter Wolfersberger.

Luzerne and Susquehanna.—Garrick Mallery, *George Dennison, Isaac Post.*

Bradford.—John Laporte.

Huntingdon.—John Blair, John Owens.

Beaver.—John R. Shannon.

Allegheny and Butler.—Ross Wilkins, Jas. Powers, James Patterson, James M'Kee.

Mifflin.—Ephraim Banks, John Patterson.

Somerset and Cambria.—John Phile and John Gebbart.

Lycoming, Tioga, Potter and M'Kean.—Solomon Bastress, Curtis Parkhurst.

Green.—Barnet Whitlatch.

Adams.—*James M'Sherry, Thomas Stevens.*

Centre and Clearfield.—Thomas Hastings and Henry Petrikin.

Crawford and Venango.—*J. Gulbraith.*

Erie and Warren.—*George Moore.*

Mercer.—Thomas S. Cunningham.

Those in *Italic* are Administration men.

Expeditious Travelling.—The passengers that left N. York by the Union Despatch Line, on Saturday, November 1st, arrived at Philadelphia, in the steamboat Burlington, at 4 o'clock and 52 minutes, making the short passage of 8 hours and 52 minutes.

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THE REGISTER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DEVOTED TO THE PRESERVATION OF EVERY KIND OF USEFUL INFORMATION RESPECTING THE STATE.

EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD.

VOL. II.—NO. 18.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 15, 1828.

NO. 46.

EXPULSION OF CONGRESS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Some months subsequent to the signing of the preliminary articles of Peace, General Greene, in order to spare the Pennsylvanians the fatigues of a tedious march, and to save expense to the United States, engaged a letter of marque belonging to Rhode Island, to transport two companies of that line to Philadelphia. A change of climate being considered as necessary to the re-establishment of my health, which was at that period much impaired, I obtained permission to embark with them, promising to await the General's arrival in that city, where he expected to have much business to transact with Congress. We arrived at a most important moment. As our troops disembarked, a considerable number of mutineers of their own line, from Lancaster, surrounded the Hall of Congress, demanding the prompt settlement of their accounts, and threatening vengeance in case of refusal, or even an attempt to procrastinate the consideration of their claims. It was my misfortune to witness this outrage, and to find, that too many of the men, who had returned with honour from the south, forsook their officers to join the disaffected, and support their unwarrantable proceedings. Violence was now increased to so high a pitch, that General Hamilton, at the time a member of the National Legislature, having fruitlessly endeavoured, by expostulation, to subdue the wrath of the revolvers, and moderate the extravagance of their demands, joined his colleagues in the Hall of their deliberations, and calmly advised them "to think of eternity, since he confidently believed, that within the space of an hour, not an individual of their body would be left alive." The supineness of the authorities of the state, under these circumstances, was the cause of general astonishment. It was said, that Gen. Reed, and many distinguished military characters, indignant at the treatment offered to the National Representatives, strongly urged the calling out of the militia, volunteering their services, and pledging themselves, by a decisive blow, to restore tranquillity. Governor Dickenson, however, was determined to avoid violent measures; and as danger was inseparable from delay, Congress, during the night, left the city for Princeton. The mutineers, with increasing insolence, now threatened to take the law into their own hands, and to satisfy their claims from the spoils of the Bank. The menace at once electrified every bosom; and it appeared every man's concern, to render the threat abortive. The whole city were instantaneously in arms, and in a few hours, the insurgents were either dispersed or prisoners. To their honour it should be known, that Major James Hamilton of the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment, (recently arrived from the army of General Greene,) and Captain Bond, who commanded the troops from the south, immediately landed, used every exertion to check these disgraceful proceedings, till frenzy increased to such a height, that to save them from assassination, their friends compelled them to retire.

[Garden's Anecdotes of the Revolutionary War

Resolutions of Congress. June 21, 1783.

Resolved, That the president and supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, be informed that the authority of the United States having been this day grossly insulted.

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ed by the disorderly and menacing appearance of a body of armed soldiers about the place within which Congress were assembled, and the peace of this city being endangered by the mutinous disposition of the said troops in the barracks, it is, in the opinion of Congress, necessary that effective measures be immediately taken for supporting the public authority.

Resolved, That the committee, on a letter from Colonel Butler, be directed to confer, without loss of time, with the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, on the practicability of carrying the preceding resolutions into effect; and that in case it shall appear to the committee that there is not a satisfactory ground for expecting adequate and prompt exertions of this state for supporting the dignity of the federal government, the president on the advice of the committee be authorised and directed to summon the members of Congress to meet on Thursday next at Trenton or Princeton, in New Jersey, in order that further and more effectual measures may be taken for suppressing the present revolt, and maintaining the dignity and authority of the United States.

Resolved, That the secretary at war be directed to communicate to the commander in chief the state and disposition of the said troops, in order that he may take immediate measures to despatch to this city such force as he may judge expedient for suppressing any disturbances that may ensue.

[Journals of Congress.

A number of soldiers, about three hundred, of the Pennsylvania line, with their arms, and without their officers, assembled at the State House, where Congress and the Executive Council of Pennsylvania sit; but it was on a day (Saturday) which Congress do not sit; and they were adjourned from the evening before until Monday. The intended application of the men was to the Executive Council, and not to Congress; and perhaps their coming with their arms is to be attributed to their never having gone without them, or that they wore them only as ensigns of their services, and not with any hostile intention towards any body, much less towards Congress, who had proceeded even to a degree of anxiety in recommending and expressly pressing on the several states, the adoption of measures for the reward of the army.

Congress conceived the dignity of the union somewhat touched upon by the appearance of an armed body not under command, and as measures were not so immediately entered into by the state for preventing it, as Congress conceived the dignity, (not the danger) of the case required, they adjourned their next meeting to Princeton.

Our correspondent concludes, with remarking, that if the king of England was to withdraw every time he conceives himself affronted, he would long before now have been in Hanover; but he is used to them. And it is very remarkable, that our American tumults (if they may be called tumults,) are the most orderly, quiet, harmless and peaceable, of any in the world. We are now as still again as ever.

[Pennsylvania Packet.

By his Excellency ELIAS BOUDINOT, Esq. President of the United States in Congress assembled.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a body of armed soldiers in the service of the

United States, and quartered in the barracks of this city, having mutinously renounced their obedience to their officers, did, on Saturday the twenty-first day of this instant, proceed, under the direction of their serjeants, in a hostile and threatening manner to the place where Congress was assembled, and did surround the same with guards: And whereas, Congress in consequence thereof, did on the same day resolve, "That the President and Supreme Executive Council of this state should be informed, that the authority of the United States, having been, that day, grossly insulted by the disorderly and menacing appearance of a body of armed soldiers, about the place within which Congress were assembled; and that the peace of this city being endangered by the mutinous disposition of the said troops then in the barracks; it was, in the opinion of Congress, necessary, that effectual measures should be immediately taken for supporting the public authority." And also, whereas Congress did at the same time, appoint a committee to confer with the said President and Supreme Executive Council on the practicability of carrying the said resolution into due effect; and also, whereas the said committee have reported to me, that they have not received satisfactory assurances for expecting adequate and prompt exertions of this state for supporting the dignity of the federal government: And also, whereas, the said soldiers still continue in a state of open mutiny and revolt, so that the dignity and authority of the United States would be constantly exposed to a repetition of insult, while Congress shall continue to sit in this city. I do therefore, by and with the advice of the said committee, and according to the powers and authorities in me vested for this purpose, hereby summon the Honourable the Delegates composing the Congress of the United States, and every of them, to meet in Congress on Thursday the 26th of June, instant, at Princeton, in the state of New Jersey, in order that further and more effectual measures may be taken for suppressing the present revolt, and maintaining the dignity and authority of the United States, of which all officers of the United States, civil and military, and all others whom it may concern, are desired to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal at Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, this twenty-fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & eighty-three, and of our sovereignty and independence the seventh.

ELIAS BOUDINOT.

Attest—SAMUEL STRETT, Private Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.
Princeton. Tuesday, July 1, 1783.

On the report of a committee, consisting of Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Ellsworth, and Mr. Bland, to whom was referred a motion of Mr. Hamilton.

Resolved, That Major General Howe be directed to march such part of the force under his command, as he shall judge necessary, to the state of Pennsylvania, in order that immediate measures may be taken to confine and bring to trial all such persons belonging to the army as have been principally active in the late mutiny, to disarm the remainder, and to examine fully into all the circumstances relating thereto.

That in the execution of the foregoing resolution, if any matters shall arise which may concern the civil jurisdiction, or in which its aid may be necessary, application be made for the same to the executive authority of the state.

That the executive of Pennsylvania be informed of the foregoing resolutions, and requested to afford their assistance whensoever the same shall be required.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Ellsworth, and Mr. Peters, to whom were referred a letter of the 17th June, from colonel R. Butler, at Lancaster, and sundry papers communicated to Congress by the

executive council of Pennsylvania, through their delegates, having on the 19th of June made a verbal report, and on the 20th of the same month a report in writing, and the written report being on the 30th recommitted, that they might amend it, by adding thereto their verbal report, and the report being this day brought in with the amendment:

Ordered, That it be entered on the journal.

The report is as follows:

The committee to whom were referred the letters and papers communicated to Congress by the executive council of Pennsylvania, through their delegates, report,

That they had a conference yesterday, as directed, with the supreme executive council, in which, in the first instance, the propriety of calling out a detachment of militia to intercept the mutineers on their march from Lancaster, was proposed to the council, suggesting the danger of their being suffered with impunity to join the troops in the barracks, who a few days before had manifested a dangerous spirit by an insolent and threatening message sent to Congress in the name of a board of serjeants, and who it was apprehended would be ready to make common cause with those on their march for mutinous purposes. That the council having shown a reluctance to call out any part of the militia, expressing an opinion that they would not be willing to act, till some outrage should have been committed by the troops: there appeared to the committee no alternative but to endeavour to dissuade the mutineers from coming to town, and if they failed in that attempt, to make use of expedients to prevent the troops in the barracks from joining in any excesses, and to induce the detachment from Lancaster to return to that place. That in this view, and at their desire, the assistant secretary at war met the detachment then on its march to the city, and endeavoured to engage them to return to the former place, urging the considerations contained in the annexed instructions to him, but the said detachment persisted in their intention of coming to this city, and arrived here this morning. That upon conferring with the superintendent of finance, they find there is a probability that the paymaster general, to whom the settlement of the accounts of the army has been committed, and who having all the documents in his possession, can alone execute the business with propriety, will shortly arrive from the army, and will immediately enter upon a settlement with the troops in this state; that in the mean time measures will be taken to prepare the business for a final adjustment. That there will immediately be sent to Lancaster, a sum of money to be paid to the troops on account of the month's pay heretofore directed to be advanced to them, the payment of which has hitherto been delayed by particular circumstances, together with notes for three months pay, intended to be advanced to the men when furloughed. That they have desired this information to be transmitted to the commanding officers here, and at Lancaster, with this declaration, that the corps stationed at Lancaster, including the detachment, can only be settled with or paid at that place.

The instructions to Major Jackson.

SIR,

Information having been received, that a detachment of about eighty mutineers, are on their way from Lancaster to this place, you will please to proceed to meet them, and to endeavour by every prudent method to engage them to return to the post they have left. You will inform them of the orders that have been given, permitting them to remain in service till their accounts shall have been settled, if they prefer it to being furloughed, and of the allowance of pay which has been made to the army at large, and in which they are about to be included. You will represent to them that their accounts cannot be settled without their officers whom they have left behind them at Lancaster. You will represent to them with coolness but energy, the impropriety of

such irregular proceedings, and the danger they will run by persisting in an improper conduct. You will assure them of the best intentions in Congress to do them justice, and of the absurdity of their expecting to procure it more effectually by intemperate proceedings. You will point out to them the tendency which such proceedings may have to raise the resentments of their country, and to indispose it to take effectual measures for their relief. In short, you will urge every consideration in your power to induce them to return, at the same time avoiding whatever may tend to irritate. If they persist in coming to town, you will give the earliest notice to us of their progress and disposition. Should they want provisions, you will assure them of a supply, if they will remain where they are, which you are to endeavour to persuade them to do, in preference to coming to town.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
A. HAMILTON,
In behalf of the Committee.

Philadelphia, June 19, 1783.

Major JACKSON, Assist. Secretary at War.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Ellsworth, appointed on the 21st of June, to confer with the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, on the practicability of taking effectual measures to support the public authority, having delivered in a report:

Ordered, That it be entered on the journal.

The Report is as follows:

"The committee appointed to confer with the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, on the practicability of taking effectual measures to support the public authority, in consequence of the disorderly and menacing appearance of a body of armed soldiers surrounding the place where Congress were assembled, on Saturday the 21st instant, beg leave to report;

That they had a conference the morning following with the supreme executive council, agreeably to the intention of Congress, and having communicated their resolutions on that subject, informed the council, that Congress considered the proceeding on which that resolution was founded, of so serious a nature, as to render palliatives improper, and to require that vigorous measures should be taken to put a stop to the further progress of the evil; and to compel submission on the part of the offenders. That in this view they had thought it expedient to declare to the executive of the state in which they reside, the necessity of taking effectual measures for supporting the public authority. That though they had declined a specification of the measures which they would deem effectual, it was their sense, that a number of the militia should be immediately called out sufficient to suppress the revolt. That Congress unwilling to subject the United States to a repetition of the insult, had suspended their ordinary deliberations in this city, till proper steps should be taken to provide against the possibility of it.

The council, after some conversation, informed the committee, that they would wish, previous to a determination, to ascertain the state and disposition of the militia, and to consult the officers for that purpose.

The day following the committee waited upon the council for their final resolution, having previously presented a letter addressed to his excellency the president, of which a copy is annexed, requesting the determination of the Council in writing.

The council declined a written answer, alleging that it had been unusual on similar occasions; that they were unwilling to do any thing which might appear an innovation in the manner of conducting conferences between their body and committees of Congress; adding, however, that they were ready to give their answer in writing, if Congress should request it. They then proceeded to a verbal answer, in substance as follows:

That the Council had a high respect for the representative sovereignty of the United States, and were dis-

posed to do every thing in their power to support its dignity. That they regretted the insult which had happened, with this additional motive of sensibility, that they themselves had a principal share in it. That they had consulted a number of well-informed officers of the militia, and found that nothing in the present state of things was to be expected from that quarter. That the militia of the city in general, were not only ill provided for service, but disinclined to act upon the present occasion. That the council did not believe any exertions were to be looked for from them, except in case of further outrage and actual violence to persons or property. That in such case a respectable body of citizens would arm for the security of their property and of the public peace; but it was to be doubted what measures of outrage would produce this effect; and in particular it was not to be expected merely from a repetition of the insult which had happened.

The council observed that they thought it their duty to communicate their expectations with candour, and passed from the subject of the practicability of vigorous measures to the policy of them. They stated that General St. Clair, with the approbation of several members of Congress and of council, had, by a declaration in writing, permitted the mutineers to choose a committee of commissioned officers to represent their grievances to council, and had authorised them to expect that a conference would be allowed for that purpose. That it was said the mutineers began to be convinced of their error, and were preparing submissions. That from the steps which had been taken, the business seemed to be in a train of negotiation; and that it merited consideration, how far it would be prudent to terminate the matter in that way rather than employ coercive means.

The committee remarked with respect to the scruple about giving an answer in writing, that they could not forbear differing in opinion as to its propriety. That nothing was more common than written communications between the executives of the different states, and the civil and military officers acting under the authority of the United States; that for a much stronger reason there was a propriety in this mode of transacting business between the council and a committee of the body of Congress. That indeed it would be conformable to the most obvious and customary rules of proceeding, and that the importance of the present occasion made it desirable to give every transaction the greatest precision.

With respect to the practicability of employing the militia, the committee observed, that this was a point of which the council was alone competent to judge. That the duty of the committee was performed in explicitly signifying the expectations of Congress.

And with respect to the policy of coercion, the committee remarked, that the measures taken by Congress clearly indicated their opinion, that the excesses of the mutineers had passed the bounds within which a spirit of compromise might consist with the dignity, and even the safety of government. That impunity for what had happened might encourage to more flagrant proceedings, invite others to follow the example and extend the mischief. That the passiveness of conduct observed towards the detachment which had mutinied at Lancaster, and come to the city in defiance of their officers, had, no doubt, led to the subsequent violences. That these considerations had determined Congress to adopt decisive measures. That besides the application to the state in which they reside, for its immediate support, they had not neglected other means of ultimately executing their purpose, but had directed the commander in chief to march a detachment of troops towards the city. That whatever moderation it might be prudent to exercise towards the mutineers, when they were once in the power of government, it was necessary, in the first instance, to place them in that situation. That Congress would probably continue to pursue this object unless it should be superseded by unequivocal demonstra-

tions of submission on the part of the mutineers. That they had hitherto given no satisfactory evidence of this disposition, having lately presented the officers they had chosen to represent their grievances, with a formal commission in writing, enjoining them if necessary, to use compulsory means for redress, and menacing them with death, in case of their failing to execute their views.

Under this state of things the committee could not forbear suggesting to the council, that it would be expedient for them so to qualify the reception which they should think proper to give to any propositions made by the mutineers, as not to create embarrassments, should Congress continue to act on the principle of coercion.

The committee finding that there was no satisfactory ground to expect prompt and adequate exertions on the part of the executive of this state, for supporting the public authority, were bound by the resolution under which they acted, to advise the president to summon Congress to assemble at Princeton or Trenton on Thursday the 26th instant.

Willing however to protract the departure of Congress as long as they could be justified in doing it, still hoping that further information would produce more decisive measures on the part of the council, and desirous of seeing what complexion the intimated submissions would assume, they ventured to defer advising the removal till the afternoon of the day following, that on which the answer of council was given. But having then received no further communication from the council, and having learnt from General St. Clair, that the submissions proposed to be offered by the mutineers, through the officers they had chosen to represent them, were not of a nature sufficiently explicit to be accepted or relied on—That they would be accompanied by new demands, to which it would be improper to listen; that the officers themselves composing the committee had shown a mysterious reluctance to inform General St. Clair of their proceedings; had refused, in the first instance, to do it, and had afterwards only yielded to a peremptory demand on his part—The committee could no longer think themselves at liberty to delay their advice for an adjournment, which they this day accordingly gave; persuaded, at the same time, that it was necessary to impress the mutineers with a conviction, that extremities would be used against them before they would be induced to resolve on a final and unreserved submission.

Philadelphia, June 24, 1783.

The Letter to His Excellency the President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania.

Sir—We have the honour to enclose for your excellency and the council, a copy of the resolutions communicated in our conferences yesterday. Having then fully entered into all the explanations which were necessary on the subject, we shall not trouble your excellency with a recapitulation; but as the object is of a delicate and important nature, we think it our duty to request the determination of the council in writing.

We have the honour to be, with perfect respect, your excellency's most obedient servants.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1783.

Friday, July 11, 1783.

On motion of Mr. Williamson, seconded by Mr. Ellsworth, Congress, came to the following resolution.

One of the delegates from Pennsylvania having read in his place, a letter from the supreme executive council of that state, complaining of an ambiguity in part of the report of a committee which was entered on the journal of the 1st instant, in the following words: "That they (the executive council) regretted the insult which had happened, with this additional motive of sensibility, that they had themselves had a principal share in it."

Resolved, That Congress do not conceive the com-

mittee had the most distant intention to insinuate that the executive council had any share in promoting the insult which was offered to Congress by the mutinous troops, but that the executive council had shared with Congress in receiving the insult.

[Journals of Congress.]

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR

Of DR. JOHN DAVIS, late of Chester county, Pennsylvania. By M. MORGAN, M. D. Surgeon in the U. States' Navy.

DR. JOHN DAVIS was born in Treddyffrin township, Chester county, on the 13th of December, 1745. His ancestors came from Wales, towards the latter part of the 17th century, and were among the first settlers of the Great Valley, where they purchased a considerable tract of land. His parents were much respected and beloved by their neighbours, being alike distinguished for industry, temperance, and benevolence, and their sincere piety. They lived to an advanced age, and are still recollected with veneration by many of the older inhabitants. His father, having a large family, and the want of physicians being very much felt in the neighbourhood at that early day, encouraged the predilection of his son for the profession of medicine. There was no school convenient to his residence, where the Latin and Greek languages were taught, and he obtained his preparatory education from Dr. William Currie, a highly respectable Episcopalian clergyman, who was then pastor of the churches of the Great Valley, Radnor and Perkioming.

Dr. Currie did not teach a regular school, but employed his leisure in instructing his own children, and admitted the son of his friend to his paternal care.

While with Dr. Currie, his application to his studies was as assiduous as could be permitted by his other avocations. He had to assist his brothers in the cultivation of the farm, a healthful exercise, which fortified both his body and mind, and prepared him for the life of labour and usefulness which he afterwards pursued. Not having as much time for study as he wished, he learned early to appreciate its value, and wasted none in idleness and dissipation. From the exhausting fatigues of the field, he returned, in the evening, with avidity to his books, and was seldom allured by his companions to pleasure or amusements; for his character in youth and manhood was firm and inflexible. Having acquired a good English education, and a competent knowledge of Latin and Greek, he commenced the study of medicine at eighteen years of age, with Dr. Cadwallader Evans, of Philadelphia. He remained three years with Dr. Evans, who was well qualified to give him a liberal course of instruction, having finished his education in London, and carefully taken notes of the lectures of Dr. William Hunter, and other celebrated professors, who attended to the hospitals of that metropolis. Dr. Evans was one of the physicians to the Pennsylvania hospital, then an infant institution, and his pupils attended to this as well as to his extensive private practice.

Lectures were delivered at this period by Doctors Shippen and Bond, and soon after the college was organized, in which the first course of lectures was given in 1765. He attended to this course, as well as the private lectures which had been previously read in the hospital, and was a favourite pupil. He cherished thro' life an affectionate regard for the abilities and virtues of these excellent men, and a lively recollection of the great benefits he had received from their attentions.

He finished his studies under Dr. Evans, and soon after settled himself in Vincent township, Chester county, where he almost immediately obtained a large circle of practice; but not being satisfied with his knowledge of anatomy and surgery, he resolved to return to Philadelphia, and spend a year in the Pennsylvania hospital.—Being recommended by his former exemplary conduct, he found no difficulty in obtaining the appointment he

solicited; and having spent one year there, as house surgeon, he, at the expiration of this time, established himself at his native place in 1768.

He was now conscious of having availed himself of every opportunity which his country at that time afforded, of obtaining a sound knowledge of his profession, and was well prepared for commencing the practice.

Possessed of warm affections, a cheerful temper, and polished manners, in a short time he gained general confidence and extensive patronage: but what contributed most to his advancement was his skill in surgery, to which he had carefully applied himself. Soon afterwards he formed a happy matrimonial connexion, and the commencement of the revolution for independence found him with a rising family and a well earned reputation. In the part of the county in which he resided there were few who were loyal to the cause of the mother country, and scarcely any who were lukewarm and indifferent.—Most of them, on the contrary, put every thing cheerfully at hazard to oppose British misrule and violence. Among the most enthusiastic were Gen. Wayne and Dr. Davis, who lived neighbours to each other, were nearly the same age, (having been born the same year,) and between whom there had long existed a community of feeling and congeniality of principles. They acted in concert in preparing the public mind and arranging the little military resources of the surrounding country for the approaching conflict, and when a determined spirit of resistance was excited, they were among the first to give up the comforts of home, and trust every thing to the issue of the momentous struggle. Gen. Wayne immediately received a commission as colonel of the 4th battalion of infantry raised by congress for the defence of the colonies; and on the 5th of March, 1776, the general assembly of Pennsylvania voted fifteen hundred men, (officers included,) to be taken into pay for the immediate defence of the province, and to serve until the 1st of January, 1778. Of these troops, two battalions, of five hundred men each, were riflemen, and placed under the command of colonel Samuel Miles.—The other battalion was infantry, and the command given to colonel Atlee. Dr. Davis received the appointment of senior surgeon of the staff, and they were soon in readiness to co-operate with Washington's army.

Among the other officers of this afterwards gallant and distinguished corps, we find the names of the forefathers of a number of the respectable families in the counties adjacent to Philadelphia; but most of the veterans themselves have long since slept in the bosom of the land which they loved so much, and which they spent the best part of their lives in defending.

When Washington resolved on the perilous attempt of meeting the British forces on Long Island, in order to prevent them from obtaining possession of New York, these battalions were in the hottest part of the action, and suffered severely. Colonel Miles, Dr. Davis, and one of his brothers, were among the prisoners, but were so fortunate as to be exchanged soon afterwards, and escaped the hard fate of many of their companions, who were sent to the prisonships at the Wallabout, the melancholy history of which is but too well recollected.

He continued with the army, where his services were highly appreciated, where he had a great deal of experience in surgery as well as the diseases incident to military life, until nearly the close of the revolution: when the fatigues of duty, and the mental anxiety and suffering, brought on by the destitute condition of the hospital department, occasioned a dangerous fever, which compelled him for awhile to absent himself from his regiment, and which he with great difficulty survived.

At the termination of the war, he returned to his agricultural labours and professional pursuits on his farm, in the Great Valley, where he spent the remainder of his life.

With what zeal and ability that life was devoted to the discharge of all his duties, social and professional, can be well attested by the inhabitants of a large extent of

country, many of whom are still living, who were raised from the bed of sickness by his hand.

His abilities in his profession were of a high order, the fruits of intense labour, and a steady, exalted tone of moral feeling. He had great judgment and sagacity in all the practical branches of the healing art. The true theories in physic had of course received a proper share of his attention. But he was precise in his reasonings and deductions, and though naturally quick and imaginative, he kept this faculty under just subordination to a discreet and chastened judgment. Having witnessed in early life the evils derived to medicine from too strong an attachment to authorities loosely hypothetical, and having seen the subversion of a succession of visionary doctrines, from the reign of Boerhaave to nearly the present times, he knew well the true fountain of human knowledge, and always discountenanced a dogmatical adherence to speculative reveries, which he regarded as seducing the mind from the proper objects of its pursuit, and as tending to impede the progress of the science. The improvements in medicine and surgery were not neglected by him, as is too commonly the case with country practitioners; he read the best periodical works, and purchased good books.

The most common operations in surgery he frequently performed with success, and never attempted such as were improper or of very doubtful efficacy.

No state of the weather, or condition of his domestic affairs, interfered with his attention to his patients, and in his intercourse with the sick he was kind and affectionate. Perhaps no man was ever more free from the pedantry of the profession.

He was ready to consult, on all proper occasions, with the neighbouring physicians, and not one ever accused him of want of candour, or any thing that could be construed into duplicity. He was not overbearing to the youthful, and never disparaged the judgment of the absent. In speaking of others, he seemed to consider them as present. Sincere and modest in his deportment, he was exempt from an ostentatious display of learning, always indicative of a weak mind, and little knowledge of the world, and he detested every species of trick, hypocrisy, and charlatany, which would degrade the character of the faculty, in the eyes of the judicious.—Conversation on medical topics was never obtruded by him on people unacquainted with them, but he answered all questions with courtesy and brevity. His conduct was marked by great good sense, in which he was excelled by few, and by unaffected dignified behaviour; nor is it now recollected that he was at enmity with any well educated and honourable physician. His charges were moderate, his farm afforded him more than a support for his family, and his bills were not rendered till called for.

It is the fate of physicians every where, to make greater sacrifices to the unfortunate and destitute classes of their species than any other set of men. This is peculiarly the case in a country practice, where the population is much scattered. Every log hut in the woods, and every cottage, however remote, must receive the punctual calls of the physician, without any prospect of pecuniary reward. To those who were unacquainted with Dr. Davis, it would appear like exaggeration truly to declare, how this part of his duty was performed. Of the measure of his charity, therefore, the writer will say nothing, but the *pannier* in which his favours were dispensed, left no load on the poor man's heart, and he was always glad to meet his smiling benefactor.

He practised medicine for nearly half a century, and never refused a call, except from indisposition. This rarely happened, for his own health was seldom interrupted, and Providence seemed pleased to give that to him, which he so much delighted in bestowing on others.

He was of a temperament uncommonly free and ardent. His mind was unfettered by contracted systems, and he entertained sanguine views and anticipations with

regard to the moral improvement of man. He was therefore indifferent to nothing which related to his condition. Education was the object dearest to his heart, and he esteemed good teachers as the most useful members of every community. Accordingly, he procured the best he could for his own children; but he suffered the affliction so bitter to a fond and aged parent, of seeing several of his promising sons cut off at that period of life when the prostration of a father's hopes desolates the heart.

In the political concerns of his country, he felt a strong solicitude, and took an active part, but he was a purely disinterested republican, and never sought or accepted an office. He had a deeply rooted attachment to the illustrious man who has always held, and always must hold, the first place in the affections of his countrymen; he, however, belonged to that party which elevated Mr. Jefferson to the presidency. The war with Great Britain of 1812, was warmly advocated and supported by him, believing that it was a war of national character and honour, without maintaining which, the advantages of the revolution would have been in a great measure lost, and the requisite confidence in the stability and energy of the representative system, impaired.

His taste for literature was better cultivated than usually happens with men engaged daily in an arduous profession. His historical knowledge was by no means circumscribed, and he was conversant with the beauties of Shakspeare, Milton, and Pope. Moral philosophy was a favourite subject of his thoughts, and he had examined with attention most of the works on the mind from the time of Mr. Locke. From him he obtained his first principles, and he was an admirer of some of his works. He viewed his labours as having established a new era in the history of man, and as setting at liberty the human mind. With Locke, he believed "that revelation was natural reason, and natural reason revelation." This gave much concern to some of his friends, lest he should be too sceptical in his religious opinions. But a life of rectitude and integrity like his, wanted no apology, and his homage for the Creator of christianity was shown in the habitual reverence for its precepts evinced in his daily intercourse with the world. It is true, he regarded bigotry and fanaticism as the deepest stains on the human character, as tending more than any thing else, to debase the soul, by eradicating charity, destroying health, banishing social comfort, and counteracting all the benevolent aims of God towards his creatures.—His abhorrence however was equally great of the cold, unstable and frivolous character of the sceptic, who gives no serious thought to any of the important relations of life, and makes light of all that is most deeply interesting to mankind.

His philanthropy was conspicuous to the last, and to this, it may be truly affirmed, he was a martyr. His last professional act was one of charity, and cost him his life. A poor woman was suffering under the interesting pangs peculiar to the sex, and demanded his assistance. He hastened as usual to her relief. The weather was cold, the fire became low, there was no wood cut short, and no person about the house but females and children.—The Doctor took the axe himself, but finding his coat too tight, he was obliged to lay it off, and remained some time exposed to the cold. Having finished his attendance, he returned home, and in a few hours was seized with croup. His disease was violent and painful, but was endured with the firmness and resignation which were to have been expected, from the general tenor of his life. On the 13th day of February, 1816, in his 71st year, he closed his eyes upon the world, towards which he had discharged all his duties with unsurpassed fidelity, and few have better merited the divine salutation of "well done, good and faithful servant."

There was an obvious affinity between his physical and moral structure. In his stature he was of good size, his person finely formed, his face handsome and ex-

pressive. His head was well proportioned, his forehead full and high, his hair brown, eyes gray, and all his features regular and strongly developed.

Possessing human fallibility, he doubtless had faults, but it would scarcely become any one who knew him to mention them, if recollected; because almost every one had received some great kindness at his hand. They were but foibles at most, and in comparison with his virtues, like the spots on the sun, which are not easily discoverable, and which neither diminish his heat nor obscure his brightness.

ANNALS OF PAUPERISM.

ACCOUNTS OF THE GUARDIANS OF THE POOR, and Managers of the Almshouse & House of Employment of the City of Philadelphia, the District of Southwark, and Township of the Northern Liberties, for the year ending 26th of May, 1828.

We at first designed making an abstract of these accounts; but recollecting that they are the last, which will appear under the old system of poor laws, and that they will probably, at some future time, be required for reference, we have concluded to publish them entire. There are few subjects in which the public are more interested, than in the expenditures of public money for the support of the poor, and therefore we presume, it will be satisfactory to every one to have an opportunity of investigating these matters for himself. The details of such an immense establishment as the Alms House has become, are deserving of attention.

TO THE HONOURABLE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA,
The Auditors of the County of Philadelphia,
Respectfully state:

That they have carefully examined the Accounts of the Guardians of the Poor and Managers of the Alms House and House of Employment, of the City of Philadelphia, District of Southwark and Township of the Northern Liberties, commencing on the 29th day of May, 1827, and ending on the 26th of May, 1828; and they have compared them with the vouchers and Documents, relating to the same, and now report the following statement.

Almshouse, Oct. 29th, 1828.

No. I.

Expenditures by the Managers of the Almshouse and House of Employment, for the use of the Officers, their families, and the Paupers, for and during the year ending 26th May, 1828.

Supplies for Paupers and use of the Institution generally.

141,741 lbs. beef	5,596 83
26,393 do. pork	1,241 74
18,396 do. mutton	553 76
964 bbls. wheat flour	4,570 91
13 do. and 62 tons, 11 cwt.	
3 qr. 5 lbs. rye do.	1,831 79
2,584 bush. potatoes	877 70
609 do. turnips	60 90
148½ do. Indian meal	79 80
352½ do. rye corn	195 42
167½ do. pease	116 95
356½ do. oats	106 51
23 do. shorts	10 35
369 do. salt	223 10
11 do. malt	13 75
11,215 lbs. brown sugar	983 34
490½ do. loaf and lump do.	74 58
1,473½ do. tea	611 02
4,187 do. coffee	586 07

5,075 do. chocolate	626 97
230½ do. pepper	41 52
182 do. hops	45 50
9,353 do. rice	311 17
170½ do. cheese	21 49
4 do. mustard	2 49
144 cwt. 1 qr. hay	98 07
10,935½ galls. milk	1,476 34
6,806 do. molasses	2,191 86
23 bbls. and 15 galls. vinegar	91 70
5 do. apples	11 00
3 do. mackerel and 100 shad	28 50
6½ do. beer	26 00
6 bottles sweet oil	3 38
2,000 herring	4 37
Garden seeds and plants	17 55
Spices	62
Aldermen's and Justice's supper	25 48
Guardian's dinners	299 27
Disbursements of Managers	121 39
Steward's and Matron's tables	619 94
	<u>23,799 13</u>
Add for 1,470 galls. milk had this year and not paid for,	183 37
Also, the amount of stock on hand 28th May, 1827,	<u>2,020 22</u>
	<u>2,203 59</u>
	<u>26,002 72</u>
Deduct the following, had the last and paid for the present year:	
1,530 gallons milk	206 55
13,802 lbs. beef	543 45
	<u>750 00</u>
And the following sum paid by the Steward into the treasury during the year; received for bread, flour barrels, hhds. &c.	1 177 31
Also amount of stock on hand 26th May, 1828	<u>1,667 17</u>
	<u>3,594 48</u>
	<u>22,408 24</u>
Salaries to steward, matron, clerks, agents, gate-keeper and cells-keeper	3,243 13
Wages to baker, cooks, waiter, &c.	730 33
4,584 bundles, 618 cwt. 2 qrs. straw,	510 61
Lumber	875 31
Advertising and printing	176 15
Blank books and stationary	229 29
Brushes	244 02
Hardware	391 87
Earthenware	219 94
Cleaning privies	344 96
494 blankets	570 00
1,154½ yds. tow cloth	242 54
Paints, oil, glass, &c.	211 09
Plumber's work	263 66
1,117 galls. oil	749 68
2,702½ yds. muslin	324 75
456½ bush. lime	120 79
Sweeping chimnies	117 65
Water rent for 1828	105 00
13 tons, 13 cwt. 2 qrs. ice	103 72
Making out tax books for 1827	301 00
1,330 bush. floor sand	97 40
369 yds. flannel	93 37
Removing non-resident paupers, 136	80

Overseers of the Poor of Roxborough, Moreland and Beaver Townships, for support of our paupers	76 95
Secretary's salary	80 00
5 boxes tin plate	77 50
A coffee urn	60 00
469 yds. domestic plaids	54 26
203 do. Wilmington stripe	34 79
66 do. carpeting and putting it down	49 37
27 do. and 2 pieces diaper	33 10
2,550 bricks	23 53
645 lbs. soap	45 52
Wheelwright's work	54 19
Carpenter's work	35 75
2½ boxes segars	45 00
A hearse	77 00
Tinware	27 26
Firebricks	31 30
Expenses in an appeal case at Easton	48 94
Curb stone	21 45
17½ yds. cloth	21 75
Glass and queensware	34 32
Horse gears	21 25
64 lbs. sperm. candles	20 06
Sundries	38 82
Clothing to paupers for extra services	19 88
Cotton balls, thread and tape	15 07
3 moss mattresses	19 11
Shoeing horses	18 25
Measuring carpenter's work	16 00
Tax books	12 50
4 wheel barrows	16 00
Curing a sick horse	10 00
Repairing dearborn	11 00
Money advanced for board of patients returned	12 78
Bricklayer's work	10 75
9 doz. hickory and 7½ doz. birch brooms	16 12
2 stoves	8 00
Cleaning clock	7 50
15 cedar bolts	6 30
Conveying patients to City Hospital	8 00
16 yds. green baize	7 46
7 kegs tar	7 00
14 loads sand	8 00
Postage on letters	8 52
Stone Cutter's work	5 45
36 yds. cotton duck	5 04
4 doz. combs	5 43
Regulating scales and weights	3 77
Baskets, 87 cts. indigo	2 50
8½ pieces paper hangings	3 18
22½ yds. crash	1 93
Porterage	2 46
Wire work \$1 65, Cooper's work \$1 13	2 78
	<u>11,687 52</u>
Add amount of stock on hand 26th May, 1827	<u>955 76</u>
	<u>12,643 28</u>
Deduct the following sum paid by the steward into the Treasury of the General Board, received for pay patients, support of non-resident paupers, coffins, &c.	3,153 61
Also, stock on hand 26th May, 1828	<u>727 04</u>
	<u>3,880 65</u>
	<u>8,762 63</u>

Medical Department.

Supplies for sick, &c.	2,046	27
Drugs and medicines		
Salaries to apothecary and assistant	608	25
Wages to nurses and assistants	962	06
Disbursements for sick	769	81
Leeching	596	50
Surgical instruments	144	14
200 gross corks	100	00
1,169 lbs. tamarinds	95	57
372½ do. linen rags	69	54
875 do. mutton suet	63	62
393 do. Havana sugar	56	00
271½ do. loaf and lump do.	41	42
12 reams wrapping paper	46	00
220½ yds. muslin	25	26
4 hampers porter bottles	36	25
100 lbs. bees wax	28	00
Glass, earthen and queensware	24	00
Repairing mineral water machine	16	60
6 packs pins	5	70
Filtering paper	2	25
1 yard fine linen	1	25
Sundries	5	02
Liquors used in the medical and surgical wards:		
420 galls. brandy	521	15
322 do. & 1 bottle wine	500	20
64 do. whiskey	18	92
4 do. gin	6	00
86½ hhd. porter	865	00
	1,911	27

7,654 78

Add stock on hand 28th May, 1827 3,477 43

11,132 21

Deduct the following sum paid by the Steward into the treasury, received for medicines supplied out-door poor 563 60

Also this amount, being an out-standing bill, due for medicines, supplied out-door poor 436 00

And amount of stock on hand 26th May, 1828 2,762 61

3,762 21

7,370 00

Fuel.

226 tons Lehigh coal	1,440	40
809 cords oak wood	3,079	16
393½ do. pine do.	1,203	49
7 do. maple do.	26	25
18 bbls. charcoal	5	08
Cartage	601	67
Wharfage and cordage	70	51

6,426 56

Add stock on hand 28th May, 1827 1,134 76

7,561 32

Deduct the following sum paid by the steward into the treasury, received for wood supplied poor widows, agreeably to the will of G. Emilen, deceased, 347 88

Also stock on hand 26th May, 1828 699 20
1,047 08

6,514 24

Medical Fund.

Medical books	344	92
Improving lecture room	631	60
30 parchment certificates	22	50
Binding medical books	22	52
Printing 500 tickets	7	00
Discount on incurrent money received from students for tickets	5	06
		1,033 60
		46,088 71

From which sum of \$46,088 71, deduct the following items, which do not properly appertain to the current expenses of the year, viz:

Guardian's dinners	299	27
Making out tax books for 1827,	301	00
Tax-books	12	50
Removing non-resident paupers,	136	80

And the following sum paid by the steward into the treasury, being for admission fees, tickets, certificates, &c. sold to medical students 3,632 98

Also this amount, being for articles furnished the small-pox hospital 320 36

4,702 91

41,385 80

Now add the value of clothing used in the Institution as per account No. 2 5,286 73

46,672 53

Making the aggregate sum of \$46,672 53 to support an average number of 1,005 paupers, being at the rate of 89½ cts. per week for the support of each pauper.

Recapitulation of expenditures drawn for this year.

Supplies, &c.	23,799	13
Expenditures generally	11,687	52
Medical department	7,654	78
Fuel	6,426	56
Medical fund	1,033	60
	\$80,601	59

No. II.

The Manufactory at the Almshouse and House of Employment for the year ending 26th May, 1828.

DR.

Stock on hand 26th May, 1827.

Manufactured goods	987	30
Ready made clothing	890	60
Raw materials, oakum, &c.	3,382	16
Dye stuffs	5	50
Machinery	1,723	47
Outstanding account	57	69

7,046 72

Raw materials, wages, &c.

10,743 lbs. flax	913	15
7,983 do. cotton	785	96
6,130 do. wool	490	40
7,365 do. junk	202	53
7,854 do. tallow	563	28
953½ bushels ashes	227	85
164½ do. coal	57	00

Rod and bar iron and steel	315 57
Leather	853 10
635 lbs. twist	145 67
6 great gross bone buttons	13 95
5,800 lbs. flax hackled	58 00
585 yds. linsey, fulled	23 40
Machinery	341 73
Repairing spinning wheels	38 03
Cards	107 59
9,216½ yds. weaving done	543 63
In-door spinners for overwork	67 30
Shoemakers for do.	54 40
Salary to superintendent of factory	346 48
Do. to clerk, soap boiler, &c.	166 25
Do. to spinner	78 50
Pegwood	2 00
Sundries	11 69

6,407 45

Deduct 780 lbs. tallow had the last year and paid for the present year

58 50

6,348 95

Balance, being gain on this account this year including labor of the paupers employed in the manufactory, for whose support no charge is made

2,172 19

\$15,567 86

CR.

Amount paid by the steward into the treasury, being the total sales of manufactured goods, during the year ending 26th May, 1828

2,237 00

Clothing, &c. used in the house.

2,926½ yds. flax and tow linen	878 02
1,998½ do. tow linen	499 69
1,642 do. plain flax linsey	443 34
1,088½ do. striped do.	359 20
136 do. striped cotton linsey	42 16
96 do. plain do.	29 76
644 do. muslin	85 33
97½ do. cotton and tow cloth	18 28
11 do. flax linen	5 50
2 do. sail cloth	40
644 pair men's shoes	708 40
716 do. women's do.	537 00
60 do. boys do.	37 50
30 do. children's do.	11 25
399 do. men's socks	99 75
384 do. women's stockings	192 00
13 do. children's do.	4 88
32 lbs. candle wick	8 00
29½ do. lamp do.	7 31
2½ do. carded cotton	45
10 do. carded wool	5 00
51 do. flax for shoe thread	25 50
2½ do. do. for saddlers	1 25
12 do. do. for weavers' gears	6 00
120½ lbs. sewing thread	75 31
24½ do. stocking yarn	12 25
232 do. tow, used in the medical and surgical wards	23 20
81½ do. coppers	1 10
8 do. wheelband yarn	4 00
8 do. gardener's do.	1 20

4,123 03

7,854 lbs. tallow	563 28
953½ bushels ashes	227 85
164½ do. coal	57 00
Rod and bar iron and steel,	315 57

Stock on hand 26th May, 1828

Manufactured goods	1,127 05
Ready-made clothing	665 57

Vol. II.

36

Raw materials, oakum, &c.	4,602 85
Machinery	1,590 97
Outstanding account	57 69
	<u>8,044 13</u>
	\$15,567 86

No. III.

The Alms House and House of Employment for one year ending May 26th, 1828.

DR.

Stock on hand 28th May, 1827.

Provisions	2,020 22
Medicines	3,477 43
Fuel	1,134 76
Oil	85 40
Three horses, 3 carts, 2 drays, 1 hearse and 1 dearborn	335 00
140 coffins	140 00
Lumber	20 25
Earthenware	21 12
Tinware	41 00
400 lbs. nails	26 00
324 bundles straw	18 44
200 bushels ashes	50 00
Dry goods	218 55
Machinery, manufactured goods, ready made clothing, raw materials, oakum, &c. as per statement No. 2	7,046 72

14,634 89

EXPENDITURES.

For the use of the paupers and institution generally, as per statement No. 1 46,088 71
On account of manufactory as per statement No. 2 6,348 95

52,437 66

\$67,072 55

There has also been received into the institution the following articles, forfeited agreeably to law, which have been distributed to the paupers.

From the clerks of High and Second street Markets, 280 lumps butter, 14 lumps lard and 23 strings sausages.

CR.

Amount of manufactured goods sold as per statement No. 2, 2,237 00
Amount received by Steward, for admission fees from, and tickets, certificates, &c. sold to medical students as per statement No. 1 3,632 98

5,869 98

Stock on hand 26th May, 1828.

Provisions	1,667 17
Medicines	2,762 61
Fuel	699 20
Oil	66 40
Three horses, 2 carts, 2 drays, 3 hearses and 1 dearborn	390 00
75 coffins	75 00
Earthenware	3 00
Tinware	12 50
300 lbs. nails	21 00
40 cwt. straw	20 00
160 bushels ashes	40 00
Dry goods	99 14
Machinery, manufactured goods, ready made clothing, raw materials, oakum, &c. as per statement No. 2	8,044 13

13,900 15

Balance, being amount expended more than received for the use of the institution this year	47,302 42
	<u>\$67,072 55</u>

IV.

Statement of the number of paupers in the Almshouse and House of Employment, during the year ending 26th May, 1828.

Months of the Year.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
June	363	437	69	869
July	372	458	79	909
August	387	463	93	943
September	412	476	83	971
October	414	504	72	990
November	478	536	81	1095
December	508	537	80	1125
January	557	553	80	1190
February	517	529	88	1134
March	409	518	75	1002
April	382	501	72	955
May	353	467	67	887
Being an average number each mon. of	5152	5979	939	12070
	429	498	78	1005

V.

Statement of the number of paupers admitted into, and discharged from, the Alms House and House of Employment, during the year ending 26th May, 1828.

REMARKS.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In the House, 28th of May, 1827,	—	—	—	—
Admitted from 28th May, 1827, to 26th May, 1828.	387	463	80	930
From the Northern Liberties,	252	151	103	506
Do. City	1260	1014	493	2767
Do. Southwark	292	292	117	701
	2119	1920	793	4904
Discharged, eloped, died, & bound during the year ending 26th May, 1828.	1838	1453	726	4017
Remaining in the house.	353	467	67	887

VI.

The General Board of Guardians of the Poor of the City of Philadelphia, the District of Southwark and Township of the Northern Liberties, in account current with their Treasurer, for the year ending 26th May, 1828.

DR.

To amount of orders drawn by the Managers of the Alms House and unpaid 28th May, 1827,	1,030 02
Do. issued for supplies the present year, as per statement No. 1	50,601 59
Do. issued for do. do. do. as per statement No. 2	6,407 45
	<u>57,009 04</u>
	58,039 06

From which deduct the amount of orders drawn and unpaid this day	1,240 62
	<u>56,798 44</u>

Expenditures for the relief of out-door Poor.

To amount of orders drawn by the General Board, and unpaid 28th May, 1827	1,242 62
Do. do. paid by the Guardians of the City for the support of the poor	10,084 82
Do. do. paid by the Guardians of the Northern Liberties for support of the poor	7,275 31
Do. do. paid by the Guardians of Southwark for the support of the poor	6,068 03
Do. do. paid by the Guardians of Penn Township for the support of the poor	2,035 88
	<u>25,464 04</u>
Do. do. paid for the support of the children in the Asylum,	6,824 37
Do. do. paid for the board of colored children in the shelter	149 63
	<u>6,974 00</u>

Incidental Expenses.

Paid for candles, oil, wood, &c.	109 58
Do. salaries to solicitor, secretary, agents and collector	2,433 21
Do. for medicines for out-door poor	1,538 09
Do. for cupping and leeching do.	335 50
Do. salaries to physicians for attending do.	977 20
Do. for advertising, printing, and stationary	297 74
Do. for coffins for out-door poor	207 00
Do. County Commissioners for rent of room	150 00
Do. for support of small pox patients, in the City Hospital	1,724 96
Do. salaries to physicians for attending do.	175 00
Do. constables for returning tippling houses	167 00
Do. for board of Mrs. Helm in Widows' Asylum	84 00
Do. secretary for extra services	75 00
Do. for a coachee to convey patients to small pox Hospital	60 00
Do. a tax collector for 1827, overpaid by him	75 87
Do. commissions to a tax collector for 1826	29 89
Do. Steward of Alms House to provide a dinner	200 00
Do. agent for removing non-resident paupers	12 00
Do. lying-in and funeral expenses of a pauper	60 00
Do. for an iron chest	50 31
Do. for a coal stove	19 55
Do. room expenses	20 17
Do. for improvements on the estate late of James Dutton, dec'd.	30 82
Do. for board of paupers in the Alms House	30 33
Do. costs to magistrates	27 56
Do. a fee for legal services	10 00
Do. costs in the state District Court	47 37
Do. costs in the U. S. do.	11 87

Do. costs in the Mayor's Court	74 18	and Justices per collector	93 42	
Do. balance remaining in a case of bastardy, after paying for the support of the child	92 17	Do. do. received for the goods of a pauper sold	8 00	905 30
	<u>9,126 37</u>	Do. do. do. costs in a case of bastardy	7 42	
	42,807 03	Do. do. do. from saving fund, a deposit in a case of bastardy	92 17	
From which deduct the amount for orders drawn and unpaid this day	305 51	Do. do. of ground rents received of collector	157 69	265 28
	<u>42,501 52</u>	Do. do. received in bonded cases of bastardy	400 12	
Paid for the support of illegitimate children and married women	8,588 08	Do. do. do. in do. by the collector	5,078 03	5,478 13
Do. for bread under the will of Archibald Thompson, dec'd.	197 00	Do. do. do. in commuted cases of do.	1,862 00	
Do. for bread and clothing under the will of James Dutton, dec'd.	172 25	Do. do. do. for support of married women by collector	1,644 37	8,984 50
Do. for bread under the wills of Petty and Carter, dec'd.	49 75	Do. Archibald Thompson's legacy, ground rent received by collector	209 47	
Do. for wood under the will of George Emlen the elder, dec'd.	347 88	Do. James Dutton's legacy, ground rent received by the collector	272 82	
	<u>766 88</u>	Do. Petty & Carter's legacy, ground rent received by the collector	62 13	
Do. Elizabeth Robinson, on account of deposit in savings fund for her use	300 00	Do. George Emlen's legacy, ground rent received by the collector	312 66	857 08
Do. Mary Kiehler on account of do. for do.	12 00	Do. advance money from a late guardian by the collector	50 00	
	<u>312 00</u>	Do. advance money returned by sundry guardians	9,400 00	
Do. advance money to sundry guardians	6,500 00	Do. do. by Steward	600 00	
	16,166 96	Do. do. by agents	100 00	10,150 00
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer	8,450 05	Do. amount withdrawn from the savings fund for the use of Elizabeth Robinson	315 00	
	<u>\$123,916 98</u>	Do. do. do. for the use of Mary Kiehler	12 00	327 00
			<u>\$123,916 98</u>	
CR.		No. VII.		
By amount received from the late Treasurer	\$4,228 42	The state of the Funds of the Guardians of the Poor of the city of Philadelphia, the District of Southwark, and Township of the Northern Liberties, 26th May 1828.		
Do. do. received from Steward, viz. for board of Medical students in his family	1,655 00	DR.		
From Medical Students for tickets to attend the Medical and Surgical practice of the Alms House, and for certificates and library fines	1,977 98	To amount of orders drawn on account of Almshouse, and unpaid this day	1,240 62	
For binding and cancelling by indentures, pay patients, coffins, medicines, and fuel, &c.	5,242 40	To amount of orders drawn on account of General Board, and unpaid this day	305 51	1,546 13
For manufactured goods sold,	2,237 00	To balance in favour of the funds,		15,176 12
	<u>11,112 38</u>			<u>\$16,722 25</u>
By amount received on account of taxes for 1822	361 45	CR.		
Do. do. on do. of do. 1823	832 09	By amount of outstanding taxes, duplicates in the hands of the collectors.		
Do. do. on do. of do. 1824 & 5.	21 00	By J. Ogden Evans, New Market and Cedar Wards, 1823	681 09	
Do. do. on do. of do. 1826	5,559 05	By John Trout, Upper Delaware and North Mulberry wards, 1827	1,077 06	
Do. do. on do. of do. 1827	80,221 80	By E. J. Yard, Dock and Locust wards, 1827	735 90	
	<u>86,996 29</u>			
Do. do. received for board of children in the Asylum	65 63			
Do. do. do. for articles sold belonging to do.	25 10			
	<u>90 73</u>			
Do. do. do. from the inspector of flour, fines collected by him	120 99			
Do. do. from Mayor, fines collected by him	567 87			
Do. do. of fines collected in Court of Quarter Sessions	61 35			
Do. do. of do. from the Sheriff	61 67			
Do. do. of do. from Aldermen				

By Philip Lehman, East and West Kensington, 1827	1,723 42	
		3,534 38
From this sum commissions and allowances will have to be deducted.		
By balance due from a number of counties and townships in this state, for the maintenance of their poor		3,965 14
This item will be considerably reduced by many counties and townships having demands against this corporation.		
By amount due from individuals for manufactured goods, &c.		91 58
By cash in the hands of the Treasurer		8,450 06
		\$16,722 25
For the support and employment of the Poor for the year ending 26th May, 1828, a levy was made as follows, viz.		
For the City,	60,940 16	
For the District of Southwark,	5,856 31	
For the Northern Liberties and Kensington	16,109 38	
For Penn Township	6,549 37	
		\$89,455 22

Examined and adjusted,

RICHARD PALMER,
JOSEPH BOCKIUS,
SAMUEL M. SOLOMON,
Auditors of the County.

PROCESSION IN HONOUR OF ARNOLD.

A Concise Description of the Figures exhibited and paraded through the streets of this city on Saturday last. (Sept. 30, 1780.)

A Stage raised on the body of a cart, on which was an effigy of General ARNOLD sitting; this was dressed in regimentals, had two faces, emblematical of his traitorous conduct, a mask in his left hand, and a letter in his right from Belzebub, telling him that he had done all the mischief he could do, and now must hang himself.

At the back of the General was the figure of the Devil, dressed in black robes, shaking a purse of money at the General's left ear, and in his right hand a pitch-fork ready to drive him into hell as the reward due for the many crimes which his thirst of gold had made him commit.

In the front of the stage and before General Arnold, was placed a large lantern of transparent paper, with the consequences of his crimes thus delineated, (i. e.) on one part General Arnold on his knees before the Devil, who is pulling him into the flames—a label from the General's mouth with these words:—"My dear sir, I have served you faithfully;" to which the Devil replies; "And I'll reward you." On another side, two figures hanging, inscribed, "The Traitor's reward," and wrote underneath, "The Adjutant General of the British army, and J** S****, the first hanged as a spy and the other as a traitor to his country." And on the front of the lantern was wrote the following:—

"MAJOR GENERAL BENEDICT ARNOLD, late COMMANDER of the FORT WEST POINT. THE CRIME OF THIS MAN IS HIGH TREASON.

"He has deserted the important post West Point, on Hudson's river, committed to his charge by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and is gone off to the enemy at New York.

"His design to have given up this fortress to our enemies has been discovered by the goodness of the Om-

niscient Creator, who has not only prevented him carrying it into execution, but has thrown into our hands ANDRIZ, the Adjutant General of their army, who was detected in the infamous character of a spy.

"The treachery of this ungrateful General is held up to public view, for the exposition of infamy; and to proclaim, with joyful acclamation another instance of the interposition of bounteous Providence.

"The effigy of this ingrate is therefore hanged, (for want of his body) as a Traitor to his native country, and a Betrayer of the laws of honour."

The procession began about four o'clock in the following order:

Several Gentlemen mounted on horseback.

A line of Continental Officers.

Sundry Gentlemen in a line.

A guard of the City Infantry.

Just before the cart, drums and fifes playing the Rogues' March.

Guards on each side.

The procession was attended with a numerous concourse of people, who after expressing their abhorrence of the Treason and the Traitor, committed him to the flames, and left both the effigy and the original to sink into ashes and oblivion. [Penn. Packet.

REMINISCENCES OF PHILADELPHIA.

About 1787 the City had a much more primitive appearance than at the present day. Porches at the door were in the summer evenings filled with neighbours in friendly gossip about the news of the day. A family coach was a rarity. The pavement or footway was defended every where by posts, thickly planted. Curb stones were unknown. Pump water to drink; and "rain casks," for washing clothes, was of importance. A "good pump" of water was considered a jewel, and its fame spread far and wide. There was great horror expressed by the people in conversation, about a merchant who they said had "Broke." He seemed like a "doomed man," as he passed along the street, and the Reminiscence was informed in a whisper, "There's the man that broke!" He was shunned like a pestilence. A two-horse stage, on Sunday morning, took passengers to "Hesser's," in Germantown, and returned in the evening. One George Hill, kept a famous Tea Garden at the end of Race street on the Schuylkill. The famous John Murray, (1790) commenced preaching Universalism. He was "spoken against" by a Mr. Wetherill in the Old Academy—which made a "great stir" in the city. The Friends' Ground had at that time a low wall, easily climbed by the boys making a "short cut" to the Academy in Fourth street, which had at that time a bell for school hours. Arch street Presbyterian meeting possessed a steeple, nearly the height of that of Christ Church. High street market extended only to Third street,—at the end of which stood the Pillory and Whipping Post, which, from the Old Jail, at the S. W. corner opposite, had their regular customers every Saturday. The first five or six cuts of the 'cat-o'-nine-tails' would give a snowy whiteness to the skin of a black man, but soon changed to the bloody purple. 'A gentleman' for Forgery, was placed in the Pillory, and 'pelted with eggs,' one of which hit him on the scull, which caused him to utter a dismal outcry. 'The Laws of the Land' being at that time more in the London fashion than now, the citizens were frequently drawn by curiosity to the "Hanging Ground" the south side of what is now the 'Centre Square,' being then an open common, with 'Market street' running right thro' to the 'Floating Bridge' on Schuylkill. The Reminiscence saw the 'Five wheelbarrow men' executed at one time. The Common Sewer running along Fourth from High street to Harmony Court, (tan yards at that time) was digged by wheel-barrow men convicts, secured by a ball and chain to each other, and watched by officers armed with sword and blunderbuss. One half of their jacket and trowsers was blue, the other half drab, and

the hair half shaved off the head of each convict—a horrid spectacle. The top of the new jail on Sixth street was covered with the broken glass of bottles. 'Potter's field' (now Washington Square) was surrounded by a post and rail fence, where, in the midst of the 'silent dead,' stood a willow tree, and a vault wall. Benjamin Franklin being in old age, was carried to and from the State House in a sedan chair, the only one in the city. It may be news to thousands who have read him, and of him, that in Christ Church burying ground about 20 feet west of the Arch street gate, even with the ground, and close to the wall, may be seen a marble slab on which is lettered Benjamin and Deborah Franklin. Imagine a pair of large rimmed spectacles on the head of the statue over the Philadelphia Library, and you have him as he lived. About the same time every thing partook of the military character—Col. Patton held the 'City Auction,' and Col. Febiger the 'Northern Liberty Vendue.' Col. Cowperthwaite was Sheriff, and Major Stricker 'Bomb.' Col. Nicola had the Debtors' Apartment, and Capt. Reynolds the Jail. Gen. Mifflin Governor of Pennsylvania, Col. Hamilton Secretary of the Treasury, and General Washington President of the United States. A great sham battle was fought on an eminence overlooking the Schuylkill where the old Engine House now stands. The old British redoubt which stood there was stormed by the Americans (of course) and the (supposed) British troops marched out as prisoners of war. Spring Garden was a kind of open common, very useful to the 'uptown boys in kite time.' The kites while flying were often 'pressed' by the butcher boys from the vicinity of 'Pegg's Run.' Standing near the old Glass House in Kensington, on the river shore, the Reminiscent beheld a *steam boat*, with *paddles behind*, striking out backwards like a swimming duck. Fitch was named as the inventor. She lay for many years afterwards in one of the Kensington docks, high and dry, and finally went to pieces. Gen. Washington on his way to the first seat of government at New York, passed through the city, which produced an excitement in the public mind not unlike the Lafayette spectacle. He rode on horseback, with his hat off, giving an occasional obeisance to the huzzas of the citizens. The day was windy and dusty, and the weather very hot, which made him and all the crowd, look

"With doost and zweet like nutmeg brown."

The most imposing spectacle ever exhibited *publicly* in this city, was the Federal Procession, of 1788.* It was a succession of wonders, two hours long. Every trade was preceded by a stage, on wheels, and the business of the shop in full operation. The Cordwainer's Shop stopped at the corner of Vine and Third, when the master, seizing one of the apprentices, gave him a "dose of stirrup oil," which made the boy roar lustily, to the merriment of the beholders. The windows and house tops, on the route, were crowded, as at the Lafayette Procession. The eagle shaped Car, the 'Temple of Independence,'—The Plough—The Brass Founders' Furnace—these all were dismissed from the imagination, on the approach of the 16 gun ship and tender on wheels, complete, drawn by 16 horses; the wheels hid by painted canvass, representing waves of the sea. *She* was the Lafayette of the whole procession. The ship was afterwards moored at Gray's Ferry, where, on each succeeding 'Fourth,' she was decorated with flags and streamers in honour of the day. Many of the ornaments of the procession were afterwards placed in the garden, which gave it a very splendid night appearance, when illuminated, (as it often used to be) with coloured lamps in the Vauxhall (English) style. The Garden, at present, is but the skeleton of its former magnificence. The Reminiscent was present at 'Carlisle's Defeat,'—which took place at Gray's Ferry. Carlisle was High Constable, and a terror to the 'lawless' of all descriptions, being of Herculean size and strength. He and the famous

'West,' stood within the railing of the garden, like Bunyan's Pope and Pagan, to enforce a 'shilling entrance.' A noted sailmaker wished to pass without paying, which brought the inside crowd to the railing, and pressing hard to see the squabble, the railing gave way, when they came tumbling down the flight of stone steps. "Huzza for liberty" (being the 4th of July,) was shouted out, which brought the crowd across from the east end of the bridge, without paying toll, carrying all before them—stones, sticks, and shouts abounded every where through the garden, and on the opposite hill, when a stone crushing in one of the east windows, brought Mr. Gray, 'Old Carlisle,' and 'West' forward, waving their large straw hats like flags of truce, when all hostilities ceased, on permission to enter the Garden, and 'no shilling.' These all happened before 1793, and should you see proper to encourage the Reminiscent from that time to 1800, he could relate many interesting matters, almost forgotten by many.

LANG SYNE.

[*Amer. Daily Adver. Jan. 19.*]

LORD HOWE'S ACCOUNT OF HIS OPERATIONS IN THE DELAWARE.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Admiralty Office Jan. 8, 1778.

The following is an extract of a letter received last night by the Eagle Packet from the Vice Admiral Lord Viscount Howe, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in North America, to Mr. Stephens, dated on board his Majesty's ship the Eagle, in the Delaware, dated 23d November, 1777.

Eagle, Delaware, Nov. 23, 1777.

Sir—The General advising me of his intention to send a packet immediately to England, I avail myself of the opportunity to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the admiralty, respecting the progress of the military service in which the ships of war have been concerned, since the date of my last letter of the 25th of October.

I mentioned in that letter that the preparations making for the attack meditated on the works the rebels had constructed on either shore, for preventing an open communication by water with the army in Philadelphia, on which it was obvious to them that the farther operations of the campaign would greatly depend.

The wind still continuing to prevent the Vigilant from passing to the rear of the enemy's works on Fort Island, by the only channel practicable for that purpose, the opportunity was taken by the king's forces, and by the enemy with equal assiduity, to strengthen the preparations judged expedient on either part for the proposed attack.

The officers and seamen of the ships of war and transports were employed in the mean time, with unremitting fatigue and perseverance, to convey provisions, artillery, and stores, to the Schuylkill, between Fort Island and the Pennsylvania shore; six 24 pounders from the Eagle, and four 32 pounders from the Somerset, transported in the same manner, with the requisite proportions of ammunition, were mounted in the batteries erected by the General's appointment on Province Island.

The wind becoming favourable the 15th instant, that first occasion was taken for ordering the ships upon the intended service.

The Somerset and Isis were appointed to proceed up the eastern channel of the river, to act against the fort in the front. The Roebuck, Pearl, and Liverpool, with the Cornwallis Galley, and some smaller armed vessels, against a battery with heavy artillery which the rebels had lately opened on a point above, and near to Manto creek, in a situation to rake the ships anchored to fire upon the fort, and more advantageously chosen, as the shoalness of the water did not admit ships to approach within a desirable distance of the work.

* See Register, vol. I. p. 417.

The *Vigilant*, with a hulk mounting three 18 pounders, commanded by lieutenant Botham of the *Eagle*, proceeded at the same time through the channel round Hog Island, and anchored on that side the fort, according to the intention pointed out for co-operating with the batteries on the Pennsylvania shore.

The *Isis*, being as well placed in the eastern channel as the circumstances of the navigation would permit, rendered very essential service against the fort and galleys, much to the personal honour of captain Cornwallis, and credit of the discipline in his ship. The *Roebuck* and other frigates stationed against the batteries were equally well conducted.

Greater caution being necessary in placing the *Somerset*, that ship could not be carried as far up the channel as the *Isis* was advanced.

The impression made by the batteries on Province Island (before very considerable) being united with the well-directed efforts from the *Vigilant* and *Hulk*, soon silenced the artillery of the fort; and farther preparations being in progress for opening the Estocade, and forcing the works next morning, the enemy set fire to and evacuated the fort during the night.

The numbers of the enemy killed and wounded, appeared to have been very considerable. Those in the different ships, as stated in the annexed return, were much less than could be supposed, particularly of the *Isis* and *Roebuck*, which were struck many times from the galleys and works.

A detachment from the army under the command of Lord Cornwallis, having been landed the 18th at Billingsport, (where a post had been some time before established) for attacking the redoubt at Red-Bank, the enemy abandoned and blew up the works. They had passed several of their galleys unperceived above the town of Philadelphia, in the night of the 19th, which proved very favourable for the purpose; and attempted to do the same with the rest of the galleys and other water-force, the following night; but being seasonably discovered, they were opposed with so much effect, by Lieutenant Watt, of the *Roebuck* (ordered by captain Hammond, before my arrival, to take his station in the Delaware prize, near the town) that not more than three or four of the former appeared to have escaped; and being otherwise unable to prevent the capture of the rest of their armed craft, consisting of 2 xebecques, 2 floating batteries, and several ships, besides 5 vessels, amounting to about 17 in number, they were quitted and burnt. Lieutenant Watt having testified great propriety and spirit on this occasion, I have continued him in the command of the Delaware, retained as an armed ship in the service, to remain near the town of Philada. where such additional naval force is particularly requisite.

A more accurate inspection of the obstructions to the navigation of the river adjacent to Fort Island, becoming practicable under the circumstances before mentioned, two channels were discovered, through which the transports, containing the provisions, stores, and other necessities for the army, might proceed to Philadelphia. They were ordered up the river accordingly, to be afterwards secured at the wharfs of the town, for the approaching winter months.

The unfortunate event of Lieutenant General Burgoyne's operations with the northern army, terminating, as I am advised by the commander in chief, with the surrender of those troops agreeable to the tenor of a convention executed the 16th of last October, has rendered a suitable provision necessary to be made for their conveyance to Europe. A proper number of transports has been appropriated for that occasion. But as it would be scarce practicable at this season of the year for light transports to gain the port of Boston, where the embarkation is conditioned to take place, the transports have been ordered under convoy of the *Raisonable* to Rhode Island, that if the proposed alteration is adopted, and the troops can be embarked at that port, they may be sooner released.

[The following are copies of the papers referred to in the aforementioned extract:

Return of the number of men killed and wounded on board the different ships employed in the attack of the works of the enemy on Fort Island, their armed craft, and other defences erected to obstruct the passage of the river Delaware, on the 15th day of November.

Somerset, five seamen wounded. *Isis*, three seamen wounded. *Roebuck*, 3 seamen killed, 7 do. wounded. *Liverpool*, none. *Pearl*, one master killed, three seamen wounded. *Vigilant*, one midshipman, one seaman killed; lent from the *Eagle*. *Cornwallis Galley*, one second master and pilot wounded. Sloop commanded by Lieutenant Botham, none. Total killed, six. Wounded 19. In all 25.

Whitehall, Jan. 8, 1777. The following is a copy and extract of two letters from the Hon. Gen. Sir Wm. Howe to L. G. Germain.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28, 1777.

My Lord—From a variety of difficulties attending the construction of additional batteries, in a morass, against the fort upon Mud Island, and in the transportation of the guns and stores, they were not opened against the enemy's defences until the 10th instant. On the 15th, the wind proving fair, the *Vigilant* armed ship, carrying sixteen 24 pounders, and a hulk with three 24 pounders, got up to the fort through the channel, between Province and Hog Island; these, assisted by several ships of war in the eastern channel, as well as by the batteries on shore, did such execution upon the fort and collateral block houses, that the enemy, dreading an impending assault, evacuated the island in the night between the 15th and 16th, and it was possessed on the 16th at day-break by the grenadiers of the guards.

The enemy's fire upon the ships of war the *Vigilant* and *Hulk*, from two floating batteries, 17 galleys and armed vessels, and from a battery on the Jersey shore, was exceedingly heavy; but the gallantry displayed by the naval commanders, their officers and seamen, on this occasion, frustrated all their efforts, and contributed principally to the reduction of the enemy's works.

The enemy's loss during the siege, is computed to have been 400 killed and wounded. The loss to the king's troops was only seven killed and five wounded.

On the 18th at night Lord Cornwallis marched with a corps from camp, and passed the Delaware on the 19th, from Chester to Billing's Port, where he was joined by Major General Sir Thomas Wilson, with a corps that arrived a few days before from New York under his command, having with him Brigadier Generals Leslie and Pattison.

As soon as the necessary preparations were made, his lordship pursued his march to attack the enemy entrenched at Red-Bank. Upon his approach the rebels evacuated the post, and retired to Mount Holly, where they joined a corps of observation, detached from the main army of the rebels, encamped at White Marsh. The entrenchment being demolished, his corps returned to Gloucester on the 27th, and joined the army in this camp.

The enemy's shipping having no longer any protection, and not finding it advisable to attempt the passage of the river, the channel being commanded by the batteries of the town, and the Delaware Frigate, they were quitted, without being dismantled, and burnt on the night between the 20th and 21st; but the galleys of a similar draught of water, by keeping close along the Jersey shore, escaped, from the great breadth of the river.

A forward movement against the enemy will immediately take place, and I hope will be attended with the success that is due to the spirit and activity of his Majesty's troops.

The passage of the river, by the reduction of the two places aforementioned, has been sufficiently opened to

bring up frigates and transports; but the removal of the Chevaux de Frise is postponed to a more favourable season.

Major General Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson having represented the very critical situation of his private concerns in England, has my leave to return, and has taken charge of my dispatches to your lordship, by the Eagle Packet. With the most perfect respect I have the honour to be, &c. W. HOWE.

Vast numbers of ordnance and military stores were found in the fort of Mud Island, and that of Red Bank.

On the 11th instant, Lord George Germain received an express from Sir William Howe, brought by the Earl of Cornwallis, dated Philadelphia. Dec. 13, 1777. This letter contains an account of Gen. Howe's endeavours to bring the rebels to a general engagement. With this view he marched his army to White Marsh, where the enemy's whole force lay strongly intrenched. Several skirmishes ensued, with some loss on the side of the king's troops, who put the enemy to flight in every attack, with slaughter. General Howe however, finding that the enemy's camp was as strong on their centre and left as upon the right, that they seemed determined not to quit their position, and being unwilling to expose the troops longer to the weather in this inclement season, without tents or baggage of any kind for officers or men, he returned on the 8th of December to Philadelphia, where the troops are now gone into winter-quarters—so that the campaign in America seems finished for this season. A reinforcement was sent to General Clinton at New York, upon his representation of a want of troops for the defence of that post.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, March 17, 1778.

Copy of a Letter from Gen. Sir William Howe to Lord G. Germain, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated at Philadelphia, the 19th of January, 1778.

My Lord,—The present appearance of the weather encouraging me to hope the river will be sufficiently open in a few days to admit of a packet sailing, I have prepared my dispatches to this date, and shall send them off without waiting for the receipt of those from your Lordship by the Lord Hyde packet, which I am informed by Sir Henry Clinton arrived at New York the 1st instant, and were detained upon a supposition that the navigation of this river would not be open for a ship of force, and not thinking it advisable to trust them in the packet, or in the armed vessel bringing the advice.

There has not any thing more material happened since the departure of Lord Cornwallis, who I requested to be the bearer of my last dispatches, than the passing a considerable detachment of the army across the Schuylkill on the 22d of December, to take post on the heights of Derby, in order to cover the collecting and transporting by water, as well as by land, a large quantity of forage which that country afforded. About 1000 tons were brought in, a quantity judged to be nearly sufficient for the winter consumption; and the detachment returned on the 28th of December, without any further attempts from the enemy to retard the progress of the foragers, than from small parties skulking, as is their custom, to seize upon the straggling soldiers: One of these parties, consisting of two officers and 30 men, were decoyed by two dragoons of the 17th regiment into an ambuscade, and made prisoners.

On the 30th and 31st of December the troops went into winter quarters in this town, where they are well accommodated.

The enemy's army, excepting a detachment of 1200 men at Wilmington, is huddled in the woods near Valley Forge upon the Schuylkill, 26 miles from hence, and in a very strong position.

Colonel Harcourt, who will have the honour of presenting these dispatches, has my leave to go to England upon his private affairs, to whom I beg leave to refer

your Lordship for the fullest information that may be required, I have the honour to be, &c.

W. HOWE.
Lond. Mag. 1778.

CHARITY.

AN ODE, Sacred to the memory of WILLIAM PENN, the founder of Pennsylvania, by Peter Markoe, formerly of Philadelphia.

"ASCEND the bark, the sail expand,
And fly the blood-polluted land,
The tyrant's rage and bigot's zeal
Already whet the murder's steel,
Whilst virtue from the scene retires,
As persecution lights her fires.

"Ascend the bark, expand the sail;
Thy God shall grant the favouring gale,
And awe-struck waves the ship respect,
Which piety and faith direct,
As from this land of rage and tears,
The Philosophic Chief she bears.

"I see, I see the untaught band,
Mildly they welcome thee to land,
Thy brow no sullen frowns wears;
No dark resentment lurs on theirs.
Can piety and justice fail?
Ascend the bark; expand the sail."

Thus Charity the Chief address'd,
And warm'd with sacred zeal his breast.
His ready feet the bark ascend;
His friends, a pious train, attend.
Hope smiles, affection vainly pleads,
And Albion's guilty shore recedes.

Each wind in gentler breezes blows;
With gentler current ocean flows,
As if (what will not virtue charm?)
His pious vows their rage disarm;
And Delaware's capacious breast
Exulting bears the welcome guest.

"Ye gazing tribes! your fears forego;
No plund'rer I, or cruel foe.
These hands, in war's dire trade unskill'd,
No spear pretend or falchion wield,
Nor from my bark, with art accurst,
Shall light'ning fly or thunder burst.

"O'er wide-extended lands you roam;
We seek alas! a peaceful home.
These gifts your kindness shall repay."
His friends the useful stores display.
Virtue the treaty ratified,
And reason smil'd with decent pride.

"Ye people, hear! (again he spoke)
Who groan beneath a double yoke,
The voice of Charity reverse;
No holy tyrant threatens here;
No despot rules with cruel sway;
Securely toil, securely pray.

"Religion who shall dare restrain?
New systems chuse or old retain.
From temples let your vows ascend,
Or private in your closets bend.
By priestly zeal or power unaw'd,
Let all in freedom worship God."

The British isles with rapture heard;
His voice the suffer'ing German heard.
In crowds they hasten to the shore,
And hear, unmov'd old ocean roar.
Their shores they quit, and dangers slight;
Religion, Freedom, Peace invite.

Ye statesmen, whom weak minds revere!
Ye kings, who empire build on fear!
With candid minds survey the plan,
And venerate the upright man,
Who, not to selfish views confin'd,
Studied the good of all mankind.

He spoke not to unwilling slaves;
The forest falls, the harvest waves;
The curve-disdaining street extends;
The dock resounds, the mast ascends.
Hope vig'rous labour sweetly cheers,
And property the bliss endears.

To neighb'ring shores and distant lands
His worth a bright example stands.
A fertile region bears his name;
Philosophy exalts his fame;
The arts his matchless deeds record,
And Heav'n bestows the great reward.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

We are under great obligations to a correspondent for the annexed valuable communication. It will be read with interest, and be productive of benefit. The "stone coal" spoken of, we presume to be the common bituminous mineral coal, not anthracite. The "stone coal" of the Schuylkill, the Lehigh, and of Pennsylvania generally, is not liable to spontaneous combustion.

[*Aurora & Penn. Gaz.*]

Spontaneous Combustion of Stone Coal and of Charcoal.—The late fire in the store of the Messrs. Stanton's, is supposed to have originated in the spontaneous combustion of a heap of Liverpool coal, deposited under the stairway that leads to the upper counting room. It is worthy of inquiry whether this coal, of itself, will ignite if laid in wet, or by being exposed to the addition of other materials occasionally thrown among it, such as spirits, oil, &c. We would thank any person, capable of giving correct information on this subject, to favour us with a communication enumerating the circumstances under which spontaneous combustion may be produced in Liverpool or any other coals.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

We can give the information required by the editor of the New York Gazette, from Dr. Meases's "Archives of Useful Knowledge," vol. 3d, p. 187.

"About the 10th July 1812, 1200 bushels of Virginia coal, were put into a close cellar in Philadelphia, and about the middle of September, the owners wishing to remove them from the establishment, sold a great quantity of it. The coals were then found to be so hot, and to emit so much smoke, as to excite alarm, and required several hogsheads of water to cool them. This coal contained a considerable quantity of sulphur. The same quantity of coal had been put in the same cellar, several times during the last five years, without showing any disposition to heat.

About the time the occurrence just mentioned took place, the coal in the great vault of the water works, at the Centre Square, containing between sixteen thousand and eighteen thousand bushels of Virginia coal, was discovered to be very hot, and upon removing the surface of it, under one of the vault trap-doors, which were even with the ground, a dense smoke immediately issued. By throwing out several hundred bushels of the coal, and pouring an immense quantity of water into the vault, the progress of the combustion was checked. Such was the degree of heat extricated, that a man could not stay in the vault to shovel out the coal, more than a few minutes at a time. Some lumps of coal were completely reduced to coke. The vault had been filled to the top, and was of course deprived of air.

In the memoirs of the Royal Academy of Paris, it is stated that two magazines, containing each about 1,200 chaldrons of stone coal, took fire shortly after they were

filled. The magazines were built close and compact, they were also covered in, and filled close to the top.—After the fire was extinguished, a rafter of deal which was within the building near the door, was found half burnt, and a beam which the coal touched, was in the same condition. They had not ignited, but were burnt through to a cinder: the coals which lay on the top of the heap, were only warmed by the smoke that had passed through them, but those in the middle had lost their inflammability, and were half calcined, but near the bottom they had suffered no injury, nor even contracted the least heat. It is also stated, that previously to the construction of those magazines, coal had been constantly exposed to the weather without being inflamed.

A similar accident took place in Philadelphia, some years before, from a large quantity of Virginia coal having been heaped under a close arch.

In the year 1794, 1,600 tons of coal in the King's yard at Copenhagen, inflamed after some time, and was entirely consumed, together with 1,400 houses.

In the Domestic Encyclopædia, (article Inflammation,) the editor has enumerated several substances, which under particular circumstances spontaneously inflamed; and it may be serviceable to mention, as a caution to woollen manufacturers, that a destructive fire at Lodge-more mills near Stroud, in Gloucestershire, which happened June, 1811, was occasioned by a quantity of flocks impregnated with Currier's oil being left on the floor.

In the Archives, vol. 2d, p. 403, mention is made of the spontaneous inflammation of charcoal, from the pressure of mill-stones, and from pounding charcoal in a pestle of a powder mill; in one case, the combustion took place in a quantity of charcoal which had been laid in a garret.

REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTE.

Colonel Menzies.—Some time previous to the evacuation of Charleston, Colonel Mentzies of the Pennsylvania Line, received a letter from a Hessian officer within the garrison, who had once been a prisoner, and treated by him with kindness, expressing an earnest desire to show his gratitude, by executing any commission with which he would please to honour him. Colonel Menzies replied to it, requesting him to send him twelve dozen *Cigars*; but, being a German by birth, and little accustomed to express himself in English, he was not very accurate in his orthography, and wrote *Sizars*. Twelve dozen pair of Scissors were accordingly sent him, which, for a time, occasioned much mirth in the camp, at the Colonel's expense; but no man knew better how to profit from the mistake. Money was not, at the period, in circulation; and by the aid of his runner, distributing his Scissors over the country, in exchange for poultry, Colonel Menzies lived luxuriously, while the fare of his brother officers was a scanty pittance of famished beef, bull frogs from ponds, and crayfish from the neighbouring ditches.—*Garden's Anec.*

Straw Paper.—We understand a mill, for the manufacture of paper from straw, has been erected at Chambersburg, which it is expected will succeed very well. The paper is strong, and substantial, and well calculated for wrapping paper.—*Miner's Journal.*

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EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD.

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NO. 47.

REPORT

On Roads, Bridges & Canals, read in the Senate, March 23, 1822, Mr. Ruguet. Chairman.

The committee on Roads, Bridges and Inland Navigation, in obedience to the instructions of the Senate, as contained in two resolutions passed on the 4th of January last, submit the following report:

Upon examining the numerous volumes of the acts of assembly from the earliest period, to the present day, it appears that 146 turnpike road companies have been, prior to the present session, authorized by law, of which 84 have received letters patent from the department of state. Many of those which were authorized, have failed in their endeavours to procure subscriptions to the amount required by their acts of incorporation before they could be entitled to charters, whilst others were rendered unnecessary, in consequence of subsequent acts authorizing the incorporation of other companies for smaller sections of the same route.

Table No. I, amongst the documents accompanying this report exhibits a list of the corporate titles of all these companies placed in the order in which the acts were respectively passed, together with the dates of the acts, the date at which letters patent were granted to those which received them, and the counties in which the roads are located.

The number of bridges without taking into the account those which individuals were permitted to erect, authorized to be constructed by companies is 49—of which 30 only have been confirmed by letters patent. A similar list of these will be found in Table No. II.

The number of canal and lock navigation companies authorized is 18, of which 9 have made progress in their works. A similar list of these also, will appear on table No. III.

Your committee after considerable labor, having completed the lists above referred to, and ascertained as far as was practicable, the probable residence of the officers of the respective companies, addressed a circular letter to the President and managers of each, submitting to them certain questions embracing as they conceived, all the points of information contemplated by the resolutions under which they acted.

To most of these circulars, satisfactory answers were returned, with a promptitude which merits the approbation of the Senate, and which indicated on the part of the companies a desire to promote the views of that body, by contributing their respective shares to the common stock of information. Some answers however, your committee regret to say, were not as full as could have been desired, but deficient as is the information contained in them, they were far more acceptable than the total silence of a few of the companies which did not think proper to acknowledge the receipt of the letters addressed to them, or who perhaps from a mistake in their direction, did not receive them by the course of mail.

Table No. IV. exhibits an alphabetical list of the turnpike road companies, which have received letters patent, showing the years in which the roads were severally commenced and completed, the length of each contemplated by its charter, the number of miles completed prior to the commencement of the present year,

the amount of subscriptions to the capital stock made by individuals; and by the commonwealth, the cost of the road per mile including bridges, toll houses and gates, subscription price of the shares, the amount of the existing debts of each company, width of the roads, materials of which composed, with the depth of the same at the centre and at the sides respectively.

Table No. V. presents a list of the bridges which have been sanctioned by letters patent, showing the rivers and streams over which they pass, the years in which they were severally commenced and completed, their length and width, elevation above the usual level of the water and whether roofed or not, the number of arches by which supported, the materials of which the piers are composed, as also the amount of individual and state subscriptions to the capital stock, the subscription price of the shares, and the amount of the debts of the companies.

Table No. VI. exhibits a list of the lock and canal navigation companies, which have received corporate powers, whether by letters patent or by their acts of incorporation, showing the period at which the works were commenced, and at which they will probably be completed, the extent of the improvements contemplated, the proportion which it is expected will be of canals, the amount of individual and state subscriptions, original price of the shares, the number of feet of falls to be overcome, the expected cost of the whole improvements, and the progress which has been made in the works.

The preceding tables, it will be observed, contain only that portion of the information derived from the letters addressed to your committee, which would admit of a tabular form. A great mass of valuable knowledge of a statistical, geographical and commercial nature not susceptible of condensation, and which to be interesting must be read in detail, is to be gathered from the documents, but the session is too far advanced to warrant the expectation on the part of your committee, that so voluminous a collection could be printed in time for distribution at the present session, even if the labor of preparing for publication such a body of scattered materials, were not of itself at this period of pressing duties an insurmountable obstacle to the undertaking.

From the incomplete replies to some of the questions proposed by your committee, and from the entire failure of answers in a number of cases, it is evident that the preceding tables must in the nature of things be imperfect. In order however, that as much information as was attainable, should be therein embodied, the committee have in a few instances filled up blanks from other sources of intelligence, believed to be correct, designating by a mark (†) the figures which have been thus unofficially introduced, and in those cases where no answers have been received from companies, the blanks have been principally filled from personal knowledge or from that of some of the members of the legislature, or from public documents. Where blanks are left in the statements of those companies from which answers have been received, it is because no answers were returned upon those points. Some errors will undoubtedly be discovered, but it is confidently believed by your committee, that they will not be numerous. In the length of the roads all fractions less than one quarter of a mile have been rejected.

From a view of the foregoing documents, it will be perceived, that the number of miles of Turnpike roads contemplated by the various charters of the companies which have received letters patent is 2521

Of which there have been completed 1807

Of these roads about 1250 miles are of solid stone, having on their surface no angle greater than $4\frac{1}{2}$ or 5° even in crossing the highest mountains.

The amount of Capital subscribed towards these improvements by *individuals* (including the subscriptions of a few banks,) and which has been paid, or is expected to be paid, is \$4,158,347

The amount subscribed by the commonwealth to the same is 1,861,542

To these sums if there be added one half the amount of the existing debts of the companies, which it is probable the roads have cost more than the amt. subscribed by the state and by solvent individuals, say 381,585

It will appear that to turnpike roads there has been subscribed and appropriated, in Pennsylvania, the sum of \$6,401,474

Towards the construction of Bridges, also, it will appear that a great appropriation has been made.

The stock subscribed by individuals, amount to 1,629,200

That subscribed by the commonwealth to 382 000

And if half the amount of debts be added, as in the former case 40,595

The amount contributed towards the construction of Bridges, will have been 2,051,795

To Navigation Companies.

Individuals have subscribed 1,416,610

The commonwealth has subscribed 130,000

And if to these sums, be added, the cost of the works at the two Conewago Canal, estimated at 220,000

The probable amount expended on the Lehigh, by White & Co. which cannot fall short of 150,000—370,000

And leaving out of view, the expenditures made by the Schuylkill and Susquehanna, and Delaware and Schuylkill navigation companies, the result will show an appropriation to this branch of internal improvement of 1,916,510

If all these subscriptions, appropriations and individual expenditures, be added together, the amount will be little short of \$10,369,779

Without a map of the state upon which the routes of the various turnpikes are traced, it is almost impossible to form a correct idea of their localities and ramifications. Suffice it for the present to say, that when the works now in progress shall be completed, there will be.

Two complete stone roads, running from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, 3000 miles each in length, one of which is already finished.

One continued road from Philadelphia to the town of Erie, on the lake of that name, passing through Sunbury, Bellefonte, Phillipsburg, Franklin and Meadville.

Two roads, having but a few miles of turnpike deficient, from Philadelphia: one to the New York state line, in Bradford county, passing through Berwick, and one to the northern part of the state, in Susquehanna county, passing through Bethlehem. And

One continued road from Pittsburg to Erie, passing through Butler, Mercer, Meadville and Waterford.

The Northern, north western and western sections of the State will then be connected with the Metropolis, and afford facilities for travelling and transportation, unequalled as to extent in the United States.

Your committee having considered the resolutions under which this report has been prepared as a simple call for statistical details will forbear to enlarge. From the tables herewith submitted, many important principles might be deduced and conclusions drawn. The simple facts as to whether our internal improvements have all been made with a proper regard to that prudence which should regulate the expenditure of private capital, or public money, whether in the appropriations made by the commonwealth a due regard has been had to equality of distribution and whether some general rules for the construction and regulation of turnpike roads, might not be made, which would abridge legislation, and establish a system of uniformity, are subjects which merit the attention of the legislature.

Skill and a judicious economy in the construction of turnpike roads is of vital importance. The art of making artificial roads is in its infancy in our country, and it behoves us as we value our prosperity, to use every means within our reach to profit by the lights and experience of those who understand the subject better than ourselves.

The construction of stone and other artificial roads is a science which few men understand, and yet which few men hesitate to undertake, and it is no doubt from a want of ordinary skill in preparing and applying the materials of which our roads are composed, and in shaping their surface, and of ordinary judgment in the application of labour, that most of our roads have been constructed so expensively, and some of them so badly.

The attention of your committee has been drawn to a small English publication re-printed in Baltimore during the last year, and which is to be procured in that City or in Philadelphia, entitled "*M'Adam on roads.*" It comprises besides an essay upon road making by John Loudon M'Adam, Esquire, the author, the minutes of an examination of witnesses before a committee of the House of Commons, appointed to enquire into the state of the roads and particularly into a new system of turnpike road making introduced by Mr. M'Adam. As this work is well worth the perusal of all who have any desire to understand the principles upon which the British turnpike roads are constructed and repaired, so that not a rut is ever to be seen on their surface, your committee have deemed it worth their while to bring it thus into the notice of the Legislature. From this book it appears, that according to the most approved system at present in use in England,

The stones are broken so fine as that none of them exceeded six ounces in weight in order that a more speedy consolidation may be produced.

The depth of the materials is about ten inches, which is probably one fourth less than the average depth of our stone roads. The surface of the road is as nearly flat as is sufficient to carry off the water, being only three inches higher in the centre, than at the sides, where the width is eighteen feet. The convexity of our roads generally varies so as to make them from 6 to 15 inches higher in the centre than at the sides, which occasions their being cut up, inasmuch as the weight of a loaded wagon is principally thrown upon the wheels which are on the lowest side. A few of them are as low as 1 to 4 inches, and a small number are entirely flat, which is probably detrimental to their duration, by permitting the water to soak down, destroy the foundation, and injure the materials. It is worthy of remark, that stone roads

are said in the work under consideration, to have been constructed with great permanency, over wet and marshy ground the materials having been so amalgamated as to lie like a board upon the soft earth.

The foregoing investigation, the Senate will perceive, has been accompanied with considerable labor. The

lateness of the period at which most of the answers were received, prevented an early report, and if the information obtained, is not as full as was expected of your committee, the defalcation is chargeable neither to want of zeal nor industry.

'Table, No. I. TURNPIKE ROADS.

LIST of the corporate titles of all the Turnpike Road Companies, authorised by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in the order in which the Acts were passed.

Date of Acts.	Titles of Turnpike Road Companies.	Date of Letters patent.	Counties in which situate.
1792 April 9	Philadelphia and Lancaster,	1792, June 21	Phila. Del. Chester & Lancaster
1794 April 22	Lancaster and Susquehanna,	1796, Feb. 24	Lancaster.
1801 Feb. 12	Germantown and Perkiomen,	1801, April 29	Philadelphia and Montgomery.
1803 Feb. 11	Easton and Wilkesbarre,	1803, Dec. 28	Northampton and Luzerne.
March 24	Cheltenham and Willowgrove,	May 13	Philadelphia, Montgomery.
do 24	Frankford and Bristol,	do 13	Philadelphia, Bucks.
do 24	Downingtown, Ephrata & Harrisburg	June 21	Chester, Lan. Leb. Dauphin.
1804 Feb. 13	Erie and Waterford,	1806, April 28	Erie.
March 5	Lancaster, El'zhtown & Middletown	1805, April 1	Lancaster, Dauphin.
do 5	Bustleton and Smithfield	1804, May 1	Philadelphia.
do 5	Union and Cumberland,		
do 5	Chesnuthill and Springhouse,	1804, March 27	Philadelphia, Montgomery.
do 19	Susquehanna and York borough,	1803, May 16	York.
do 19	Susquehanna and Lehigh,	1804, May	Northampton, Luzerne.
do 29	Coshecton and Great Bend,	1805, April 22	Wayne and Susquehanna.
1805 March 2	Berks & Dauphin (1812), Mar. 30.)	1816, Feb. 16	Berks, Lebanon, Dauphin.
do 25	Centre, leading fm R'dng to Sunbury	1808, May 10	Berks, Schuylkill, Northumb'd.
April 1	Springhouse & Bethlehem,		
1806 Feb. 24	Harrisburg and Pittsburg,	†	
March 28	Northampton,		
do 28	Susquehanna and Tioga,	1806, Oct. 10	Columbia, Luzerne, Bradford.
1807 Jany. 26	Milford and Oswego,	1808, June 17	Pike, Wayne, Susquehanna.
March 4	Harrisburg, Lewistown, Huntingdon,		
do 31	and Pittsburg,	†	
April 7	York and Maryland line,	1807, June 3	York.
do 7	Gap and Newport,	1808, March 12	Lancaster, Chester.
do 7	Gettysburg and Petersburg,	1808, June 27	Adams.
do 9	United States, from Cumberland to		
	Wheeling, (permission granted)		Somerset, Fayette, Washington.
1808 Feb. 22	Hanover and Maryland line,	1808, June 27	York.
March 24	Phila. Brandywine, and New London,	Sept. 26	Philadelphia, Delaware, Chester,
1809 March 2	York and Conawago canal,	1809, July 27	York.
do 16	Little Conestoga,	1811, March 12	Lancaster, Chester.
do 25	Hanover and Carlisle,	1812, Feb. 29	York, Adams, Cumberland.
do 28	Safeharbour, Strasburg and Gap,		
April 4	Chambersburg,	1810, Jan. 16	Franklin.
1810 March 19	Middletown and Harrisburg,	1815, June 14	Dauphin.
do 19	Buffaloe and Penn's Valley,		
do 19	Falmouth,	1810, Aug. 16	Lancaster.
do 19	Anderson's ferry, Waterf'd & N Haven	1811, July 1	Lancaster.
do 20	New Holland,	1812, March 10	Lancaster.
do 20	Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana,	1815, Feb. 24	Huntingdon, Cambria, Indiana.
1810 March 20	Perkiomen and Reading,	1811, Feb. 13	Montgomery and Berks.
1811 Feb. 6	Gettysburg and Black's tavern,	April 18	Adams.
do 6	Berlin and Hanover,	Sept. 23	Adams, York.
March 23	York western,		
do 28	Allegheny and Susquehanna,		
do 30	Anderson's ferry and York,		
do 30	Ridley,	1812, Jan. 7	Delaware.
do 30	Ridge,	1811, July 19	Philadelphia, Montgomery.
do 30	Bridgewater and Wilkesbarre,	Oct. 28	Susquehanna, Luzerne.
April 1	Clifford and Wilkesbarre,	1812, Feb. 20	Susquehanna, Luzerne.
do 2	Bethany and Dingman's choice,	1811, Dec. 13	Wayne, Pike.
do 2	Yellow Breeches,		
1812 Jan. 17	Great Valley and Wilmington,		
Feb. 22	Susquehanna and Waterford,	1817, Oct. 7	Clearfield, Jefferson, Armstrong.
do 22	Northumberland & Anderson's creek,		Venango, Crawford, Erie.
March 13	Belmont and Easton	†	
do 31	Manheim and Lititz,	1814, Jan. 12	Wayne, Pike, Northampton.
do 31	New Baltimore,		
do 31	Gettysburg and Millerstown,		

Table, No. I,—Continued.

Date of Acts.	Titles of Turnpike Road Companies.	Date of letters patent.	Counties in which situated.
June 10	Cayuga and Susquehanna,	Law of New York	Bradford,
1813 Jan. 16	Springhouse, Northampton-town and Bethlehem,	1813 May 5	Montgomery, Lehigh, Northamp.
do 21	Big Eddy and Clifford,	"	"
1813 Jan. 21	Danville,	1815, June 24	Columbia, Northumberland,
do 28	Marietta, Richland and Mountjoy,	1813, March 23	Lancaster.
Feb. 25	Lewistown and Kishicoquillas,	1814, do 1	Mifflin.
March 4	Manheim and Richland,	"	"
do 22	Hibernia,	1813, Sept. 10	Chester.
do 22	Manchester,	Aug. 16	York.
do 29	Millerstown and Franklin co. line,	"	"
Dec. 22	Baltimore and Strasburg,	"	"
1814 Jan. 14	Egypt,	"	"
do 21	Columbia and Marietta,	"	"
Feb. 25	Morgantown, Churchtown and Blue Ball,	1814, June 10	Berks, Lancaster.
March 9	Harrisburg, Carlisle & Chambersb'g.	1816, Feb. 8	Cumberland, Franklin.
do 9	Chambersburg and Bedford,	1815, April 25	Franklin, Bedford.
do 9	Bedford and Somerset,	"	"
do 9	Somerset and Greensburg,	"	"
do 9	Greensburg and Pittsburg,	1814, June 28	Westmoreland, Allegheny.
do 14	Yellow Breeches (old law repealed)	"	"
do 18	Harrisburg and Berlin,	"	"
do 22	Pauling's ford and Conestoga,	"	"
do 28	Eliz'town, Conewago, & Swatara,	"	"
do 28	Marietta and Portsmouth,	"	"
do 28	Pickering creek,	1818, Jan. 24	Chester
do 28	M'Call's ferry, Permanent Bridge, & Great Valley,	"	"
1815 March 1	Smithfield,	1816, Dec. 16	Northampton.
do 8	Bedford and Stoystown,	1815, June 14	Bedford, Somerset.
do 8	Stoystown and Greensburg,	do. 19	Somerset and Westmoreland.
do 11	York and Gettysburg,	1818, April 28	York, Adams.
do 11	Lebanon and Cornwall furnace,	"	"
do 13	Mill creek,	1816, March 15	Schuylkill.
do 13	Flat Rock bridge,	"	"
1816 Jan. 29	Waynesb'g. Greencas. & Mercerb'g.	1818, March 12	Franklin.
Feb. 13	Loudontown,	"	"
do 20	Lycoming and Potter,	"	"
do 26	Lycoming and Tioga,	"	"
March 13	New Alexandria and Conemaugh,	1816, Dec. 16	Westmoreland.
do 13	Pittsburg and New Alexandria,	1819, Jan. 13	Allegheny, Westmoreland.
do 18	Washington and Williamsport,	1817, April 18	Washington.
do 18	Robbstown and Mount Pleasant,	1818, Nov. 26	Westmoreland.
do 18	Somerset and Mount Pleasant,	1817, Feb. 13	Somerset, Westmoreland.
do 18	Somerset and Bedford	1818, Feb. 3	Somerset, Bradford.
1817 Jan. 9	Kennet and Downingstown,	"	"
Feb. 3	Danville and Pennsborough,	"	"
do 5	Bethany and Canaan,	"	"
do 26	Stockport and Mount Pleasant lumber and stone coal,	"	"
do 26	Belmont and Oghquaga,	1820, June 26	Wayne, Susquehanna.
March 22	Lackawana,	"	"
do 24	Windgap, Nazareth & Hellerstown,	"	"
do 24	Berwick and Williamsport,	"	"
do 24	Pittsburg, Butler, and Mercer,	"	"
do 24	Mercer and Meadville,	1817, Dec. 15	Mercer, Crawford.
do 24	Beaver and Greensburg,	"	"
do 25	Washington and Pittsburg,	1817, April 2	Washington, Allegheny.
1818 Jan. 12	New Milford and Montrose.	1818, July 1	Susquehanna.
Feb. 7	Armstrong, Indiana, and Cambria,	"	"
March 3	Pittsburg and Steubenville,	1818, Oct. 30	Allegheny, Washington.
do 10	Gettysburg and Hagarstown,	"	"
do 23	Mercersburg and Hancock,	"	"
do 23	Tunkhannock and Wysox,	"	"
do 24	Brownsville, Connelville & Somerset	"	"
1819 Jan. 21	Strasburg and Fannetsburg.	1819, April 23	Franklin.
Feb. 25	Pittsburg and Butler,	1819, July 27	Allegheny, Butler.]
do 25	Butler and Mercer,	1821, Feb. 1	Butler and Mercer. [quehana.
March 16	Philadelphia and Great Bend,	1820, Dec. 21	Northamp, Pike, Luzerne, Sus-
do 16	Washington and West Middletown,	"	"
do 23	Newville and Roxborough,	"	"

Table No. I,—Continued.

Date of Acts.	Titles of Turnpike Road Companies.	Date of letters patent.	Counties in which situated.
1819 March 27	Pittsburg and Uniontown,	•	
do 27	Northampton and Wilkesbarre,	•	
do 27	Mt. Pleasant, co. of Westmoreland,	•	
do 27	Indiana and Ebensburg,	1820, Dec. 13	Indiana, Cambria.
do 27	Armstrong and Indiana,	1821, Sept. 20	Armstrong, Indiana.
do 29	Meansville and Wilkesbarre,	•	
do 29	Pittsburg and Beaver,	•	
do 29	Northumberland & Youngman'stown	•	
do 29	Youngman'stown and Aaronsburg,	•	
do 29	Aaronsburg and Bellefonte,	•	
do 29	Bellefonte and Phillipsburg,	1819, July 13	Centre.
do 29	Phillipsburg and Susquehanna,	Sept. 4	Clearfield.
1820 Feb. 17	Warfordsburg and Juniata,	•	
do 24	Luzerne and Wayne county,	1820, Nov. 2	Luzerne and Wayne.
March 27	Wilsonville,	•	
1821 March 7	Centre and Kishicoquillas,	1821, Nov. 9	Centre, Mifflin.
do 31	Lewistown and Huntingdon,	1821, May 28	Mifflin, Huntingdon.
do 31	Millerstown and Lewistown,	do. 14	Perry, Mifflin.
do 31	Harrisburg and Millerstown,	Sept. 25	Dauphin, Perry.

* No letters patent issued.

† Subsequently incorporated by sections.

‡ Ditto in part.

Table No. 2.

BRIDGES.

List of the Bridges, authorised by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to be erected by companies in the order in which the several acts of incorporation were passed.

Date of Acts.	Rivers and Streams, over which the bridges are authorized.	Date of letters patent.	Counties in which situated.
1793 April 11	Susquehanna, 4 miles below Wright's ferry,	•	
1795 March 13	Delaware at Easton,	1795 Sept. 2	Northampton.
1797 do 28	Lehigh, near town Northampton, (1806, March 28)	1812 March 2	Lehigh.
1798 do 16	Schuylkill, at Market street, Philadelphia,	1798 April 27	Philadelphia.
April 4	Delaware, at or near Trenton,	1803 Aug. 16	Bucks.
1804 March 12	Delaware, near town of Milford, (1814, March 28)	•	
1806 do 10	Schuylkill, at Gray's ferry, below Philadelphia,	•	
1807 April 9	Susquehanna, at Wilkesbarre, (1811, March 20)	1816 March 19	Luzerne.
do 9	Susquehanna, at the Falls of Nescopeck,	1812 Feb. 28	Luzerne, Columbia.
1809 March 22	Schuylkill at Flat Rock,	1809 June 3	Philadelphia.
do 25	Susquehanna, N. E. branch, near town Northumb'd.	1811 Oct. 19	Northumberland.
do 28	Susquehanna, at Columbia,	1811 Nov. 19	Lancaster, York.
April 3	Schuylkill, near Pawling's Ford,	1809 Oct. 19	Montgomery.
do 3	Susquehanna, at Harrisburg, (1812, Jan. 17,)	1812 July 6	Dauphin, Cumb'land.
1810 March 19	Delaware, at Romig's Ferry,	•	
do 19	Monongahela, at Pittsburg, (1816, Feb. 17,)	1816 April 26	Allegheny.
do 20	Monongahela, at Brownsville,	1810 July 3	Fayette.
do 20	Big Beaver Creek, opposite the town of Brighton,	1814 July 28	Beaver.
do 20	Allegheny, at Pittsburg, (1816, Feb. 17,)	1816 April 26	Allegheny.
1811 March 28	Schuylkill, at the Upper Ferry near Philadelphia,	1811 June 10	Philadelphia.
do 30	Susquehanna, at M'Call's Ferry,	1811 Sept. 13	Lancaster, York.
April 2	Schuylkill, at the Falls above Philad. (1817, Jan. 9)	1817 Jan. 9	Philadelphia.
1812 Feb. 3	Susquehanna, at the Great Bend,	1813 Dec. 16	Susquehanna.
March 31	Tioga, at Tioga Point, or Athens,	1820 Feb. 6	Bradford.
Dec. 22	Delaware, at New Hope, incorporated by law,	1812 Dec. 22	Bucks.
1814 Jan. 21	Big Beaver creek, at Wolf's Lane,	1814 June 13	Beaver.
Feb. 7	Susquehanna, at Marietta,	May 17	Lancaster.
March 26	Susquehanna, W. B. at Lewisburg, (1816, Mar. 15)	1816 do 1	Union, Columbia.
do 28	Juniata, near Millerstown,	•	
1815 March 11	Susquehanna at Sunbury	•	
do 11	Schuylkill at Pottstown	1819 March 5	Montgomery & Ches.
do 11	Schuylkill at Norristown	•	
1816 Feb. 28	Schuylkill, at Lewis' Ferry	•	
March 13	Juniata, at Huntingdon	1816 July 16	Huntingdon.
do 15	Susquehanna, near Catawissa	•	
do 18	Delaware at Stockport	•	
do 19	Susquehanna at Danville	•	

Table, No. 2,—Continued:

Date of Acts.	Rivers and Streams over which Bridges are authorised.	Date of letters patent.	Counties in which situated.
March 19	Delaware at Columbia Glass Manufactory	1816 March 19	Wayne.
do 19	Schuylkill, at Hamburg	•	
1817 March 3	Susquehanna at Meansville	•	
do 22	Youghiogheny, at West Newton.	•	
do 22	Swatara at Portsmouth	•	
do 24	French Creek at Franklin	1817 June 18	Armstrong.
do 24	Big Beaver Creek at Morrow's Ferry	•	
do 25	Lehigh at the Water Gap	1817 Dec. 23	Northampton.
1818 March 14	Susquehanna at Dunnsburg	•	
do 23	Susquehanna, at Clark's Ferry	•	
1820 March 6	Delaware, opposite Philadelphia	•	[land..
do 28	Conemaugh, where the northern route crosses	1821 Sept. 3	Indiana, Westmore-

* No letters patent issued.

Table, No. 3.

NAVIGATION COMPANIES.

List of the Lock and Canal Navigation Companies, authorised by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in the order in which the several acts were passed.

Date of Acts.	Companies.	Date of letters patent.	[Counties passed through.
1791 Sept. 29	Schuylkill and Susquehanna Navigation,	†	Dauphin, Lebanon, Berks.
1792 April 10	Delaware and Schuylkill Navigation,	†	Berks, Montgomery, Philadelphia.
1793 do. 10	Conewago canal, west side of river,	†	York.
do. 10	Brandywine Canal and Lock Navigation,	•	
1798 Feb. 27	Lehigh Navigation, (1814, March 22,)	1798 Dec. 29	Northampton, Luzerne
1801 Feb. 19	Chesapeake and Delaware canal,	†	
1803 Feb. 7	Conococheague Navigation,	•	
1806 March 17	Conestoga lock and dam Navigation,	•	
1811 April 2	Union Canal,	†	Dauphin, Lebanon, Berks.
1814 March 26	Neshaminy lock Navigation,	•	
1815 March 8	Schuylkill Navigation,	1815 Sept. 2	Schuyl. Berks, Mont. Chea. Phila.
1817 Feb. 5	Lackawana Navigation,	•	
March 24	Monongahela Navigation,	1819 July 8	Fayette, Greene, Allegheny, } Washington, Westmoreland. }
1818 do. 20	Lehigh to be rendered navigable by White & Co.	†	Northampton, Luzerne.
1819 do. 29	Schuylkill, west branch Navigation,	•	
do 29	Octorara Navigation,	•	
1820 March 28	Conestoga to be rendered navigable by Jas. Hopkins, 1821, April 2,	†	Lancaster.
1813 March 29	Conewago canal, east side of river,		Dauphin, Lancaster.

* No letters patent issued.

† These companies and individuals commenced operations without letters patent under their acts of incorporation.

For Table No. 4, see page 298.

REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTE.

A brave fellow.—Among numberless feats of valour performed by individuals of the American revolutionary army, none has pleased me more than the following related by an eye witness:

“During the battle at Germantown, while bullets flew as thick as hail stones, one Barkeley, (of Monmouth) was levelling his musket at the enemy, when his lock was carried away by a ball. Undismayed, he caught up the gun of a comrade just killed by his side,

and taking aim, a bullet entered the muzzle, and twisted the barrel round like a corkscrew! Still undaunted, our hero immediately kneeled down, unscrewed the lock from the twisted barrel, screwed it on the barrel from which the lock had been torn, and blazed away at the enemy.”

Can ancient Sparta or modern Britain, boast a more brilliant display of cool, deliberate, unshaken courage? This hero is still living.

[Niles's princip. & acts of the Rev'n. p. 371.

Table, No. 5.
BRIDGES.

LIST of bridges, the companies for erecting which have received letters patent, shewing the rivers and streams over which they pass, the years in which they were severally commenced and completed, their length and width, elevation above the usual level of the water, and whether roofed or not, the number of arches by which supported, the materials of which the piers are composed, as also the amount of individual and state subscriptions to the capital stock, the subscription price of the shares; and the amount of the debts of the companies.

BRIDGES. when com- menced.	RIVERS AND STREAMS.	Length of Bridge be- tween abut- ments.	Feet.	Width of bridge.	Indv. sub- scription to capital stock.	State sub- scription to capital stock.	price of shares.	Or gnl. shares.	Debts of Elevation of the com- above usu- al level of water.	No. of arches.	Materials of which piers are composed.	Roofed or not roofed.	When com- pleted so as to be pass- able.	REMARKS.
1817	Allegheny at Pittsburgh	1122	38	—	45,435	40,000	25	—	9,814	38	Dressed stone	Roofed	1819	Dest'd by a tornado Sept 1821
1815	Big Beaver at Wolf Lane	600	20	—	9,500	—	—	—	—	40	Timber	Roofed	1816	Dest'd by an ice flood in 1818
1814	do. at Brighton	500	20	—	6,000	—	25	—	—	18	Wood	nt roofd	1815	
1821	Conemaugh, on Northern route	295	23	—	10,000	5,000	50	—	—	35	to be r.	Roofed	Unf'd.	
1804	Delaware at Trenton	1064	28	—	160,000	000	100	—	—	28	Stone	Roofed	1806	
1813	do. New Hope	1050	33	—	160,000	—	50	—	—	21	Stone	Roofed	1814	Cost of br. not known. A por- tion of cap. is empl'd in loans
1803	do. Easton	570	29	—	50,000	—	100	—	—	45	Stone & timber	Roofed	1806	
1817	do. Columbia Glass manf.	720	30	—	11,500	—	50	—	—	28	Stone & Wood	Unf'd.	Unf'd.	
1819	French creek at Franklin	300	30	—	7,000	3,000	25	—	—	30	Stone	Roofed	1821	Unofficial No answer rec'd. Project aband'nd for present
1818	Juniata at Huntingdon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Unf'd.	Swept away by h.w. Ap 1819
1814	Lehigh at the Water Gap	530	32	—	15,000	—	50	—	—	22	Stone	nt roofd	1814	
1816	Monongahela at Pittsburgh	1500	37	—	57,450	40,000	25	—	—	8	Stone	Roofed	1818	
1801	do. Brownsville	550	42	—	300,000	—	10	—	—	31	Stone	Roofed	1805	Not commenced. Cost of this bridge 300,000 nom. capital, \$150,000.
1811	do. at do Upper Ferry	348	35	—	80,200	—	50	—	—	35	No piers	Roofed	1812	Greatest arch in U. States.
1817	do. the Falls	316	18	—	40,000	—	50	—	43,826	24	Stone	Roofed	1817	Carried away by ice Feb 1822
1810	do. Flat Rock	187	21	—	10,150	—	50	—	—	23	No piers	Roofed	1810	Destroyed by ice, in 1820.
1820	do. Pawling's Ford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1820	do. Potstown	340	28	—	10,850	3,000	50	—	—	18	Stone	Roofed	1821	
1812	Susquehanna. McCall's Ferry	600	600	—	29,500	20,000	100	—	6,000	50	Stone	Roofed	1817	Dest'd. by ice, March 1818
1812	do. Columbia	5690	30	—	419,400	90,000	100	—	—	23	Stone	Roofed	1814	Cost of bridge \$231,771, the surp. cap'l empl'd in loans
1812	do. Marietta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Proj. aband. for the present
1812	do. Harrisburg	2876	40	—	65,000	90,000	20	—	—	50	Stone	Roofed	1817	This bridge is in two parts, separated by an Island. This bridge the same.
1812	do. Northumberland	1825	32	—	40,000	—	—	—	—	41	Stone	Roofed	1814	
1816	do. Lewisburg or Derr stown	1120	30	—	40,000	50,000	25	—	800	25	Stone	Roofed	1818	
1814	do. Nescopeck	1256	28	—	23,000	8,000	100	—	—	30	Stone	Roofed	1818	
1817	do. Wilkesbarre	700	28	—	27,435	13,000	50	—	—	30	Stone	Roofed	1819	
1814	do. The Great Bend	600	20	—	6,500	—	50	—	12,000	8	Timber	nt roofd	1814	
1820	Tioga do. Athens or Tioga Point	450	28	—	5,500	—	50	—	—	26	Stone	nt roofd	1820	
					\$1629260	382,000			81,190					

Table No. IV:
TURNPIKE ROADS.

ALPHABETICAL list of the Turnpike Road Companies, which have received letters patent, showing the years in which the roads were severally commenced and completed, the length of each contemplated by its charter, the number of miles already completed, the amount of individual and state subscriptions to the capital stock, the cost of the road per mile including bridges, subscription price of the shares, the amount of the existing debts of the company, width of the road, materials of which composed, and depth of materials in the centre and at the sides respectively.

ROADS. When com- menced.	NAMES OF TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANIES.	Whole length of the road contemplated.	No. of miles com- pleted.	Individu- al subscrip- tions to cap- ital stock.	State sub- scriptions to capital stock.	Cost of the road per mile.	Original price of shares.	Debts of the com- pany.	Width of the road.	Depth of mate- rials.	Materials of which composed.	When finished.
		Miles.	Miles.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Feet.	Inches.		
1811	Anderson's ferry, Waterford and New- Haven - - - - -	13	13	39600	10000	3969	100	10000	21	12 9	Limestone and slate.	1813
*	Armstrong and Indiana - - - - -	24	0	12500	9000		25					
1815	Bedford and Stoytown - - - - -	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	40400	104000	6211	50	30339	22	15-12	Limestone and slate.	1818
1820	Bellefonte and Phillipsburg - - - - -	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	12500	20000		50	6000	20	12 9	Stone part and part clay.	—
1817	Bellmont and Easton - - - - -	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	34200	17500	972	50	12235	20		Natural earth.	1821
1821	Bellmont and Ochquaga - - - - -	18	0	7000	5000		50				Clay.	—
1811	Berlin and Hanover - - - - -	10	10	30700	000	3200	50	2000	21	15-12	Free and flint stones.	1817
1816	Berks and Dauphin - - - - -	41	34	63905	29000	3800	50	9600	24	15 9	Chiefly Limestone.	—
1812	Bethany and Dingman's choice - - - - -	50	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	20400	8000	904	50	3352	20	15 9	Chiefly natural earth.	—
1813	Bridgewater and Wilkesbarre - - - - -	64	36	13500	23500	600	50		20	18 8	Natural earth.	—
†1804	Bustleton and Smithfield - - - - -	8	8	80000	000	10000					Stone.	—
1821	Butler and Mercer - - - - -	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	8750	19665	635	25	000	25		Clay, grav. slate, stone, sand	1813
†1812	Cayuga & Susquehanna (rest in N. York)	3	3		6000	1000					Clay.	1814
1808	Centre - - - - -	75	75	62000	80000	1200-3500	50	10000	16	12	Natural earth and stone.	—
	Centre and Kishicoquillas - - - - -	23		15000†	20000		50					
1812	Chambersburg - - - - -	15	15	51700	000	3500	100	2715	21	12	Stone.	1815
1815	Chambersburg and Bedford - - - - -	55	55	113850	167500	6000	50	80000	22	12	Stone.	1820
1803	Cheltenham and Willowgrove - - - - -	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	80800	000	8000	100	000	24	12 9	Hard stone.	1804
1804	Chesnut-Hill and Springhouse - - - - -	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	70000	000		100	000	28	12	Stone.	1805
1813	Clifford and Wilkesbarre - - - - -	43	12	6950	6500	1200	50		20	18 8	Natural earth.	—
1806	Coshecton and Great Bend - - - - -	50	50	81000	000	1620	50	000	30	18 9	Stone, earth, gravel.	1811
1814	Danville - - - - -	11	11	7000	000	6 or 700	25	3200	20	10 7	Stone and gravel.	1816
1803	Downingtown, Ephrata, and Harrisburg - - - - -	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	116500	60000	3750	100	56500	21	18-12	Lime and free stone	1819
1805	Easton and Wilkesbarre - - - - -	60	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	60000	12500	1541	50	000	20	18 6	Stone, timber, and earth.	1815
1807	Erie and Waterford - - - - -	14	14	20502	5000	1571	50	000	24	20 6	Natural earth.	1809
1811	Falmouth - - - - -	6	6	19200†	000	3200			21	12-10	Stone.	1811
1803	Frankford and Bristol - - - - -	28	28	205300	000	10 & 5000	100	3988	26	18-10	Stone 12 miles, rest gravel.	1812
1809	Gap and Newport - - - - -	30	30	91000	20000	3665	50	5500	20	15-12	Stone.	1819
1801	Gettysburg and Perkiomen - - - - -	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	285000	000	11287	100	000	28	12	Stone.	1804
1811	Gettysburg and Black's tavern - - - - -	23	5	19200	000	2880	100		21	12	Stone and gravel.	—
1809	Gettysburg and Petersburg - - - - -	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	90400	000	4200	100	1800	22	15-10	Stone.	1814
1814	Greensburg and Pittsburg - - - - -	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	62000	89000	6 to 7000	50	27000	21	12 9	Stone.	1817
1812	Hanover and Carlisle - - - - -	30	20	70000	10000	4000	100	30000	21	12 9	Stone.	—
1808	Hanover and Maryland line - - - - -	7	7	37500	000	5350	100	000	21	12 9	Stone.	1809

[illegible]

Table, No. VI.
NAVIGATION COMPANIES.

LIST of the Canal and Lock Navigation companies which have been organized, shewing the time at which the works were commenced and at which they are expected to be completed, the extent of the improvements contemplated, the proportion which it is expected will be of canals, the amount of individual and state subscriptions, original price of the shares, the number of feet of falls to be overcome, the expected cost of the whole improvement, and the progress which has been made in the works.

WORKS when com'd	NAMES OF COMPANIES.	Ext't of imp'v'ts of canals.	Expected proportion of canals.	Individual subscriptions capital stock	State sub'scriptions pr. of c. stock	Original pr. of ft. of fall	No. of ft. to be completed.	The cost or expected cost of the improvement.	What progress made in the works, remarks, &c.
1792	Schuylkill & Susq. Navig'n	Miles. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	These two companies after the expenditure of a large sum in abortive undertakings, became united in 1811, under the title of 'The Union Canal company.'
1793	Del. & Schuylkill Navigation	—	—	—	—	—	—	120,000	
1814	Conewago canal E. side the river	14	14	private pr'ty	nothing	—	21 completed	—	
1821	Lehigh Navigation Union Canal	71	nearly all	450,000	—	200	510	800,000 to 1,000,000	Two dams of 800 and 500 feet, 1 guard and 3 ascending & descending locks, each 110 feet in length. 18 feet wide, and 7 feet deep. The private property of James Hopkins. Nothing was ever done by this company. The canal on the summit level laid out and the execution of the work contracted for.
1816	Schuylkill Navigation	117	59	948,150	50,000	30	610	950,000 to 1,000,000	
1821	Monongahela Navigation	90	nt known	18,360	30,000	—	60	nt known	
1818	Lehigh to be rendered navigable by White & Co.	80	none	—	nothing	—	1,184	—	Considerable improvements have been made by these individuals between Lausanne & Easton, but the ext. is not known. Taking a level of 12 miles, in which the ascent was 60 ft. Completed many years ago, no particulars ascertained.
1821	Conestogo to be rendered navigable by Jas. Hopkins.	18	the whole slack water	private	nothing	—	70	—	
	Con. Canal W. side the river	1	1	ditto	nothing	—	21	100,000	

Since the preceding Report was presented to the Legislature, some of the companies have probably ceased to exist, and others have been incorporated for the purpose of internal improvements. In a subsequent number we will endeavour to continue the list of incorporations to the present date, and make such corrections and additions as the information we shall obtain may enable us to do.

TRADE OF THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER.

Middletown was the sole mart for the small quantity of grain that was brought down the Susquehanna in keel boats and canoes previous to and after the revolutionary war; for Middletown was the lowest point of navigation for these vessels, the Conewago falls preventing their further descent. The grain was ground into flour at Fry's mill, or stored up and sold to the millers of Lancaster county.

In 1794 or '95 the first vessel in the shape of an ark, but very small in its dimensions, arrived at Harrisburg from Huntingdon, on the Juniata, and the Conewago falls were run by it with safety. About the time of the invention of the ark, the Conewago canal, at York Haven, was commenced, and on its completion in 1797, or 1798, keel boats were enabled to pass through it, and down the river to Columbia. The river trade at Middletown was by this almost at once destroyed, and Columbia having become the lowest point of navigation, increased with astonishing rapidity. The period was short, after arks passed the Conewago falls, until these vessels attempted the dangerous rapids below Columbia, and reached tide water. This, we think, must have been about the year 1798.

It was not until the trade of the Susquehanna had thus reached tide water, that it became an object of solicitude to the merchants of Baltimore, and as its importance became every year more evident, they engaged in the construction of the Maryland canal, which was designed to overcome as much of the rapids between Columbia and tide as were in the state of Maryland. And although frequent appropriations were made by Pennsylvania, to improve the navigation of the Susquehanna & its branches, above Columbia, no appropriation was made for the improvement of the river below that point, until the year 1823. Then a commission, consisting of M'Meens, Hyde and Wilson, appointed by the Legislature to co-operate with the Maryland commissioners, in improving the navigation from Columbia to tide, and a liberal appropriation made for this purpose. Previous to this, the navigation between Columbia and tide was extremely hazardous, and heavy losses were yearly sustained; and now the risk of running an ark between these points is considered next to nominal.

The York Haven canal was originally a Philadelphia concern, but in 1819 it was disposed of to a Baltimore company, by which it is now held.

The Baltimoreans had become alive to the importance of the river trade, and paid an enormous sum for the canal and grist mill that yet stands at York Haven. They erected besides a large stone mill, (burnt

down three years since,) storehouses, &c. They purchased a great proportion of the wheat brought down the Susquehanna in keel boats, and these boats were supplied from their storehouses with salt, fish and plaster for the consumption of the Susquehanna and Juniata country.—*Har. Chron.*

CATTLE SHOW.

Notice of the one held on the 16th October, 1828, in Washington county, (Pa.)

[From a friend, to whose enterprize and great judgment that county is deeply indebted, we have received the Washington "Republican," containing an account of a brilliant display of the industry and flourishing prospects of his agricultural fellow citizens, on the day above mentioned. Of the show in general, not having room for the details, we may quote the very judicious review of the Committee appointed to make a general survey of the exhibition; and, for the present, the interesting report on the live weight of a number of cattle, tested by the scales.

The balance of the account by the reviewing committee, with, perhaps, some striking items from the particular reports, will be given in our next.

It gives us particular pleasure to see how emphatically the general committee testify, that "experience demonstrates more clearly, every year, the superiority of those crossed with the pure blooded horse of England, for every purpose except the road team, and even there (when size can be obtained,) their superiority is acknowledged."]]

REPORT

To the President & Directors of the Washington Society for the promotion of Agriculture & Domestic Manufactures.

The committee, appointed to prepare a brief notice of the various objects of interest and utility which were exhibited at the late annual show, beg leave to report,

That not having been previously charged with the duty now imposed upon them, their examinations were not so particular and minute as to enable them now to present details which would be highly satisfactory. Many objects no doubt escaped their observation; not can they on any, pretend to be so full in their descriptions as in other circumstances would be desirable. One thing they think was obvious, not only to themselves, but to the great concourse of male and female spectators who were assembled, viz: the increased and increasing importance of such societies, which, sanctioned by law, and supported by public opinion and encouragement, are calculated to draw forth the abundant resources of wealth and prosperity with which nature has stored our happy country, and which the ingenuity and industry of our citizens are fully capable of improving to the utmost advantage.

The truth of this remark will be sustained (we think) by the experience of those who have been in the habit of attending our annual exhibitions. The last show, although in some respects perhaps, not surpassing those previous, yet in the aggregate it is conceived, indicated a progressive movement.

Your committee were much gratified in noticing a number of horses, combining the desirable qualities of *figure, strength, and action*, nor can we let this opportunity pass without calling the attention of our farmers to the importance of improving the breed of this highly useful animal. Experience demonstrates more clearly every year, the superiority of those crossed with the pure blooded horse of England, for every purpose except the road team; and even there, (when size can be obtained) their superiority is acknowledged.

The Brood Mares were not so numerous as on former occasions: and although many of those present were very fine, yet we must say that the exhibition did not come up to our expectation.—Of the

Two year old—yearling and spring Colts, a considerable number promise to make very valuable animals, and

show most conclusively (what has been already remarked) the advantage to be derived from a cross of our large mares, with the full blooded horse.

The whole number of horses, mares, and colts on the ground, was between 90 and 100.

Mr. Walter Craig exhibited a fine Jenny and a very promising young Jack, which attracted much attention, none having been exhibited at any of our former exhibitions. As they were not entered for premium, they did not come immediately under the cognizance of the appropriate committee.

If we were in some measure disappointed in the exhibition of horses, we were amply compensated by an examination of the pens and enclosures well filled with about 100 head of

Horned Cattle, many of which would do honor to any exhibition in our country. It was admitted by every spectator, that in no department of Agricultural pursuit has so rapid and visible an improvement been attained. The beauty of form and extraordinary weight of young cattle excited universal admiration. It is perhaps worthy of remark (in order to show what may be done, even by the introduction of one fine animal) that every Bull on the ground, except two, were descendants of Mr. Reed's 'Nonsuch,' of the improved *short horn breed*. A considerable number of *working oxen* and *fat cattle* was exhibited, highly creditable to the county, and showing that they had not been neglected by their owners.

The *Merino Sheep*, were not so numerous as we expected, but all of a superior quality; and whilst we complain that so few were shown, we must express the belief that the specimens of wool from them were equal to any *Saxony* we have ever seen. We are confident the number will be made up next year; for we know no county in the state can excel ours in this highly important branch of husbandry.

The *Hogs*, were also deficient in number, but like the sheep, showed a great improvement in quality. The Bedford breed, lately introduced into this country, are rapidly spreading, and as rapidly improving our stock. Their docility, early maturity, and great propensity to fatten, render them an important acquisition to the judicious farmer.

WEIGHT OF CATTLE.

The following is a statement of the weight of the cattle, weighed at the Cattle Show on the 16th inst. all except Mr. Burgan's bull, the oxen, and Mr. Reed's three first cows on the list, are of the improved Short Horned stock.

	Weight.
A. Reed, Red Cow,.....	1434
Do do.....	1400
Do Spotted do.....	1264
Do "Nonsuch" Bull.....	2100
Do Dun Heifer, 3 yr. and 6 mons. old....	1264
Do Red do 2 yr. and 2 mons. old....	1008
Do do do 1 yr. and 8 mons. old....	840
Do do do 1 yr. and 6 mons. old....	840
Do Bull 1 yr. and 4 mons. old....	850
Do Calf 6 mons. and 7 days old....	560
Do do 7 mons. old....	558
Do do 5 mons. and 2 days old....	508
Do do 6 mons. 22 days old....	474
R. Lattimer, Bull, 1 yr. and 8 mons. old....	1064
J. Stockton, Yoke oxen 5 yr. old....	2968
Daniel Leet, do do 6 yr. old....	2772
Moses Bell, do do 5 yr. old....	3072
Do do Bull, 1 yr. old....	1008
Joseph Aiken, do 1 yr. 3 mons. old....	1262
Robert Moore, do 2 yr. 6 mons. old....	1460
A. Wier, do 2 years old....	1344
Do do do calf 8 mons. old....	558
Do do Yoke Oxen, 8 yr. old....	2688
Do do do Steers, 3 yr. old....	2408
Thomas Porter, Bull, 3 yr. old....	1708
J. & J. Strain, Bull Calf, 2 yr. old....	1148
James Burgan, Bull, 3 yr. 3 mons. old....	1708

Amer. Farmer.

THE HARMONITES.

[Rapp's new establishment is at Economy, Pa. a few miles below Pittsburg, on the Ohio. He and his people are Germans.]

From the Duke of Saxe Weimar's Travels.

At the Inn, a fine large frame house, we were received by Mr. Rapp, the principal, at the head of the community. He is a grey-headed and venerable old man; most of the members emigrated twenty-one years ago from Wirtemberg, along with him.

The elder Rapp is a large man of seventy years old, whose powers, age seems not to have diminished; his hair is grey, but his blue eyes, overshadowed by strong brows, are full of life and fire. Rapp's system is nearly the same as Owen's community of goods, and all members of the society work together for the common interest, by which the welfare of each individual is secured. Rapp does not hold his society together, by these hopes alone, but also by the tie of religion, which is entirely wanting in Owen's community; and reqlts declare that Rapp's system is the better. No great results can be expected from Owen's plan, and a sight of it is very little in its favour. What is most striking and wonderful of all is, that so plain a man as Rapp can so successfully bring and keep together a society of nearly seven hundred persons, who, in a manner, honor him as a prophet. Equally so for example is his power of government, which can suspend the intercourse of the sexes. He found that the society was becoming too numerous, wherefore the members agreed to live with their wives as sisters. All nearer intercourse is forbidden as well as marriage, both are discouraged. However, some marriages constantly occur, and children are born every year, for whom there is provided a school and a teacher. The members of the community manifest the very highest degree of veneration for the elder Rapp, whom they address and treat as a father. Mr. Frederick Rapp is a large good looking personage; of forty years of age.—He possesses profound mercantile knowledge, and is the temporal, as his father is the spiritual chief of the community. All business passes through his hands, he represents the society, which, notwithstanding the change in the name of residence, is called the Harmony society, in all their dealings with the world. They found that the farming and cattle raising, to which the society exclusively attended in both their former places of residence, were not sufficiently productive for their industry, they therefore have established factories.

After dinner, we visited the village, which is very regularly arranged, with broad rectangular streets, two parallel to the Ohio, and four crossing them. Many families still live in log houses, but some streets consist almost entirely of neat, well built frame houses, at proper distance from each other; each house has a garden attached to it. The four story cotton and woollen factories are of brick: Mr. Rapp's dwelling house not yet completed, and a newly begun warehouse, are also to be of brick. In the cotton and woollen factories, all the machinery is set in motion, by a high pressure engine of seventy horse power, made in Pittsburg. The machine pumps the water from a well fifty feet deep, sunk for the purpose. The community possess some fine sheep, among which are many Merino and Saxon; they purchase wool, however, from the surrounding farmers, who have already begun to raise it to bring to Economy. As soon as the wool is washed, it is picked by the old women of the community, who work in the fourth story, whence it is reconveyed by a sort of tunnel into the lower story. The wool is then separated according to its qualities into four classes, dyed together in the dye-house near the manufactory, returned to the mill, where it is combed, coarsely spun, and finally wrought into fine yarns by a machine similar to the spinning jenny. As soon as spun, it is placed in the loom and wrought into cloth; this is placed in a steam fulling-mill so arranged that the steam from the engine is made to answer the purpose of soap and fuller's earth, which is a great saving.

The ware-house was shown to us, where the articles made here for sale or use are preserved, and I admired the excellence of all. The articles for the use of the society are kept by themselves, as the members have no private possessions, and every thing is in common; so must they in relation to all their personal wants be supplied from the common stock. The clothing and food they make use of, is of the best quality. Of the latter, flour, salt meat, and all long keeping articles are served out monthly; fresh meat on the contrary, and whatever spoils readily, is distributed whenever it is killed, according to the size of the family, &c. As every house has a garden, each family raises its own vegetables, and some poultry, and each family has its own bake oven.—For such things as are not raised in Economy, there is a store provided, from which the members, with the knowledge of the directors, may purchase what is necessary, and the people of the vicinity may also do the same.

We saw a small deer park in which the elder Rapp had amused himself in taming some bucks and does, which would eat out of his hand. We saw also here a noble young moose deer, which was as large as a stout ox.

Mr. Rapp finally conducted us into the factory again, and said that the girls had especially requested this visit; that I might hear them sing. When their work is done they collect in one of the factory rooms, to the number of sixty or seventy, to sing spiritual and other songs.—They have a peculiar hymn book, containing hymns from the Wirtemberg psalm book, and others written by the elder Rapp. A chair was placed for the old patriarch, who sat amidst the girls, and they commenced a hymn in a very delightful manner. It was naturally symphonious and exceedingly well arranged. The girls sang four pieces, at first sacred, but afterwards by Mr. Rapp's desire, of a gay character. With real emotion did I witness this interesting scene. The factories and workshops are warmed during winter by means of pipes connected with the steam engine. All the workmen, and especially the females, have very healthy complexions, and moved me deeply by the warm-hearted friendliness with which they saluted the elder Rapp. I was also much gratified to see vessels containing fresh sweet smelling flowers standing on all the machines. The neatness which universally reigns here, is in every respect worthy of praise.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCILS.

Thursday evening, November 13th, 1828.

At a stated meeting held this evening, a communication was received from the City Treasurer, enclosing a statement of his accounts from the 1st of July to the 1st of October. Referred to committee of Accounts.

Mr. Johnson presented a petition from citizens owning property near the Schuylkill River, praying that Willow street (the street nearest the river) may be regulated and put in a passable condition from Spruce street to Cedar street. Referred to Paving committee.

Mr. Johnson presented the following memorial, signed by *one thousand and eighty* mechanics. To the select and common council of the city of Philadelphia.

The petition of the subscribers, Mechanics of the city of Philadelphia, humbly sheweth: that in consequence of the rapid advance of scientific power into most of the departments of mechanical labour—inducing derangement throughout the whole circle of their various occupations, and at the same time nothing in prospect but an annually increasing derangement:

Your petitioners have been (as they think) forced into various associations for the purpose of at least endeavouring to prepare for the change which every reflecting mind must perceive in rapid progress.

They see themselves without any common centre of union—without any place of general meeting—although

the power we have to contend with requires the most deliberate and united effort: yet they are obliged for the most part to meet in taverns in small numbers, and exposed to temptations which elsewhere would not be felt.

Thus circumstanced, your petitioners ask that you would favour them with the use of the second floor of the State House, for the purpose of holding their meetings.

The memorial was referred to the committee on the State House and Independence square.

The committee to whom had been referred the communication of the constables, praying for remuneration of expenses incurred in holding the ward elections, made a report, concluding with a resolution requesting the mayor to draw his warrant on the city treasurer for the amount claimed. The resolution was adopted. The amount claimed is ninety dollars, or six dollars for each constable.

A letter was received from E. Prescott, offering to furnish the city with curb stone. A member said that it was usual to make proposals of this kind to the city commissioners; but, on motion, the letter was referred to the Paving committee.

Messrs. Miller, Hale, Thompson, Graff, Page, and Oldenbug, were appointed members of the Committee on the sinking fund.

The committee on unfinished business, report,

That they have examined the minutes of the late council, and find the following items of business undisposed of, viz.

No. 1. A joint committee was appointed May 17, 1827, to inquire into the propriety of providing for paying out of the city treasury, expenses incurred by citizens, in consequence of alterations in established regulations, (the same being item No. 6 of unfinished business, reported to the late council,) which was referred to a joint committee of two members of each council, November 8, 1827.

No. 2. A petition for the removal of the Market House in Broad street, was presented June 12, 1827, read, and laid on the table. And July 12, 1827, a resolution directing the removal was offered, read, and laid on the table. (The same being item No. 10 of unfinished business reported to the late council,) and November 8, 1827, was postponed for the present.

No. 3. A communication was received from the mayor, relative to the assize and sale of loaf bread, which was referred Nov. 8, 1827, to a joint committee of two members of each council.

No. 4. A communication was received from the city commissioners, stating a difficulty they had in finding the owners of vacant lots, in order to collect the price of paving and curbing the footways; which was read Dec. 27, 1827, and laid on the table.

No. 5. A resolution was passed January 10, 1827, requesting the paving committee to inquire and report whether the interests of the city are likely to be affected by the regulation of ascents and descents about to be established in that part of the District of Spring Garden lying between Schuylkill Fourth and Broad streets, and between Vine street and Francis' lane.

No. 6. A resolution directing that so much of the city commissioners' letter as relates to lighting the city, letting Spruce and Race street wharves on the Schuylkill, and purchasing cranes therefor, be referred to a joint committee of two members of each council, was adopted February 14, 1828, and referred to a joint committee of two members of each council.

No. 7. A joint committee of three members of each council, was appointed Feb. 28, 1828, to inquire into the expediency of altering the names of the streets running from north to south, and lying west of Broad street.

No. 8. A resolution requesting the committee on the Drawbridge Lot, to procure from the Recording Surveyor, an accurate plan of the dimensions of the said lot, and to advertise for proposals to purchase the same, or

parts thereof, and that such proposals be reported to councils, was adopted March 27, 1828.

No. 10. A joint committee of two members of each council, was appointed May 19, 1828, to take measures for having the sloop sunk in the Delaware in August last raised and removed from the channel of the river.

No. 11. A communication from the city commissioners informing that an application had been made by Mr. — Saunders to lease the Public Lot, south-east corner of Vine and Schuylkill Front street, and requesting instructions on the subject was referred May 22d 1828, to a joint committee of two members of each council.

No. 12. A resolution "authorising and directing the city commissioners to advertise for proposals for leasing Sassafraz street wharf for three years for steam boat or commercial purposes, and report to councils" was adopted June 3d, 1828.

No. 13. A joint committee of three members of each council was appointed June 12, 1828, to confer with the commissioners of Spring Garden or any committee of that body appointed, or which may be appointed for the purpose, on the subject of the payment of their proportion of the cost of the sewer on Vine street.

No. 14. A draft of an ordinance in relation to the width of wheels of carriages, &c. the title whereof is as follows, "An ordinance in relation to wagons, carts, drays, and carriages of burthen," was read and laid on the table, July 10, 1828.

No. 15. A resolution instructing the Paving committee to inquire into the expediency of having those parts of Chesnut and Fifth and Sixth streets adjoining to the court room, laid with flag stones, or prepared in such a way as will prevent the noise which now renders the said rooms inconvenient for the transaction of the business of the courts, was adopted Aug. 5th, 1828.

No. 16. A joint committee of three members of each council was appointed Aug. 14, 1828, to ascertain whether, and on what terms, Windmill island opposite the city of Philadelphia, or latterly known by the name of Smith's Island, can be purchased from its present holders, and to report upon the expediency thereof, as well as on all other matters in connection therewith, as may appear necessary.

No. 17. A joint committee of two members of each council was appointed Aug. 14, 1828, to ascertain the expediency of having posts and rings placed along the side of the curb stone on stands for drays, at such distance as the owners of the drays can attach their horses to them, and thereby prevent the great danger and inconvenience attending the present manner of standing.

No. 18. The committee appointed to consider and report what disposition should be made of the "old Reservoir" at Chesnut street and Schuylkill, made report, That in their opinion it was not a suitable time to make any disposition thereof, and recommended the subject to the consideration of the next council. Reported September 25, 1828.

No. 19. A resolution appropriating the sum of — dollars to the use of the children of William Plunkett, who lost his life by falling from the Steeple of the State House, and requesting the chairman of the committee on the steeple to deposit the said sum in the Saving Fund, the interest whereof to be drawn by the widow for the use of the said children, and said sum to be charged to appropriation No. 21, was read and laid on the table Sept. 25, 1828.

No. 20. A resolution referring the application of Mr. Trezivalny, made through Mr. Cohen, relative to the Boudinot legacy, to the committee on said legacy, with power to act as they may think advisable, was adopted September 25, 1828.

No. 21. The committee on the State House and Independence square, to whom was referred the petition of the Washington Grays, made report that the said petition be recommended to the consideration of the next councils, Oct. 9, 1828.

No. 22. The committee on Fire companies, to whom

was referred the petition of the Fire Association of Philadelphia, made report, submitting the draft of an ordinance on the subject, entitled "an Ordinance for the protection of the apparatus of Fire Companies," which was called up for second reading, when on motion the further consideration thereof was postponed, October 9, 1828.

WM. MASON WALMSLEY,
CHARLES GRAFF.

Philadelphia, Nov. 13, 1828.

No. 12 was referred to a joint committee of two members of each council,—No. 15, to the Paving committee,—No. 21, to the committee on the State House. The consideration of the other items was deferred.

Philad. Gaz.

[From the *Pittsburg Gazette*, 1826.]

Died, on the 14th ult. at his seat on Montour's Island, Major ISAAC CRAIG, formerly a field officer of the Pennsylvania line, in the Revolutionary Army.

The career of this distinguished citizen might be cited as an example, were others wanting, of the advantage afforded by our free institutions in fostering talent, alike regardless of the profession, nation, or pursuit of the individual who possesses it. The subject of our notice was born near Hillsborough, in the county of Down, in the kingdom of Ireland, in August, 1742. He emigrated to Philadelphia in 1768, where he pursued the occupation of a carpenter until 1775. It was then that, stimulated by the oppressive conduct of Britain towards his adopted country, he enrolled himself under the banners of struggling freedom, and devoted courage and genius to the service of America. From the Council of Safety of Pennsylvania, he received the appointment of a Lieutenant of Marines, and aided in the capture of several vessels laden with ammunition and military stores, thereby rendering an important service to the interest of the country, for whose armies such stores were then in great demand.

In the winter of 1785-6, he held the commission of Captain of Marines, on board the *Andrew Doria*, then commanded by the gallant and adventurous Captain Nicholas Biddle. This vessel formed part of a small squadron, which, under the command of Commodore Hopkins, in March 1776, took possession of the Island of New Providence, where the American force seized and brought away a large quantity of military stores, artillery, &c. Here ended his connexion with the navy.—Another scene was now presented to him, and one better adapted to his peculiar talent. In December, 1776, Mr. Craig was appointed a captain in the regiment of artillery, under the command of Col. Thomas Proctor. This was the most gloomy period of the war, but it was his good fortune to be an actor in that scene which gave a new coloring to our revolutionary prospects. We allude to the capture of the Hessian troops at Trenton. Captain Craig bore a distinguished part in the battle of Princeton; and on the fields of Germantown and Brandywine performed his duty with unabated vigor and courage.

The Indians and Tories having assembled in the Genesee country, in very considerable force, under the command of the Butlers and the Brandts, it was thought expedient, in 1779, to detach a force against them, under the command of General Sullivan. The services of Captain Craig were thought necessary to the success of the expedition. They were promptly afforded, and usefully displayed in the battles of Newton and Ghemung.

The celebrated George Rogers Clark, a name so intimately connected with the early history of western adventure and valor, having planned an expedition against Detroit, Captain Craig, in 1780, descended the Ohio river, and joined him, having under his command two companies of artillery. The expedition failed of execution, on account of some disappointment not now recollected, and Captain Craig returned with his command to

Fort Pitt. In March, 1782, his active services were rewarded with the commission of Major in Proctor's artillery regiment, which was conferred upon him by Congress, and which gave him rank from the 7th of October, 1781.

With the Revolutionary War closed the military career of Major Craig. He married in 1785, and became permanently resident at Pittsburg. An attempt was made in 1793 and 1794, to draw him again into public life by an offer of the station of Quarter Master General to Wayne's army. This offer he declined, choosing to enjoy that freedom he had aided in acquiring, in retiring and domestic felicity. As he was one of the earliest settlers, so he was one of the most useful and intelligent of our citizens. Carrying that industry and talent with him into private life, which had rendered his career so distinguished in public, he was amongst those who gave an impetus to the prosperity of the western country, which increased with his increasing years. He was one of the few remaining patriarchs of our land; one whose venerable form and silvered locks marked him as the pioneer of civilization and improvement to the rising generation. Strange as it may appear to those who know nothing of our gigantic growth, on the day of Major Craig's funeral, an engineer and his attendants were employed in finishing the location of an extensive canal at the very point which, on the day of his assuming the command at Pittsburg, resounded with the war-whoop of a savage enemy. It is to such men as he that we owe all we have of liberty. It is to such men that we are indebted for the wide spread of civilization and manners, of virtue and religion.

He has sunk to his grave in a ripe old age, leaving to his family that best of all inheritances, an honorable name; not to be traced on monumental marble, or depending on a parchment record, but inscribed by the pen of valor, on the fields of American glory, and as immortal as the freedom of his country.

LAW CASES.

[Reported for the United States Gazette.]

Common Pleas Trials.

MARGARET JONES vs. JNO. PARRAM.—Feigned issue to try the will of Mrs. Elizabeth Duche. The defendant having informed the commonwealth of an escheat, was surprised to find a will in the case, and entered a caveat to test its validity accordingly. He alleged that the testatrix was solely under the influence of plaintiff; was imbecile, insane, and out of her right mind, and unable in law to make a will. The plaintiff proved the entire sanity of the testatrix; her excellent state and extraordinary strength of mind; the kind deportment of plaintiff towards her; that J. Parham had used boisterous language in Mrs. Duche's chamber, in her dying moments, &c.

Verdict for plaintiff, establishing the will. Kittera & J. Randall for plaintiff; T. S. Smith for defendant.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH vs. MARGARET REESE.—This was another will case, but of a totally different cast. Mrs. Matthews, the testatrix, procured her will to be drawn a few weeks before her death, in which she bequeathed the bulk of her property to St. Paul's church. After a formal execution of the instrument, she deposited it in a trunk under her bed-head, for safe keeping, and frequently conversed upon the subject of her affairs being settled, up to her death. The keys of the trunk were in the housekeeper's possession. The will cut out all her relations. The defendant was one of her nieces.—Shortly before her death, she sent for plaintiff, intimating that she had something important to say to her, and she came accordingly. The demeanor of the deceased was kind towards her. She remained a few days after her death. Shortly after Mrs. M. died, the defendant was in her bed chamber, and had the keys of the trunk. How long she tarried there was uncertain—a host of contradicting witnesses testified on that point. A decent

period after the death of Mrs. M. having elapsed, the trunk was searched for the will, but it could not be found any where. Suspicion lighted on different persons, but the defendant was most particularly pointed out by the plaintiff's counsel on the trial. Issues were formed between the parties, to submit the cause to a jury, to investigate the point whether the rough draft of the will, fortunately kept by the scrivener, was the last will of Mrs. M.; and if so, whether it was in existence, not destroyed, at the time of her death.

The defendant's counsel alleged, that the testatrix had a mania for making wills—that she changed her mind repeatedly, and that this particular instrument never was destroyed; the fair inference being, that the old lady destroyed it herself, in order that the law might be her will.

After a protracted investigation, the jury went out, and after being in deliberation 18 hours, were discharged, not being likely to agree.

Kittera for plaintiff; Ingraham for defendant.

GRIFFITH, & C. vs H. S. TANNER.—The plaintiffs were bricklayers, and claimed a bill against defendant for repairing one half of the wall between his property in Chesnut street, above Tenth, and the Academy of Fine Arts. He had already paid one half, and alleged that the Academy, upon the principle of party walls, should pay the other, their being reciprocity of benefit. Judge Hopkinson and Mr. Thackara were examined to prove that the defendant had made an application to the academy, as an incorporated institution, to pay one half the expense. Judge Hopkinson declined to assume the half, on behalf of the Academy, but made a verbal agreement, in part, with defendant, which was to have no bearing upon the workmen.

Verdict for the plaintiffs the whole amount.—W. L. Hirst for plaintiff; Italy for defendant.

PATTON vs BROWN & AL.—This action was brought to recover about \$40 of defendants, owners of a small vessel, for merchandize, furnished the vessel at the request of the captain without the knowledge or consent of the owners. The vessel was owned by several, in shares; the defendants proved a custom existing in the port of Philadelphia, that where vessels were so owned, the captain alone was responsible for supplies furnished. Judge King charged the jury that the owner of a ship was always responsible for necessary repairs and supplies furnished by order of the captain; at this or any other port; the captain being considered the authorized agent of the owners to that extent. With regard to the special custom given in evidence, if the jury believed that the plaintiff knew it, and gave credit to the captain alone, never intending to look to the owners, then he could not recover, inasmuch as he waived the general principle of law in his favour, and consented to accept the special custom in its stead.

American Grapes.—About two years ago, a gentleman of the name of Deininger, discovered on an island in the Susquehanna river, near the mouth of the Conestogo, some bunches of what he considered as very fine grapes. Some of these bunches he brought to this city, and after examination, they were pronounced, by all the gentlemen who had a knowledge of this kind of fruit, to be grapes of a very superior quality to any heretofore discovered in our country. This season Mr. Deininger brought several bunches of these grapes to this city, some of which weighed 2 pounds. They are of a purple colour, grow very close together, the stone or kernel is very small, the skin thin, and the juice of a most delicious taste, and are pronounced by judges to be equal if not superior, to any of the foreign kind introduced into our country, and being indigenous, have nothing to fear from our climate.

Mr. Deininger, who has now removed to York county, has left a few roots of this grape, (now two years old) with Mr. Henry Keffer, of this city, where they can be

obtained by the lovers of this kind of fruit, price 50 cents each.—*Lancaster paper.*

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL.

At the late canal letting in this place, there were forty five miles of canal sold, divided into sections of half a mile. The line of the canal from this town to Huntingdon keeps along the river bank, in most places so distant, however, as not to require a wall—The line is on the north side of the Juniata, to near Drake's ferry, where it crosses the river by an aqueduct, on which side it keeps for near three miles where it re-crosses the river.

The amount of the canal sold will probably amount to three quarters of a million of dollars. Four hundred and nine packages were offered at the sale containing 2014 propositions.

This was probably the greatest distance of canal ever sold at any one time in the United States. The average sales were something higher, it is believed, than at the former public lettings on this line.—*Lewistown Gaz.*

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTORAL ELECTIONS. OFFICIAL.

CITY.	Jackson.	Adams.	Totals.
Upper Delaware - -	433	244	677
Lower Delaware - -	384	386	770
High street - - -	263	333	596
Chesnut - - - -	278	231	509
Walnut - - - -	183	215	398
Dock - - - - -	267	227	494
Pine - - - - -	244	235	479
New Market - - -	369	193	563
Cedar - - - - -	215	104	319
Locust - - - - -	368	255	623
South ward - - -	155	171	326
Middle - - - - -	253	121	374
North ward - - -	252	296	548
South Mulberry - -	311	188	499
North Mulberry - -	406	136	542
	4381	3335	7716

COUNTY.	Jackson	Adams.	Total.
Northern Liberties.			
1st ward - - - -	267	134	
2d do. - - - - -	227	183	
3d do. - - - - -	339	165	
4th do. - - - - -	239	117	
5th do. - - - - -	470	221	
6th do. - - - - -	387	94	
7th do. - - - - -	289	86	
	2218	1000	3218
Northern Liberties, unincor.	120	52	172
Penn Township - -	914	258	1172
Kensington E. - -	508	104	
Do. W. - - - - -	332	57	1001
Southwark E. - -	803	216	
Do. W. - - - - -	874	131	2024
Moyamensing - -	390	35	425
Passyunk - - - -	136	40	176
Blockley - - - -	175	119	294
Kinrossing - - - -	78	57	135
Germantown - - -	320	206	526
Roxborough - - -	211	128	339
Bristol - - - - -	129	61	190
Oxford - - - - -	165	169	334
Lower Dublin - -	173	122	295
Byberry - - - - -	50	89	139
Moreland - - - -	41	21	62
	7636	2865	10501

ELECTION RETURNS—OFFICIAL.

The following are the official returns of votes given for President and Vice President of the United States, at the election in Pennsylvania, on Friday, 31st Oct. 1828:

No. of votes polled. Majorities.

COUNTIES.	JACKSON.	ADAMS.	JACKSON.	ADAMS.
City & Co. of Philadelphia	12017	6200	5817	
Chester	3835	3535	300	
Lancaster	5186	3719	1467	
Delaware	953	1164	—	211
Montgomery	3341	2311	1030	
Berks	4583	894	3689	
Bucks	3297	3425	—	128
York	3645	1864	1781	
Cumberland	2113	898	1215	
Dauphin	1974	1140	834	
Lebanon	1439	597	842	
Huntingdon	1708	1144	564	
Northumberland	1669	395	1374	
Lehigh	2000	516	1484	
Adams	1242	1461	—	219
Northampton	3628	889	2739	
Allegheny	3866	1666	2200	
Westmoreland	3917	629	3288	
Bedford	2260	780	1480	
Lycoming	1534	467	1067	
Columbia	1869	562	1307	
Union	1697	210	1528	
Bradford	1553	910	643	
Luzerne	1645	1435	210	
Susquehanna	1062	694	368	
Centre	1998	453	1545	
Clearfield	393	211	182	
Mifflin	1650	506	1144	
Crawford	1117	958	159	
Cambria	514	94	220	
Mercer	1603	738	865	
Perry	1060	241	819	
Washington	3883	1687	2196	
Greene	1498	452	1046	
Fayette	2945	1230	1715	
Franklin	2386	1915	671	
Armstrong	1183	169	964	
Eric	773	943	—	172
Deaver	1253	1282	—	29
Schuylkill	863	220	643	
Indiana and Jefferson	926	245	681	
Somerset	1347	238	1109	
Butler	1068	610	458	
Venango	769	126	643	
Pike	549	74	475	
Wayne	531	320	211	
Warren	340	243	97	
Tioga	850	193	657	
Potter & M'Kean	175	108	67	
	101652	50848	51569	765
Majority for Gen. Jackson,			50,804	

ELECTORS CHOSEN.

John B. Gibson,	Wm. Thompson,
William Findlay.	Leonard Rupert,
Edward King,	Jacob Gearhart.
John Lisle,	George Barnitz,
Jacob Holgate,	Jacob Heyser,
Samuel Humes,	John Harper,
John W. Cunningham,	John Scott,
George G. Leiper,	William Piper,
Henry Sheets,	Valentine Giesey,
Adam Ritscher,	James Gordon,
David Hottenstein,	John M. Snowden,
Peter Frailey,	Robert Scott,
Francis Baird,	Henry Allshouse,
Henry Winter,	James Duncan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARRISBURG, (Penn.) Nov. 8.

Singular and outrageous robbery.—The prothonotary's office at this place, on Thursday night, was broken open and two of the dockets taken out. From the manner in which the robbery was committed, it would appear that the purloiner must have been acquainted with the situation of the books and papers of the office.

Semi-Annual Bank Dividends, Nov. 1828.

Bank of the Northern Liberties,	5	percent.
Mechanics' Bank,	4½	do.
Southwark Bank,	5	do.
Schuylkill Bank,	3½	do.
Farmers' & Mechanic' Bank,	3	do.
Bank of Penn Township,	2	do.
Kensington Bank,	5	do.
Commercial Bank,	3	do.
Philadelphia Bank,	2	do.
Bank of Germantown	3	do.
Germantown and Perkiomen Turnpike road	\$1½	each share.

Unitarian Church.—We understand that a public sale and letting of pews, was held in the new Church, corner of Tenth and Locust streets, last evening, Nov. 12. Biddings by way of premium for the choice of pews ran so high as \$100 per pew, and the total of sums offered for these preferences amounted to \$1500. About fifty pews were sold, at sums amounting together to \$11,050, and a rent of eight per cent. on the purchase money.—Besides this, a considerable number of pews were rented at from \$30 to 7.50 per annum.—*Dem. Press.*

LONGEVITY.

Died, on the 13th ult. at the house of Mr. John Monahan, in the neighbourhood of Mont Alto Furnace, in this county, Mrs. MARY STOOBS, at the advanced age of 117 years. The deceased resided in the house in which she died, for the last 65 years. For some time past she was in the daily habit of reading the Bible, and had done so the day previous to her death, *without ever using spectacles.*
Chambersburg Repository.

EXTRAORDINARY MARRIAGE.

Married, in Bucks county, Pa. Mr. JACOB LUKENS, aged 81, to Miss RACHEL CHILDS, aged 25. She is a *niece* to her husband, an *aunt* to her mother, and a *sister* to her grand mother.

The Lehigh chain bridge, at Allentown, after the damage which it sustained from the late fire, being repaired so as to render it passable, has again been broken down. The Mauch Chunk Company in the excavation of their canal, were blasting rocks in the vicinity of the bridge, when a large fragment which had been thrown into the air, fell on one of the chains and broke it. The bridge being without a support on the one side, of course gave way. Active preparations, we are informed, have already been made once more to rebuild it, and we have no doubt it will soon be in a good condition for crossing.
Easton Cen.

A Buck weighing 193 pounds, was shot, a few days ago, near Fannettsburg, Pa. by Mr. James M'Connell.

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THE REGISTER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DEVOTED TO THE PRESERVATION OF EVERY KIND OF USEFUL INFORMATION RESPECTING THE STATE.

EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD.

VOL. II.—NO. 20.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 29, 1828.

NO. 48.

REPORT ON EDUCATION.

Report on the subject of Education, read in the Senate of Pennsylvania, March 1, 1822. Mr. WURTS, Chairman.

Pursuant to sundry resolutions, on the subject of Education, adopted by the Senate, the Committee on Education report—

That from various documents collected by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and by the Chairman of the Committee on Education, in the Senate, during the last session of the Legislature, they have gleaned a number of facts, which they respectfully submit, together with such other matter, called for by the resolutions, as the sources of information, open to the committee, have enabled them to collect.

1. UNIVERSITIES.

The committee find but one seminary of learning of this grade, in actual operation, within the Commonwealth. That is "The University of Pennsylvania" "located" in the city of Philadelphia. This institution had its origin in an academy, founded in that city in the year 1749, by a few distinguished and public spirited individuals, among whom is found the name of Benjamin Franklin. To this laudable object, that great man and his coadjutors appear to have been stimulated by a conviction, that unless effectual measures were taken to increase the means, which then existed, of educating the youth of Pennsylvania, they were in danger, to use their own language on the occasion, "not only of wanting a succession of fit persons for the public stations of life, but even of degenerating into the greatest ignorance."

In 1750, an English, Latin, and Mathematical school was opened in the academy. The institution, thus created by individual enterprise and liberality, continued to flourish, and in 1753, the trustees were incorporated by the "Proprietaries of Pennsylvania." In order to extend its sphere of usefulness, a new charter was granted in 1755, by the provisions of which a college was grafted upon the former academy; and after the addition of this new department, the institution was denominated "The College, Academy, and Charitable School of Philadelphia, in the Province of Pennsylvania." In 1779, probably under the influence of feelings excited by the revolutionary struggle, the General Assembly passed an act annulling the charters above mentioned, modelling the seminary upon its present form, under the name of "The University of the State of Pennsylvania," and vesting in the trustees of this new corporation, all the franchises and estates of "The trustees of the College, Academy, and Charitable School of Philadelphia, in the Province of Pennsylvania." But in 1789, the Legislature, conceiving the act of 1779 to be "repugnant to justice, a violation of the constitution of the Commonwealth, and dangerous in its precedent to all incorporated bodies," repealed so much thereof "as effected in any way the ancient corporation of 'The trustees of the College, Academy, and Charitable School of Philadelphia, in the Province of Pennsylvania,' and the rights and property of that corporation were again restored. By the act of 1791, however, the two institutions, by agreement and request of their respective trustees, were once more united on the terms mentioned in the act,

under the name of "The University of Pennsylvania," and have so continued to the present time.

By the act of 1779, the Supreme Executive Council were directed to reserve and appropriate to the use of the University, so many of the confiscated estates, as might be necessary to yield to it a yearly income, not exceeding £1500, computing wheat at ten shillings per bushel; such reservations and appropriations to be from time to time laid before the General Assembly for their approbation and confirmation. In pursuance of this direction, the Supreme Executive Council set over to the Trustees, certain estates, rated by the Council at the gross sum of £25,000; and the same having been laid before the General Assembly, an act was passed in 1785 "to confirm them to the Trustees of the University." Several of these estates, however, were subsequently claimed by individuals, whose rights were not affected by the confirming act of 1785, and the trustees were evicted by due course of law. Hence the intended grant of £1500 per annum, has actually amounted to not more than about £1200 per annum, with the inconvenience and expense consequent upon a disputed title. This, together with \$3000, given to aid in the purchase of ground for a botanical garden, is "the amount of appropriations made by the Commonwealth" to "The University of Pennsylvania."

By reference to the "annual statement of the funds of the institution," laid before the Legislature, during the last session, pursuant to the provisions of the act of 1791, it will be seen, that the "gross amount of revenue for the year 1820," derived from real and personal estate, was \$11,046 58 cts. The library and apparatus belonging to the institution are valued at \$12,000. The "annual statement" made to the present Legislature, represents the income of 1821, at \$10,842 11 cts. The funds of the institution appear to have been principally collected by private subscription, both in Europe and America.

In this seminary, there are at this time, 3 Professors in the department of Arts, a Provost, Vice Provost, and a Professor of Languages; six Professors of Medical Science, two teachers of the Grammar School, and a teacher of the Charitable School. "The branches of learning taught" in the Department of Arts, are the following.—By the professor of Languages, the Latin and Greek languages; in the acquisition of which, the student is carried through a course of the most approved classic authors. By the Professor of Natural Philosophy, (the present vice provost) algebra, Euclid's elements, practical geometry, trigonometry, mensuration, spherics, use of the maps, dialling, conic sections, fluxions, chemistry, natural philosophy and astronomy. By the Provost, or Professor of Moral Philosophy; history, rhetoric, logic, metaphysics, moral philosophy and natural theology. To this course, is added, by the Provost, lectures upon the science of the human mind, delivered once a week, during the whole term; and by the Vice Provost, a series of lectures upon natural philosophy. In the Grammar School, the pupil passes through a course of studies preparatory to the higher branches of science."

"The number of students," who have usually been receiving their education at this seminary, taking all its

* See Register, pp. 118. 197.

departments into consideration, has been considerable, at all times. The Grammar School formerly contained between one and two hundred, but is now reduced to 50 or 60. The Medical College has varied from 300 to 500; the number is greater at the present time than it has been for some years past." The department of Arts appears to have received less of public encouragement than any other branch of the institution. It is supposed that the "average" number of students in this department, until within a few years, has been between 30 and 40, and the number of graduates between 10 and 12. It is highly gratifying to learn, however, that a favourable change has recently taken place in the prospects of this department. The cloud that hung over it is rapidly passing away, and it now promises to answer all the objects of its creation, and to fulfil the expectations of the friends of science and literature. The number of graduates last year, was 35. The whole number of students, now, in the several college classes, is about 75; and a considerable accession is expected.

The merits and extensive utility of the Medical department, are so well known, that it would be superfluous for the committee to offer any remarks thereon. It has long been the pride of our state and country. It has flourished without a rival. The committee cannot doubt, but that the kindred institutions, which are rising in other states, so far from depressing, will have a tendency to confirm and establish, on a sure basis, the reputation of the Medical School in the University of Pennsylvania, by calling into active and vigorous operation, that generous and liberal emulation, which is both the parent and nurse of genuine science.

It has been already remarked, there is no other seminary of learning, of the same grade, in actual operation, in the state. In the year 1819, the legislature passed an act, which had for its object the establishment of an University, near the town of Allegheny, in the county of Allegheny, to be called the "Western University of Pennsylvania." By the third section of the act, "forty acres of the vacant lands belonging to the commonwealth, bounded by or adjoining the out-lots of the town of Allegheny, were granted to the trustees of the contemplated institution. But it appears, that there was, at the time of the grant, a pre-existing claim, (under an act of the General Assembly, passed in 1787,) on the part of the owners of lots in the town of Allegheny, to a right of common in the land thus granted to the trustees, in consequence of which, they have not been able to avail themselves of the grant, and the object, contemplated by the act, to wit, the establishment of an University, has not been carried into effect.

2. COLLEGES.

Dickinson College, (so called "in memory of the great and important services rendered to his country, by John Dickinson, then President of the Supreme Executive Council, and in commemoration of his very liberal donation to the institution,") is "located" at the borough of Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland. It was established and incorporated, by the Legislature, in the year 1783. No grant was made to the institution by the incorporating act; but from the preamble thereto, it appears "that a large sum of money, sufficient to begin and carry on the design for some considerable time, had already been subscribed by the generous liberality of divers persons, who were desirous to promote so useful an institution; and no doubt" was entertained by the legislature, "but that further donations would be voluntarily made, so as to carry it into perfect execution."

The early efforts of the friends of this institution, which like the University of Pennsylvania, is the offspring of private liberality, appear to have been crowned with success. In 1786, an act was passed, "for its present relief and future endowment," to which the legislature of that day appear to have been moved, not only

by a "sense of the high importance of training up a succession of youth in useful and liberal knowledge, to qualify them for filling the places of their elders and predecessors, who, in the usual course of nature, must gradually be called from the active duties of this life," but also, by the consideration, that "under the care and good management of the trustees, the institution was rapidly growing, and promised to be of great advantage, by largely diffusing the liberal arts."

By this act the sum of £500 and 10,000 acres of land, were granted to the trustees of the college. It is plain, from an examination of the act, that this grant was not commensurate with the wishes of the Legislature. "That economy which it was then so necessary to preserve in the application of the public property," is assigned, in the preamble to the act, as the reason for making so "moderate a donation." In 1791, the sum of £1500 was granted for "its immediate relief;" and the preamble to the act, making this grant, bears testimony to the fact, that the institution "had been eminently useful in that diffusion of knowledge, which the constitution of this commonwealth, and the general interest of the citizens, require the Legislature to promote."

In 1795, a further grant of \$5000 was made, under a stipulation that there should be admitted into the college, any number of students, not exceeding ten, who may be offered, in order to be taught reading, writing, and arithmetic *gratis*, no one of them to continue longer than two years. The building erected for the accommodation of the students, having been destroyed by fire, and "the funds of the commonwealth not justifying an absolute grant of money," in 1803 an act was passed, authorising the treasurer of Cumberland county, to pay to the trustees of the college, \$6000 in advance, out of the arrearages of state taxes, due from that county; the loan not to bear interest for two years after the passage of the act, and to be secured by mortgage, payable in seven years, on the 10,000 acres of land, granted to the college till 1786. By an act passed in 1806, this loan was increased, out of the same fund, to \$10,000, and the prior mortgage directed to be cancelled, on the trustees executing a new one upon half the above mentioned lands, to secure the re-payment of the whole sum lent, free of interest, five years after the passage of this last recited act. The amount, however, received by the trustees, under these two last mentioned acts, was only \$8,400 instead of \$10,000, in consequence of a deficiency in the fund from which the money was to be drawn.

By an act, passed in the year 1819, the governor was authorised to cancel the mortgage given to secure the above loan; and the trustees of the college were forever discharged from the payment of any debt due from the corporation to the commonwealth.

By an act, passed during the last session of the legislature, the governor was required to draw his warrant on the state treasurer, in favour of the trustees of this institution, for the sum of \$6000 so soon as the trustees should, by deed, duly executed and recorded, convey to the commonwealth, all the lands theretofore granted, by the state, to the college, which they had not previously transferred; and also, assign to the commonwealth all securities for the purchase money of such of the said lands as they had theretofore sold.

By the second section of the act, the trustees were authorised to draw the further sum of \$2000 annually, for five years. With the terms of commutation offered by this act, the trustees have complied, and received the \$6000.

The above, the committee believe to be a correct statement, of "the amount of the appropriations made by the Commonwealth, to Dickinson College. The committee cannot withhold the remark; that though they may appear in the aggregate, to be considerable, yet they were not of such a nature, nor made in such a way, as to be productive of substantial benefit or permanent relief to the institution. The lands were never

* See Register, vol. II. p. 112.

a source of revenue; but on the contrary, absorbed annually, a considerable sum in the payment of taxes. The money donations were trifling in amount; and were not expected, by the several legislatures that made them, to do more than afford temporary relief, to the embarrassed concerns of an institution, which having been erected and cherished by the enlightened views and munificent spirit of the friends of science and literature, "promised to be of great advantage by largely diffusing the liberal arts," and was therefore deemed too valuable to the commonwealth, to be suffered to sink under the pressure of burthens, too heavy to be removed by the enfeebled hands of founders and patrons. Exhibiting, as it did, in its infancy, the bright prospect of future extensive usefulness, and promising, from its central situation, to become a school, in which the rising generation, might with peculiar convenience, acquire those virtuous principles and that liberal knowledge which are the only solid basis of free government, the Legislatures of 1786, 1791, and 1795, (days of trial and difficulty) *granted a present help*, in the hope, doubtless, that when imperious circumstances no longer required the most rigid economy in the disbursement of the public money, their successors would liberally and permanently endow a seminary which had been thus carefully handed down to them.

In the apprehension of the committee, there are many considerations, that point out this institution, as one, which, in accordance with the injunction of our constitution, it would have been a wise policy in the state, to have taken under its immediate patronage, and to have placed upon such a foundation, as would have insured the existence of "one seminary of learning," in the centre of the commonwealth, "in which the arts and sciences might have been promoted." It is matter both of surprise and regret, therefore, that when the finances of the commonwealth no longer forbade this course, the legislature should still have persisted in the system of *temporary relief*, and finally should have permitted Dickinson College to sink beneath the weight of accumulated embarrassments.

After struggling for years with difficulties, the result of deficiency in the active funds of the institution, the trustees were compelled to suspend its operations in the year 1816. In this prostrate condition, it continued until very recently. The act of the last session of the legislature, however, has enabled the trustees to revive its operations, under auspices that give it a high claim to the confidence of the public and the protection of the state.

The committee might perhaps, be charged with stepping out of the defined sphere of their duties, were they to speak of the scientific and literary attainments of the gentlemen composing the faculty to whose charge the trustees have committed the immediate superintendence of the institution. It would, at any rate, be a work of supererogation. Suffice it to say, that "a Faculty consisting of a Principal and three Professors has been organized, who associate with high literary qualifications, valuable facilities for instruction. The Rev. J. M. Mason, D. D. is the Principal;† Henry Vethake, Esq. Professor of Mathematics and Experimental Philosophy; the Rev. J. Burns, professor of the learned languages;‡ and the Rev. Alexander McClelland, professor of Belles Lettres and of the philosophy of the human mind."

The college was opened, and these gentlemen entered upon the duties of their several stations, in January last. The present number of students is 28.* The number, it is understood, would have been much larger, but for an idea which had gone abroad, that the institution would not be ready for the reception of students this winter. There is every reason to expect a large accession in the spring.

"The branches of learning taught," are those which are usual in a collegiate course, and which the committee

deem it unnecessary here to enumerate, as it has already been done in speaking of the department of Arts in the University of Pennsylvania.

In the recent *expose* of the trustees, "all the necessary expenditures of a young man for one year" at this seminary, with the exception of his books, candles and clothing," are estimated at \$176 50 cts.

The college edifice, which is of stone, and pleasantly situated, has cost \$20,000. The library, consisting of about 2,400 volumes, and the philosophical apparatus, are estimated at 8,000. There are two other libraries, belonging to literary societies, appended to the institution, which consist of upwards of 2000 volumes, well selected.

The committee indulge the hope, that this ancient seminary, established for noble and wise purposes, by the legislature of 1783, nourished by its successors with care and affection, proportioned not to their wishes, but to the slender means of the commonwealth, and now warmed into life by the act of the last legislature, is destined, shortly, to acquire a rank and character, which will render it an ornament and an honor to the state: and, in the language of the law, from which it derives its existence, will become conspicuously useful in "instilling into the minds of the rising generation, the virtuous principles and liberal knowledge by which the most exalted nations acquired their pre-eminence."

FRANKLIN COLLEGE, so called "from a profound respect for the talents, virtues and services to mankind in general, but more especially to this country, of Benjamin Franklin, then president of the Supreme Executive Council," was, by an act of the general assembly, passed in the year 1787, "erected and established in the borough of Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster, for the instruction of youth in the German, English, Latin, Greek and other learned languages, in theology, and in the useful arts, sciences and literature."

From the title and preamble to the incorporating act, it would seem, that this institution, was designed, particularly, for the improvement of our German population. In the title, it is called "the German College and Charity School, in the borough and county of Lancaster."

By the incorporating act, 10,000 acres of land, lying within the boundaries of what are now the counties of Lycoming, Tioga, Bradford and Venango, were granted to the trustees of the college. By an act, passed in 1788, "the public store house and two lots of ground in the borough of Lancaster," were vested in the trustees, and these appear to be the only "appropriations made by the commonwealth" to the institution. The lands have not, as yet, been productive of any revenue to the college; on the contrary, they have been a source of expense.

Soon after the passage of the act, incorporating the institution, a sum of money, was raised for its use, by private subscription. This was applied toward its immediate organization. It remained in operation about two years, when the trustees found themselves unable to proceed. Since that time, occasionally a Greek and Latin, and sometimes only an English grammar school, has been kept in the buildings belonging to the board of trustees. From the information before the committee, it does not appear probable, that the institution will be revived, and placed upon the footing contemplated by the act creating it. Indeed there are inherent defects in the charter, which must ever present serious obstacles to any efforts that may be made for the accomplishment of that object.

JEFFERSON COLLEGE, "located" at Canonsburg, in the county of Washington, was incorporated and established, by an act of the legislature, passed in the year 1802. An academy had existed in the place for a number of years, and upon the foundation, which had thus been created, the college was established.

In the year 1806, the legislature granted \$3,000 to the institution, providing at the same time, that there should be admitted into the college, any number of poor chil-

* See Register, vol. 1, p. 293.

† Now the Rev. Dr. Wm. Neill.

‡ Now the Rev. Joseph H. Spencer.

dren, not exceeding four, who may, at any time, be offered in order to be taught *gratis*; none of them however to continue longer than two years, if others should apply for admittance. By an act passed during the last session of the legislature, a further grant of \$5,000 was made, to be paid in five annual instalments, commencing on the first of January, 1820.

The above appears to be "the amount of appropriations made by the commonwealth" to this institution.—It is chiefly indebted to private benefactions, and the exertions of its friends for its prosperity, since its organization. The funds arising from tuition have been the principal means of supporting the professors.

Four thousand five hundred dollars have been bequeathed to the institution, by individuals, to aid in educating poor, but pious young men, for the gospel ministry—and numbers have already experienced the benefits of this pious bequest.

The college owns a philosophical and a chemical apparatus, which, though not extensive, are each adequate to a practical illustration of those branches of science. The library contains about 1000 volumes; in addition to which, the literary Societies attached to the institution, have each a respectable private library.

This seminary is under the immediate superintendence of the Principal; a professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; a professor of Languages, and an assistant teacher. A professorship of Divinity has recently been added, but the students in that department are very limited in number.

"The branches of learning taught" correspond in substance with those which have already been enumerated under the head of Department of Arts in the University of Pennsylvania.

From the representations to the committee, it appears that the *whole* "expense" incident to "the education and support of a student," at this institution, will not exceed \$125 *per annum*. The degree of Master of Arts has been conferred on twenty graduates, *alumni* of this college; and about one hundred and eleven clergymen have received their education, either in whole or in part at this seminary.*

The college edifice is of brick, 76 by 45 feet in dimensions, and when completely finished will accommodate from 150 to 200 students. The present number is about 80; and the prospects of the institution warrant the expectation of an increase, rather than a diminution of that number.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE, "located" at the borough of Washington, in the county of Washington, was incorporated and established by the Legislature in the year 1806. The institution was ingrafted, upon the Washington Academy, which from the representation then made to the legislature, "appeared to be in a condition to extend its plan of education, by having the learned languages, the arts, sciences and literature, taught upon a more enlarged system than generally obtains in seminaries in the country, with funds fully adequate to such an undertaking." This academy was incorporated by the General Assembly, so early as the year 1787, and endowed with 5,000 acres of the unappropriated lands of the commonwealth. This appropriation, like all others of a similar nature to literary institutions, remained for many years, entirely unproductive. In 1797 the legislature granted \$3000 to the trustees of the academy "to enable them to complete the buildings for the institution." The act making this grant provided for the admission into the academy of any number of students, not exceeding ten, who may be offered, in order to be taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, *gratis*; none of them to continue longer than two years.

That this seminary flourished as an academy, is an inference justified by the preamble to the act, converting it into a college. Since its organization as a college, the

only "appropriation made to it by the commonwealth" is a grant of \$5000 made by the last legislature, payable in annual instalments, commencing on the first of January, 1820.

The college buildings are 120 feet in length and 40 in breadth; and when completed will accommodate with lodging 36 students, and from 150 to 200 with rooms for recitation. The central building is of stone; the wings of brick, one of them still in an unfinished state. The institution owns a Pneumatic and an Electrical Apparatus, Maps, Globes, an Orrery and a small Library. Attached to the College are two literary societies, instituted for the purpose of promoting useful emulation among the students. Each of these has a private library.

There are three professors in this seminary including the principal; and for information as to "the branches of learning taught," the committee respectfully refer to what has been said on that point in relation to Jefferson College. What has been said of Jefferson College, in relation to the annual "expense of educating and supporting the student," is equally applicable to Washington College. The number of graduates at this institution, since its organization, is one hundred and twenty-five. A majority of that number were of the state of Pennsylvania. "The average number of students" in the college has been about 60.* The present number is 69. It gives the committee pleasure to add, that the institution is considered by its immediate friends and patrons as in a flourishing state, and that its sphere of usefulness is likely to be extended.

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE, "located" at Meadville, in the county of Crawford, was founded by a number of public spirited gentlemen of that vicinity, in the year 1815, and incorporated by the legislature in March, 1817.

Two thousand dollars were granted to the institution by the incorporating act, and a further grant of five thousand dollars, payable in five annual instalments, was made during the last session of the legislature. These are the only "appropriations made by the commonwealth," to this infant seminary.

In the short period that has elapsed since its incorporation, it could hardly be presumed, that the trustees would have made much progress in the organization of the college. But by the activity and praiseworthy efforts of a few individuals, and especially of the gentleman who fills the station of Principal of the institution more has been accomplished than, under all the circumstances, the most sanguine expectations would have led us to anticipate. The corner stone of a building, to be called "Bentley Hall," in commemoration of a munificent bequest made to the seminary by the late Rev. William Bentley, D. D. of Salem, Massachusetts, was laid in July, A. D. 1820. This edifice is to be built of brick, three stories in height, one hundred feet in length, and thirty-eight feet in width, calculated for the accommodation of one hundred pupils, with rooms also for the reception of a library and philosophical apparatus, &c.

"The number of students" in the seminary at the present moment, the committee are not able to mention.* From its very recent establishment, however, the number must be small. The *first class* of graduates, upon whom the degree of A. B. was conferred at the anniversary commencement, in July last, contained six. "The branches of science taught," are substantially the same with those taught in the seminaries of which the committee have previously spoken; and the expense attending "the education and support" of the pupil, though rated at rather less, will not vary materially from the sum mentioned in relation to Jefferson and Washington colleges.

More than a year ago this institution owned a library valued at six thousand dollars, including, as the committee are assured, "more rare and extremely valuable works than many other public libraries of much greater extent." This collection embraces the private library

* See Register, vol. 1, p. 293.

* See Register, vol. 1, p. 293.

of the late Rev. William Bentley, D. D. estimated at something more than three thousand dollars, bequeathed to the institution by that gentleman. It also includes a number of English books, presented to the college by Isaiah Thomas, esq. of Worcester, Massachusetts. To the liberality of this gentleman the institution is also indebted for a pair of elegant London made globes. Very recently a noble and splendid addition has been made to this valuable collection, by the liberal bequest of the late Judge Winthrop of Massachusetts. This bequest, covering nearly the whole of the private library of the donor, is valued at six thousand four hundred and forty dollars—and this estimate appears to be a low one. In rare and choice works, the committee are assured, that the library of Judge Winthrop, was probably not surpassed by any one of similar extent in the Union.

Thus it appears, that through the noble minded liberality of a few individuals, this young but rising semina-

ry, now owns a well selected library, exceeding, at a low estimate, twelve thousand dollars in value. While the friends of science at a distance, have been thus mindful of an institution, located in Pennsylvania, our own citizens have not been altogether idle and unconcerned spectators of their bounty. Allegheny college appears to have among them ardent and persevering friends; and has received various donations, which, though not very considerable in amount, sufficiently demonstrate, that its interests have struck a deep root in the public mind. Its location, in a comparatively new, but rapidly improving part of our own state, and its proximity to the states of Ohio and New York, and the Province of Upper Canada, open to it an extensive field of usefulness. To nourish the fruitful vine which has been planted by careful hands, is the duty of every friend of science, morals and free government.

3. ACADEMIES.

The following statement exhibits "A list of the Academies incorporated within the state, with the dates of their institution" or incorporation, "the amount of appropriations made by the commonwealth to each, and the towns, and counties in which they are located."

Academies in the state of Pennsylvania.	Date of the Institution or incorporation.	Amount of appropriations by the commonwealth.	Town in which located.	County in which located.
1. Public School of Germantown.	1784,	\$2,000 A. D. 1821.	Germantown	Philad.
2. The Pittsburg Academy.*	1787,	Five thousand acres of land, September 10, 1787.	Pittsburg	Allegheny
3. The Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the city of Philadelphia.	1787,	\$5,000 March 16, 1798. 10,000 acres of land.	Philadelphia	Philad.
4. Washington Academy, now Washington College.*	1787,	5000 acres of land September 1787—and \$3,000 A. D. 1797.	Washington	Washingt'n
5. Reading Academy.	1788,	5,000 acres of land, 1788. 448 acres 81 perches do. in 1817-18, Pennsylvania laws, page 262—2,000 in 1807.	Reading	Berks
6. Charity School of the German Lutheran congregation in and near the city of Philadelphia.		5000 acres of land in 1789.	Philadelphia	Philad.
7. Charity School of the German Reformed congregation in the city of Philadelphia.		5000 acres of land in 1789.	Philadelphia	Philad.
8. Public school of the county of Huntingdon.	Feb. 19, 1790.	The incorporating act is entitled, "An act for founding and endowing," and the second section speaks of lands therein granted; but no grant whatever is made, either in the printed statute or in the original act in the office of the secretary of the commonwealth.	Huntingdon	Huntingd'n
9. Academy and Free School of Bucks co.		\$4,000, March 16, 1798.	Newtown	Bucks.
10. York county Academy.*	1799,	\$2,000.	York	York.
11. Chambersburg Academy.*		\$2,000, April 5, 1799.	Ch'mbersb'g	Franklin.
12. Meadville Academy.*	1802, 1807, 1808, 1811, vide pam. laws, 1816—17, page 157.	\$1000 in 1811, vide also pam. laws of 1805-6, vol. 8, page 440, and also Bioren's edition 61.	Meadville	Crawford.
13. Beaver Academy,	1803, 1813.	500 acres of land in 1800 & 1803, vide 3d Smith's laws, p. 429, 4 do do 322, & pam. laws, of 1803, p. 349, and of 1805-6, page 536.	Beaver	Beaver.
14. Norristown Academy.	1804,	\$2000 in 1805.	Norristown.	Montgom.
15. Bellefonte Academy.*	1805,	In 1805 certain property theretofore granted to the trustees of Centre county. In 1806, \$2000.	Bellefonte.	Centre.

Academies—Continued.

16. Easton Union Academy,		\$2000 in 1805, 600 in 1806,	Easton.	Northampton.
17. Greensburg Academy	1806,		Greensburg.	Beaver.
18. Canonsburg Academy* now Jefferson college,		1000 in 1800,	Canonsburg.	Washington.
19. Wilkesbarre Academy,	1807,	2000 dollars,	Wilkesbarre.	Luzerne.
20. Falls Township Free School.	1807,	Rents of certain land, vide pam. laws of 1806-7, pages 91, 92, 93.	Falls township	Bucks.
21. Union Academy of Doylestown,*		\$800, vide pam. laws of 1806-7, also of 1805, page 24,	Doylestown.	Bucks.
22. Union Academy of Uniontown.*	1808,	2000 dollars,	Uniontown.	Fayette.
23. Northumberland Academy,	vide pam. laws of 1804, vol. 6, p. 24,	Vide pam. laws of 1807-8, page 179.—March 28, 1808, two thousand dollars,	Northum'land	Northum'land
24. Harrisburg Academy	1809.	In 1809 1000 dollars, in 1814 a lot of ground; vide pam. laws of 1813-14, page 240. In 1818, 1000 dollars, 2000 dollars,	Harrisburg.	Dauphin.
25. Greensbg. Academy*	1810,	2000 dollars,	Greensburg.	Westmore'nd
26. Somerset Academy	1810,	2000 dollars,	Somerset.	Somerset.
28. Gettysb'g. Academy*	1810,	2000 dollars,	Gettysburg.	Adams.
28. Bedford Academy,*	1810,	In 1810 2000 dollars, in 1812 2000 dollars. The act of 1810 repealed, and the appropriation of 1812 only has been received by the trustees.	Bedford.	Bedford.
29. Greene Academy,*	1810.	2000 dollars,	Carmichaels-town.	Greene.
30. Butler Academy,*	1811,	\$2000, and in 1813 a tract of land,	Butler.	Butler.
31. Chester county Academy,	1811,	2000 dollars,	E. Whiteland township.	Chester.
32. Mercer Academy,*	1811,	2000 dollars,	Mercer.	Mercer.
33. Williamsport Academy,	1811,	2000 dollars,	Williamsport.	Lycoming.
34. Waterford Academy,	1811,	In 1811, 500 acres of land and 15 in-lots in the town of Waterford. In 1816, 8 other in-lots,—vide also pam. laws of 1819-20, page 39.	Waterford.	Erie.
35. Loller Academy.	1812,		Hatborough.	Montgomery.
36. Venango Academy,*	1813,	2000 dollars,	Franklin.	Venango.
37. Delaware Academy,	1813,	1000 dollars,	The sites were to be fixed by commissioners named in the incorporating act,	Wayne.
38. Beach Woods Academy,*	1813,	1000 dollars,		Wayne.
39. Bustleton Academy,		500 dollars in 1813,	Bustleton.	Philadelphia.
40. Athens Academy,*	1813,	2600 dollars,	Athens.	Bradford.
41. Orwigsb'g. Academy*	1813,	2000 dollars,	Orwigsburg.	Schuylkill.
42. Hughesian free school	1813,		Buckingham township.	Bucks.
43. Franklin School.	1813,		Franklin township.	Greene.
44. Allentown Academy*	1814,	2000 dollars,	Northampton.	Lehigh.
45. Indiana Academy*	1814,	2000 dollars,	Indiana.	Indiana.
46. Stroudsburg Academy	1814,		Stroudsburg.	Northampton.
47. Lewistown Academy*	1815,	2000 dollars,	Lewistown.	Mifflin.
48. Lebanon Academy,*	1816,	2000 dollars,	Lebanon.	Lebanon.
49. Huntingdon Academy,*	1816,	2000 dollars,	Huntingdon.	Huntingdon.
50. Susquehanna Academy,*	1816,	2000 dollars,	Montrose.	Susquehanna
51. West-Chester Academy,		1000 dollars, in 1817.	West Chester.	Chester.
52. Erie Academy,	1817,	500 acres of land, adjoining the town of Erie, and 15 in-lots, in that town; also \$2000 from sale of lots in Erie—vide pam. laws of 1819-20, page 175. In 1821, other lots granted in Erie.	Erie.	Erie.
53. Wellsborough Academy,*	1817,	2000 dollars,	Wellsb'rough	Tioga.
54. Danville Academy,	1818,		Danville.	Columbia.
55. Ebensburg Academy*	1819,	2000 dollars,	Ebensburg.	Cambria.
56. Kittanning Academy,	1821,	2000 dollars,	Kittanning.	Armstrong.

The above "list of Academies" made after a careful examination of the various acts of the Legislature, in relation to them, is believed to be critically accurate so far as it goes. It is possible, however, that in the multiplicity of enactments on the subject, some one or more of the seminaries of this grade, throughout the state, may have been overlooked. It is also possible that appropriations made in favour of the Academies enumerated in the above list, may have escaped the research of the committee. If so, it is attributable rather to the embarrassments and errors inseparable from such a research, than to a want of attention on the part of the committee. This will be apparent, when it is known, that after the most diligent examination, the committee have not been able to ascertain the precise location and date of the incorporation of several of the Academies in the above schedule.

The appropriations made to the Academies marked thus * in the above list, were upon condition, that they should educate a certain number of poor children *gratis*.

"Such information as may enable the Legislature to form a correct opinion of the advancing or declining condition" of these Academies, the committee cannot give, without speaking separately of each. But that it is presumed, would be going into a detail, not contemplated by the Senate, in adopting the resolutions under which this report is made. From an examination of answers received by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to circular letters addressed by him to many of the Academies, it would seem that comparatively few of them are in an "advancing condition."

4. EDUCATION OF THE POOR.

"The first school district" composed of the city and county of Philadelphia, is, so far as the information of the committee extends, the only part of the state into which the Lancasterian system of education, has been introduced. The schools in this district are organized under an act of the Legislature, passed on the third of March, 1818. A brief history of the operations of these schools, as represented in the several annual reports of the controllers, will best enable the Senate to judge of the economy and efficiency of the Lancasterian system in the education of the poor.

The board of controllers was organized on the sixth of April 1818, and proceeded to establish schools, for both sexes, in the respective sections of the district. It will readily be perceived, that many and vexatious difficulties must have been encountered, in reducing to practice a plan of education, novel and untried in our state. The inefficiency and expensiveness of all the pre-existing legislative provisions for the education of the poor, were well calculated to shake the confidence of the public, to the proposed scheme of education, and consequently to embarrass the controllers in making the necessary arrangements for introduction. But the zeal and benevolent perseverance of these public agents, has overcome the various difficulties that surrounded them, and the result of a few years experience, has placed the utility of the system beyond a question.

The number of children, in the schools, under the superintendence of the board, during the several years that they have been in operation is as follows, to wit:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
In 1818	1507	1338	2845
1819	1677	1591	3268
1820	2594	2775	5369
1821	1624	1345	2969*

The annual expense of educating each child has always been less than four dollars per annum. Prior to the establishment of these schools, the commissioners of the county of Philadelphia, paid at the rate of eleven dollars per annum, for each child educated at the public expense. The economy of the new system is therefore too apparent to need any comment; add to which, "it is

believed that a small part only of the children—thus paid for by the commissioners, were actually taught in the schools in which they were enrolled—from the nature of their office, the various services they have to perform, and the imperfection of the laws, it was impossible for the county commissioners to exercise that minute and availing control over either the pupils or teachers," which is a chief excellence in the present system.

The boys are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic; and the girls are taught the same branches, as well as needle-work, in its useful and economical departments. The several schools are regularly and vigilantly inspected by the directors under whose immediate charge they are; "while the board of controllers extend toward all of them the general supervision enjoined by the laws." The improvement made by the children, is such as might be expected from a well digested system of education, administered under the watchful superintendence of those who seek no other reward for their labour, save the satisfaction which they derive from seeing the objects of their care trained up in useful knowledge, and fitted for their several stations in society: of the moral and religious influence of these schools, some opinion may be formed from the fact, that after diligent inquiry no instance appears of any of the pupils having been arraigned for offence against the laws.

In the last annual report the controllers say, that "each successive year confirms the utility of the mode of instruction which has been adopted, and it is only to be regretted, that many parents, whose children might be brought under its auspices, remain regardless of the advantages, from the enjoyment of which they criminally withhold their offspring." The great disproportion between the number of pupils in 1820 and 1821, is attributed, in a considerable degree, to an increase in manufactories in Philadelphia and its vicinity, which "has produced a great demand for the labour of young persons, and consequently withdrawn many children from the public schools." If this be the fact, it is an evil of no inconsiderable magnitude, and may well claim the early and serious attention of the Legislature.

During the preceding session of the Legislature, acts were passed modifying or repealing the general school law, within the counties of Cumberland, Dauphin, Lancaster, and Allegheny. Whether any, and if any, what benefits have resulted to these counties, from this change, the committee are unable to say. The bill which has been passed by the Senate, during the present session, will, if passed by the House of Representatives, no doubt lead to the introduction of the Lancasterian system, into the city of Lancaster, and the boroughs of Lancaster county.

From the information before the committee, they are induced to believe, that the act of the 4th of April 1810, "to provide for the education of the poor gratis" is wholly *inoperative* in many of the counties of the commonwealth, and much abused in others. This cannot be a matter of surprise, when it is considered, that it is not made the duty of any person to see that the provisions of the law be faithfully carried into effect. Through the agency of assessors and county commissioners, if they attend to their duty, a list of the children between the ages of five and twelve years, in each township, ward, or district, whose parents are unable to pay for their schooling, is made out and sent to the teachers of schools within such township, ward, or district; after which the parent is *at liberty* to send the child to such school, at the expense of the county. But no person is appointed to see that the child is sent to school, or when sent, that it is properly instructed. The school may not be one from which the pupil can derive benefit. Gross negligence or incapacity on the part of the teacher may, and it is believed not unfrequently does defeat the object of public bounty, and renders the whole system useless in its effects upon those intended to be improved by it;—add to which it is apprehended that it is not un-

* See Register, vol. I. p. 155.

usual for a county to pay for the schooling of children who are placed upon the register, but do not attend the school. Such are some of the consequences of the present system, even where the assessors and commissioners faithfully comply with the requisitions of the law, and parents avail themselves of its privileges.

But from the want of due attention on the part of those officers, or from the culpable neglect or mistaken pride of parents, it frequently happens that the children of the poor do not reap the benefit of even the precarious provision which is made for them by the act of 1809. In many counties the law is a dead letter. To revise it and provide a more efficient system, may therefore be considered as one of the most urgent duties of the legislature. "Educate the poor" is one of the soundest maxims, one of the most important admonitions, which can reach, and dwell upon the mind of a republican law-giver.

In those parts of the state, where the population is sufficiently dense to render it practicable, the committee would earnestly recommend the adoption of the Lancasterian system of instruction. Its superior excellence in the education of the poor, is fully exemplified, in 'The first School District,' and the committee can see no reason why it may not with equal success be introduced into the various towns and boroughs throughout the commonwealth. Teachers may be qualified in the Model School, at Philadelphia, free of any charge. The expense incident to the establishment of each school will be trifling, and the annual saving will afterwards be great.

The Committee also respectfully call the attention of the Senate to a bill on its files, reported by this committee, containing provisions which will, in the apprehension of the committee, remedy some of the most prominent defects in the present law, and provide more effectually for the education of the poor *gratis*.

Upon consulting the acts of Assembly, we find the following incorporations and appropriations, since the above report was delivered.

1822. Warren Academy, incorporated in Warren co. and 500 acres of land granted.

1823. Franklin Academy, Venango county, patent for two lots.

Strasburgh Academy, incorp. Lancaster co.

1824. Act for the education of the poor *gratis*, and for laying a foundation of a general system of education throughout the Commonwealth, passed.

1825. Annuity to Deaf & Dumb continued for 4 years.

1826. \$3000 annually for 7 years to be paid to Dickinson College.

— \$1000 annually for 4 years to be paid to Jefferson College.—A supplementary act passed, authorising the Trustees of Jefferson College to elect ten additional Trustees, who may be residents of the city and county of Philadelphia, and which additional Trustees, or any six of them, may be appointed by the General Board of Trustees, a committee to superintend the Medical Department, giving instruction in the city of Philadelphia, with such powers as to the appointment and removal of Trustees, the holding public commencements and conferring degrees, as the General Board of Trustees at Canonsburg may direct." No degree of M. D. to be conferred unless the candidate shall be 21 years of age, and shall have actually studied medicine for the term of three years, under the direction of some respectable practitioner, and attended at least two full courses in Anatomy, Surgery, Practice of Medicine, Materia Medica, Midwifery, and Chemistry, or one at this, and one at some

respectable college in the United States. No student shall be required to pay any matriculating fee, nor for signature of diploma. No professor shall require more than 15 dollars from each student for the season; and no student shall be required to pay any fee for his attendance on a third course.

— "La Fayette College," at Easton, established and incorporated.

— Washington College, to receive 1000 dollars annually for 4 years.

— 2400 dollars annually for 4 years, to the Western University.

1827. Clearfield Academy incorporated, 2000 dollars granted—1000 to buildings, 1000 to permanent fund, when 1000 shall have been raised by private subscription.

— Milford Academy, incorporated in Pike county, and 2000 dollars granted.

— Mifflinburg Academy, incorporated in Union county—2000 dollars granted.

— "Lancaster County" Academy, in Lancaster co.—3000 dollars granted.

— Union Academy at Doylestown, Bucks county, incorporated.

— "Madison College," established and incorporated, Uniontown, Fayette county.

— Allegheny College, 1000 dollars annually for 4 years.

1828. An act to provide for the education of children at the public expense in the city of Pittsburgh.

— 5000 dollars granted to Madison College.

— 1000 do. to Beach Woods Academy, Wayne co.

PENITENTIARY SYSTEM.

We would invite the attention of our readers to the following interesting letter from Mr. Livingston, on the subject of the penitentiary system, which is shortly to be discussed by the Legislature. His long devotion to investigations connected with this subject, has amply qualified him to advise; and his recommendations should not be disregarded, without mature consideration.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

LETTER ON PENAL LAW AND PENITENTIARY DISCIPLINE.

From the Hon. Edward Livingston, to Roberts Vaux.

Red Hook, N. Y. October 25, 1828.

You are one of the very few, my good friend, to whom, at this period of general excitement, I could venture to speak with the hope of being listened to, on any other topic than those of the election or the tariff.—Whatever may be our opinions and preferences on these subjects, yet there are others which have so much engrossed our thoughts, and interested our feelings, that we have never found time to settle between us the great concerns of the nation, and have conversed more frequently on reforms in penal law and prison discipline, than on those required in the government of the country. Leaving, then, the majority of the people, under the direction of that wise Providence which speaks through their voice, to determine between the candidates for their favour, let me endeavour, by this letter, to supply some observations I was prevented from offering to you, verbally, by my sudden departure when last in your city.

The substitution of labour as a punishment, instead of death and other bodily sufferings, has at different periods entered into the theories of ingenious writers, and in some degree into the practice of certain nations; but I think you have sufficiently shown, that to Pennsylvania, and the wise foresight of its philanthropic founder we owe the first successful experiment to prove that so

clusion and laborious habits may be made the means at once of punishment, reformation and example. False economy and a fatal inattention to the principles which produced this success, destroyed its effects almost as soon as they were felt; and in Pennsylvania, as well as in all the states which had followed her example, the system was found to be inefficient in the exact degree in which the seclusion became less strict, and in which the labour was enforced by chains or stripes. The promiscuous association of convicts produced an enormous increase both in the number and atrocity of offences; and it became evident that no reform could be expected, while it was suffered to exist. Classification had been tried in England, and partially here, but it was found to be an incomplete remedy—that system could only be perfected by individual seclusion: because, even when the class was reduced to two, one of them would generally be found qualified to corrupt the other; and if the rare case should occur, of two persons who had arrived at the same precise point of depravity, and the rarer circumstance of the keeper's discernment being successfully employed in associating them, their approximation would increase the common stock of guilt. The conviction of this truth, and the necessity of providing a remedy for the evil, appears to have suggested different plans, all of them in different degrees corrective of the present abuse. The corrupting influence of promiscuous association was found to be the greatest during the night, when unchecked by the presence of keepers, unemployed by labour, every opportunity was offered for confirming old offenders, and initiating the young in the mysteries of vice and crime. An obvious improvement, therefore, was a separate dormitory for each convict. To continue this seclusion during the day, would be expensive, because the accommodations must be enlarged, and the indemnity to be expected from the prisoner's solitary labour would be less if he were employed, or nothing if he were kept in idleness. Economy here again intervened, and suggested that strict discipline during the day might supply the place of seclusion, prevent corrupting intercourse, and increase the profits of the establishment by forced and social labour. This is the foundation of Mr. Lynds' plan. It has been adopted at Auburn and Sing Sing, and with a partial success, which I much fear may arrest the penitentiary system in its progress to that point of perfection at which all its advocates expect it to arrive.

It may have this effect in two ways—first, by making us content with a partial improvement, and relaxing our endeavours to perfect it; but principally by the error of attributing to the system, effects which are only due to the talent by which it is conducted; just as the worst government may be so administered as to produce more prosperity than the best, when the power is placed in bad hands. Compared with the discipline in the prisons of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and I may add, most of the other penitentiaries in the United States, that of Auburn and Sing Sing is greatly superior; but it does not, and can not from the nature of things, ever approach perfection, if we allow reformation to enter into our views, and if we wish to guard against the abuse of authority. The founder of the system did not expect reformation. In a letter with which he favoured me some time ago on the subject, he considered it as hopeless: and although by the late returns it appears that a portion of the convicts have shown signs of amendment after their discharge, yet they are too few in proportion to the whole number, and the time is too short to give any certainty of the system's producing this effect. Where fifty or sixty convicts, selected for their aptitude for a particular trade or work, not from any fitness of moral feeling, are associated in the same shop, it is next to an impossibility that one or two keepers should prevent their communication with each other, be these keepers ever so vigilant, even supposing them to be inaccessible to corruption, or to a feeling of com-

passion inconsistent with duty. Here again I have the authority of Mr. Lynds, who tells me, in substance, that his greatest difficulty was to find keepers who were not apt to err on the side of indulgence. But suppose this difficulty conquered, and the convicts placed under that immediate inspection of task masters willing to enforce the most rigid discipline—one keeper to every ten would not be sufficient to watch the whispers, the looks, the sighs, by which the association of ideas and reminiscences of guilt would be kept up, and plans of new arrangements formed to be executed on their discharge; and were there no other knowledge gained, that of each other's person is a serious objection to this social labour.

It is not extraordinary that this system should have admirers; every visitor must admire the cleanliness, order, laborious exertion, and silence which reign in the shops, and the military parade of the convicts in their march to and from their labour is imposing. But the visitor does not see, nor can the keeper see, at all times, the signs of intelligence, or hear the whispers of communication that are made, and must from the nature of things be made, between the most abandoned felons, working for years in the same shop, within a few feet of each other. Strict discipline, we are told, prevents this—those who are detected are instantly punished, and the fear of a new infliction keeps them silent. It will make them cautious; but it must change their nature not only as malefactors, but as men, if it does not increase their desire of communicating with each other while there is a possibility of doing it unobserved; and that such a possibility exists it would be vain to deny—not only during the time of labour, when a word addressed to one standing within a few feet could not be heard further than was intended, by reason of the clanking of hammers and the noise of machinery, but along the line of the lock march, in going to and returning from labour, when the tips of each man are placed within a few inches of the ear of the one who precedes him, a situation infinitely well calculated for passing the word of revolt or establishing conventional signs of intelligence from the rear to the front of the line almost with electrical rapidity. The endeavour to overcome these facilities for communication, although it can never perfectly succeed, must be sustained by placing unlimited power in the hands, not only of the warden, but every subordinate keeper. Immediate chastisement by the infliction of stripes!—the whole system is based upon this. Every under keeper may beat any convict without any kind of restrictions. He has only to suppose an irreverent look, or a sign of intelligence, and it is his duty to apply the whip—there can be no check. He says he saw a sign made by one convict to another; the convict denies having made or intended it, and he is beaten—not only to punish him for having made the sign, but *until he confesses that he did make it*. This is not only what may happen, but what has happened, and what has received the solemn sanction of a court of justice, as a necessary and legal power to be vested, not in the warden or inspectors, but in the under keepers. Now, will any one say that this power vested in subordinate hands is not liable to be abused, and, as it is declared to be discretionary, abused with impunity; or that a system which can only be supported by such an investiture of power can be, as it has been termed, a perfect model for imitation? The worst portion of it, in my opinion, is not the facility it gives to corrupting associations or to arranging plans of escape. In both these particulars it is infinitely superior to any other existing institution of the kind. — But it is in this, that it enables the lowest officer of the penitentiary, at his will, to alter the punishment directed by law, to one that the law has discarded as too unequal and demoralizing and degrading to be inflicted, and thus to increase the punishment of a slight offence to a degree greater than that designated for one of a deeper dye:—And in this, that a system of labour carried on by stripes is not (for the reasons stated in my

introductory report to the code of prison discipline) calculated to produce reformation, which I hold to be a most essential object in any plan of criminal law.

As opposed to this system I have ventured to propose one based upon labour in seclusion; as a relief from seclusion without labour; succeeded gradually by instruction, and labour in classified society; labour not coerced, but granted as a favour; and instruction given as the reward of industry and good conduct, not enforced as a task. You will have seen the details in my code of prison discipline. Whether your opinion and mine agree as to those details I know not, but I am sure we do in the utility of seclusion accompanied by moral, religious and scientific instruction and useful manual labour.

I was myself deceived by supposing that the report of the Committee of the Senate had been adopted as the ground work of your penitentiary discipline, and that absolute solitude without labour was to be substituted for your present plan. But your verbal explanations have convinced me of my error, and I wonder exceedingly that those in your several instructive publications, have not also convinced others that the design of the new Philadelphia Penitentiary is not to inflict the dreadful punishment of absolute solitude without labour and without instruction. This has been improperly assumed in all the parallels between the Auburn discipline and that of your state; and discarding (as is very properly done) the discipline of the old penitentiary, the question has been argued as if the consequence of not taking the Auburn plan would be a resort to absolute solitude, as a punishment. If this were the case, I should be inclined to adopt the former with all its inconveniences. But not believing this to be a necessary alternative, I cannot but lament the efforts that are making to induce your legislature to abandon the experiment which your noble building is so well calculated for making with effect. Your state has gone to great expense to solve by experiment (the best of all means) the great questions, whether convicts cannot, by a judicious treatment, be reformed as well as punished by the same process; whether they may not be made examples to follow in their lives after punishment, as they are examples to avoid in their conduct preceding it. Whether the whip is the most proper instrument to inculcate lessons of religion, morality, industry and science; and whether a man will love labour the better for having been forced by the infliction or the fear of the lash to perform a certain quantity of it every day? Would it be wise to abandon this experiment at the very moment that you have incurred all the expense it required, and overcome all the difficulties it at first presented? Besides, it seems to me that if I were a Pennsylvanian, without the fullest conviction that the plan devised by Penn. and so successfully executed in the State afterwards, was impracticable, I should never consent to abandon it for one founded on directly opposite principles. I should feel some State pride (and surely there can be no better foundation on which to place it) in showing that as Pennsylvania was the first to propose the system, so she would have the credit of bringing it to perfection. I would not be dazzled by the praise that has been bestowed on the Auburn plan, or debarred by the erroneous view that has been taken of your own; I would closely scrutinize the former, to discover to what part its success is due; I would follow that, but would not copy those parts which diverge from the principles on which all penitentiary punishments ought to be founded. The seclusion by night, which Mr. Lynds introduced, was a great step towards perfection; the indiscriminate association by day was a retrograde movement, the ill effects of which are partially counteracted by this severe discipline of personal chastisement by stripes, a practice more injurious than the evil it purports to correct. I am not, in what I say to you and have published to the world on this subject, governed by any sickly feeling of compassion for the sufferings of convicts. If I had the powers, and thought them necessary to prevent

crime, I could direct punishments as strongly as those who entertain opinions different from mine. But I believe convicts to be men, bad men, it is true, but bad from example, from poverty, from vice, from idleness, from intemperance, from the indulgence of evil passions; that there are not many who, by counteracting these causes, cannot be reclaimed; and that you do more good, and save more expense to the state, and secure the safety of its citizens in a greater degree, by reforming one of them, than by punishing and then releasing ten others. The punishment of these ten acts on their fears, and on those of others as an example; but so does the punishment by which you have reformed the one: he will have no inclination to resume his inroads on society; the ten others will recur to theirs upon every occasion on which they flatter themselves that it can be done with impunity, and of all calculations of false economy the greatest is that which considers the cost of reforming a prisoner as a useless expense. Discharging an unreformed thief, is tantamount to authorizing a tax of an unlimited amount to be raised on individuals. Calculate the amount annually lost by theft alone, besides the property destroyed by other offences; and you will find it amounts to a much larger sum than the interest of all those which are required for your reformatory establishments, and this expense is borne by a few unfortunate individuals perhaps the least able to sustain it. Therefore it would be no false estimate (and I hope it is not an irreverent one) to say that the interest and peace of the dwellers upon earth, are promoted by the reformation of convicts in the same degree with the joy which as we are taught, is felt by the inhabitants of heaven on the conversion of sinners. The numerous and highly respectable advocates for the Auburn plan think that its discipline joined to the many other advantages it is acknowledged to possess is calculated to produce reformation, and therefore very naturally urge its adoption by the other states; but if I might be permitted to judge, I should say that they urge it with rather too much of the exclusive spirit that belongs to sectarian controversy. That plan has done much. Why should they discourage experiments founded on at least plausible reasons, to do more; and why should they represent the one you are about to try as a system of solitary imprisonment without labour or instruction, which, unless I greatly misunderstand it, is to combine both? But I find I am writing a treatise instead of a letter, the only object of which when I began it was to press upon you earnestly the importance of persevering in the plan of combining solitary imprisonment with instruction and labour (neither of them coerced) as the modes which may most reasonably be expected to produce the end we have in view; and to keep social labour and social instruction in classes, is a reward to stimulate to exertion and improvement.

I have now done, but it is "very stuff" of the conscience" with me, never to write or speak on this subject without saying that whatever partial good you may do by penitentiary punishments, nothing radically important can be effected, unless you "begin (as the fairy tale has it) at the beginning." Force education upon the people, instead of forcing them to labour as a punishment for crimes which the degradation of ignorance has induced them to commit; teach religion and science and a simple system of penal law in your primary schools; adopt a system of penal procedure that shall be expeditious, gratuitous, easily understood, and that shall banish all hope of escape from the defects of form, as well as every vexation to the parties or the witnesses. Provide subsistence for the poor who cannot labour, and employment for those who can. But above all do not force those whom you are obliged to imprison before trial be they innocent or guilty, into that contaminating society from which, after they are found to be guilty, you are so anxious to keep them. Remember that in Philadelphia as well as in New York, more than two thousand five hundred are annually committed; of whom not

one fourth are found to be guilty; and that thus you have introduced every year more than 1800 persons presumed to be innocent, into a school where every vice and every crime is taught by the ablest masters, and we shut our eyes to this enormous evil, and inconsistently go on preaching the necessity of seclusion and labour, and industry after conviction, as if Penitentiaries were the only places in which the contamination of evil society were to be dreaded. Why will not Pennsylvania take the lead in perfecting the work she began; and instead of patchwork legislation that can never be effectual, establish a complete system, in which all the different but mutually dependant subjects of education, pauperism, penal law, and prison discipline should be embraced? I am preaching I know to the converted, when I urge the consideration of these subjects upon you: but mutual exhortation is of service even between those who think alike, and there is no cause to the success of which I would more willingly devote my feeble talents and the exertions of my life, including as it does the cause of religion, humanity and social order, than the one which forms the subject of this letter; there is none I am sure more interesting to you, and therefore I will mix with it no other than that of the high esteem with which I am always, my dear sir, your friend and humble servant,

EDW. LIVINGSTON.

ROBERTS VAUX, Esq.

We have frequently expressed our desire to be furnished with information respecting the different portions of the interior of the state; but have, excepting in one or two instances, never received a communication upon the subject. We are therefore happy to see the remarks contained in the following communication to the United States Gazette, and hope they will arrest the attention of gentlemen of leisure and ability to communicate facts respecting their immediate neighbourhoods. Such information is very desirable to persons at a distance, and can only be accurately obtained from those who reside in the districts described. In every town and county, there must be certainly some one capable of imparting such information and having the leisure to do it. We have therefore been surprised at its being so generally neglected—especially as most men feel some pride in exhibiting the advantages possessed by the section of country or town in which they reside. We hope that hereafter we shall not have so much reason to complain upon this subject. Communications made to us, will be recorded in a permanent form, and as soon as received.

PENNSYLVANIA TOWNS.

This state is characterized by its honesty and solidity, and the plodding, straight-forward industry of the citizens. There is nothing now done upon fictitious capital, but all upon a solid foundation; consequently every step we make, is so much gained; for we have no apprehension of a retrograde movement. The natural advantages of the state are immense; and the improvements in progress, will induce to their rapid and full development. True, we have nothing like the lake country in the state of New York; but then we are exempt from the destructive fevers that annually visit those sections, which otherwise would be as delightful as the imagination could well conceive. Nearly one third of Pennsylvania is mountainous and broken land, which adds to the purity and salubrity of the atmosphere; and it is remarkable that the fertility of the extended valleys with which this state abounds, is usually in proportion to the sterility of the mountains by which they are

surrounded. It is a reproach upon the Philadelphians, that in general they know so little of the interior of the state; and this reproach is frequently made by intelligent men residing west of the mountains, without reflecting that the ignorance of our citizens on this interesting subject, is in a great degree attributable to those who make the complaint. At all events, they might throw much light upon the subject; but they hide their light under a bushel, and wonder that we do not see it. If one or two competent men in each county, were to go to the trouble of preparing a full description of their respective counties, and publish the result of their researches in the village papers, the information would be eagerly copied into the city prints, and by such means, the evil complained of, would in a great degree be removed. Besides, such information would lead to emigration, and the consequent improvement of the state. Descriptions of the villages in paragraphs even as brief as the following, would be acceptable to the Philadelphians. These remarks are extracted from a journal kept during a journey into the interior last summer:

JOHNSTOWN, in Cambria county, is about seven miles from the base of the Allegheny mountain, at the junction of Stony Creek and the Little Conemaugh, about two hundred rods above the Connemaugh. The village contains about two hundred inhabitants, and thirty tenable houses, with out houses, two taverns, five stores, and one mill. A basin for the western division of the Pennsylvania canal, it is supposed, will be made in the heart of the town, which has occasioned a rapid rise in the value of property. The town is regularly laid out, on a plot of upwards of two hundred acres of ground, completely surrounded by mountains. The water advantages are very considerable, affording a direct communication with Pittsburgh.

ELKSBURG, the county town of Cambria, is situated on the Allegheny mountain, and commands a grand and extensive view of the surrounding country. It contains about thirty houses, two meeting houses, a third building, five taverns, seven stores, and a post office; a handsome brick academy was built by an appropriation from the state, but there is at present no teacher in it, as they are unable to fix upon a suitable person, the Welsh population withstanding to have a North Britton, and the opposing party a preceptor who will teach the dead languages, which it must be allowed, are less understood on the mountain, than the language of Fluellen. Religious prejudices, also, I understand, prevent an understanding on this subject. A new court house has been erected, but not sooner than it was wanted. The courts have been held for years in the second story of an old rickety wooden building, the lower story being occupied as a jail. Some years ago a ludicrous circumstance took place in consequence of this proximity of the hall of justice and the place of punishment. One of the independents of the mountain, attending court, became so noisy that his conduct finally amounted to a contempt, and Judge Young, in order to maintain the dignity of his station, found it necessary to commit him to prison. The unruly litigant was accordingly conducted from the upper apartment to that beneath, and justice again moved on without interruption. But this triumph was of short duration—for but a short time had elapsed, when the clamour made by the advocate addressing the jury, was drowned by a stentorian voice singing psalms beneath. A command was issued to silence the prisoner; but he was in a state to laugh at the order; he knew his hour, and determined to exercise it. He went further; he hired a fellow prisoner to assist him in his devotions, and together they sent forth such a discordant noise, that the judge, in self defence, was compelled to adjourn the court until the time for which he had committed the prisoner should expire. The new court house will prevent a recurrence of this novel case, which, though not reported, is of quite as much consequence as many to be found in the book, recorded with the opinions of the judges *seriatim*.

PHILLIPSBURG is a handsome village, in Clearfield county, on the Moshannon; it contains about forty houses, three taverns, and two stores. Mr. Phillip's improvements on the property where he resides, on the border of the village, are extensive and handsome. His screw factory, and other iron works, are in the vicinity of the town.

BIRMINGHAM is the name of a small village, on a branch of the Juniata, above Huntingdon; it is built on the side of a hill, and contains twenty seven dwelling houses, five stores and two taverns. It is a thriving place, and considerable business is transacted in it. In 1824, it contained but nine houses, and was incorporated as a borough during the last session of the legislature. There are different mills in the neighbourhood. A Baptist church is being built. A lead mine, near the village, was worked upwards of twenty years ago.

S.

THE SUSQUEHANNA GRAPE.

About a year ago we obtained some cuttings of a grape vine which was discovered by Mr. Dininger, on an island in the Susquehanna, called Brushy Island. Of these cuttings we sent a few to Col. Carr, the proprietor of Bartram's Botanic Garden, near Philadelphia, and a few to the Messrs. Landreths. At the time, we gave a description of the fruit, from having seen a solitary bunch, which excited considerable curiosity, and among judges doubts of its being a native. The present season, about the beginning of September, Mr. Dininger visited the island, and procured a basket full of the grapes, fully ripe, which he brought to Lancaster, and divided among his friends. We are now, therefore, enabled to speak more fully on the subject.

Brushy Island, upon which this vine was found, is uninhabited and uncultivated, the soil alluvial, and subject to overflow. The vine runs upon a large Sycamore, spreading through the top branches, to the height of forty or fifty feet from the ground, and appears to have grown with the tree, the root being twenty or thirty feet from the tree. The wood, leaf, and early shoots, very much resemble what is here called Miller's Burgundy; and the fruit, in colour and flavour, but in size is much larger. It was observed, that the fruit obtained in September, 1827, was a deep brown; that of the present season, some were brown, and others a deep black. The difference was accounted for by Mr. Dininger, who stated that the brown bunches were those that were shaded from the sun by the thick foliage of the tree; but those exposed to the sun were black. Some of the bunches procured this season were very fine, and set closely upon the stem—fruit, the size of the Powell grape, skin thin, *no pulp*, a sweet water, seed small, flavour equal to the celebrated *Black Prince*, and not inferior to any foreign grape, for the table.

In a letter received from Col. Carr, on the subject of the Susquehanna Grape, he expresses a doubt of its leaf, and the fruit, from all that have been heretofore discovered in our country. He concludes, by observing that it may be a native; because it differs materially in the wood, he a *hybrid*, the seed being probably carried by a bird; but if it be a seedling, it is naturalized to our climate, & therefore to be as much prized as if indigenous.

I believe it to be a truth, that no native grape was previously found, that did not possess a secondary skin, enclosing a stringy pulp, and most of them possessing a husky flavour, proving their affinity to the Fox. But because this one found on the Susquehanna is an exception—because it possesses all the delicate sweetness, tenderness of skin, and delicious flavour of the most esteemed exotics, we are not willing to concede that it is not entitled to be classed among the native productions of our soil.

In favour of its being purely of American Origin, we will state, that the island on which it was found, has never been inhabited; that lying immediately below

Eshleman's falls, the approach to it is difficult, and that it has rarely been visited, except by the proprietor, an aged man named Fales, lately deceased, who did not trouble himself about grapes, either native or foreign; and merely used it as a place to turn young cattle upon in the summer season. The sycamore, of which it is the parasite, appears to be about forty years old, and the vine is rooted about thirty feet from the stem of the tree, under a pile of drift wood, from which it runs along the ground, in company with three other vines of the Fox, or chicken variety, apparently of the same age, and, interwoven, climb the tree together. From appearances I should judge that the tree is not older than the vine—that the young sycamore in its growth carried the vine with it.

At the period in which this vine must have taken root, foreign grapes were little known in the United States, and then their cultivation was confined to the neighbourhood of the great Atlantic cities.

None of the foreign varieties we have seen, correspond in appearance with this fruit, for though the wood and leaf of Miller's Burgundy are so similar, as scarcely to be distinguished apart, yet the bunches and fruit of that of the Susquehanna are much larger.

During the last season, the caterpillar was very numerous and destructive, stripping the apple and pear, and attacking the vine, so as not only to destroy the leaf, but in many cases injure the fruit; their ravages were chiefly confined to the foreign grape. In my garden, the Isabella remained untouched, the Alexander was touched but very slightly, while every leaf on the fine green grape of Provence, was devoured, and even the Powell grape suffered severely; yet Mr. Dininger assures me that when he was gathering the Susquehanna grape among the branches of the lofty sycamore, on Brushy Island, last September, the tree was completely shorn by the caterpillars, but not a leaf of the vine was injured.

Again—we have many stories related through the country, by persons worthy of credit, of the delicious grapes found upon the islands of the Susquehanna. Some described as *white*, some *red*, *black*, *purple*, &c. without pulp, and all ripening in August and September. It was these reports, that urged several gentlemen to the pursuit, which has been so far crowned with success, in the discovery of the kind I have described. I was one of several citizens who visited Brushy Island in the autumn of 1827, and saw the vine, and from the observations then made, and facts that have since come to my knowledge, I have no doubt that there does exist in those islands a variety of grapes, equal for the table or for wine, to any that have been imported; and that they are purely native.

From what I have said, it will be understood that I am of opinion, that we have native grapes, equal to the foreign in every respect, with this advantage, that being indigenous, they are of a hardy nature, and do not suffer by our climate, nor so severely by our insects as those of France or Italy. It will be asked, why have not these fine grapes been discovered sooner? To this I will answer—They have been discovered, but not by persons who were aware of their value; and when described to those who were, doubts have arisen of the truth of the description; or upon examining the vines, the fruit, the only and best proof, which as a member of the bar would say, the nature of the case could admit, had disappeared. The cat-bird, is an excellent judge of the flavour of the grape, and the mocking-bird is as celebrated for its taste in fruit as in music. These warblers abound in the islands of the Susquehanna, build among the branches of the vine, and contend with the pheasant, the robin, and the roving children of the neighbourhood, for the most delicious berries. Hence it is, that we scarcely meet with the fruit in that state as to be able to judge of its value. If we arrive a few days before the fruit is ripe, the taste refuses to detect its quality—if we arrive a few days after, there is nothing left for us, but the red, black, and white Fox, the sour chicken—disap-

pointment—and a suspicion, that we have been imposed upon by idle tales.

Of the grape now discovered, we understand there are from two to three hundred plants in the possession of different gentlemen in this neighbourhood, in vigorous growth, independent of those in the possession of Col. Carr and the Messrs. Landreths, of Philadelphia. I have a few, which I shall continue to nurse, from an opinion that this kind will prove very valuable. Another year will afford a sufficient foundation for a stock in the United States.—*Lancaster Gazette*.

SMALL NOTES.

The following law goes into operation on the first of January next, and merits the attention of those who hold small notes.

An act concerning small notes for payment of money—passed at the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of January next, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, or body corporate, with the intention to create or put into circulation, or continue the circulation, a paper circulating medium, to issue, circulate, or directly or indirectly caused to be issued or circulated, any note, bill, check, ticket, or paper, purporting or evidencing, or intended to purport or evidence, that any sum less than five dollars will be paid to the order of any person, or to any person receiving or holding such note, bill, check, ticket, or paper, or to be the bearer of the same, or that it will be received in payment of any debt or demand, or that the bearer of the same, or any person receiving or holding the same, will be entitled to receive any goods or effects of the value of any sum less than five dollars; and that from and after the said first day of January next, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, or body corporate, to make, issue, or pay away, pass, exchange, or transfer, or cause to be made, issued, paid away, passed, exchanged, transferred, any bank note, bill, ticket, or paper, purporting to be a bank note, or calculated to be circulated as a bank note, of any less denomination than five dollars.

Sect. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any and every person or persons and body corporates, offending against any of the provisions of the first section of this act, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, the sum of five dollars, to be recovered by any person suing for the same, as debts of like amount are by law recoverable, one-half for his own use, and the other half to be for the use of the overseers, guardians, or directors of the poor, of the city, county, district, or township, within which such offence shall have been committed.

Sect. 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no such note, bill, check, ticket, or paper, mentioned in the first section of this act, shall be held or taken to be void or of null effect by reason thereof, but all suits and actions may be brought and sustained on such note, bill, check, ticket, or paper, and any thing contained hereiu to the contrary notwithstanding; and in such suits or actions, if the same shall be determined in favour of the plaintiff, judgment shall be rendered on the principal sum due on such note, bill, check, ticket, or paper, together with interest thereon, at the rate hereinafter provided for; and full costs.

Sect. 4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any person or persons; or body corporate, who shall endorse, or in any way put his or their name upon the same, shall be liable to pay to any holder thereof, together with the principal sum expressed

therein, interest to be calculated at and after the rate of twenty per cent. per annum, from the time when such note, bill, check, or paper, was first issued; and that without any demand on the drawer or acceptor, or any endorser or party to the same.

Sect. 6. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in the trial or hearing of any suit or action, which may be brought on any such note, check, bill, ticket, or paper, if the time when the same was first issued shall not be clearly proven, then the same shall be deemed and taken to have been first issued one year before the bringing of such suit or action, and interest shall be calculated thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. accordingly.

Sect. 7. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That so much of the fifth section of the act passed the eleventh day of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, entitled An act to establish a bank in the county of Lebanon, and for other purposes, as prohibiting any bank incorporated by this commonwealth from receiving after the first of September last, any notes of banks not authorised by the laws of this state, of a lower denomination than five dollars, be, and the same is hereby suspended until the first day of January next, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to cause this act to be published immediately after its passage, in at least one newspaper in each county in which a newspaper may be published, for the space of one month, immediately previous to the first day of January next, and to forward a copy of the same to each of the prothonotaries of the respective courts in the respective counties of this commonwealth, to be by him put up in his office, and to be read by him on the first and third days of each term, in open court for the ensuing year.

NER MIDDLESWARTH,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DANIEL STURGEON,

Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

J. ANDREW SHULZE.

LAW CASE.

Samuel Cook,

vs.

Thomas Taylor & Carson.

District Court.

Present, Judge Cox.

Nov. 20th, 1828.

This was an action brought by Samuel Cook, a seaman belonging to the brig Mexico, against Thomas Taylor, captain, and ——— Carson, mate of said vessel, to recover damages for an assault and battery, and other grievances alleged to have been committed by the defendants upon the person of the plaintiff, in the month of May, 1828.

The deposition given in evidence by the plaintiff, stated that the defendants on the 20th May, at St. Thomas, beat the plaintiff with hand-spikes, and afterwards lashed his feet to the deck, and his wrists to the rigging, in which situation he was kept two hours. Next morning the mate ordered him to go to work, but he refused and complained that he was sick and stiff with the treatment he had received. The mate beat him with a rope's end, and by order of the captain went on shore for a corporal and guard, and had him confined in prison from Friday to Sunday. The next day the vessel sailed for Santa Cruz, where he deserted, was arrested, confined in prison, and afterwards brought on board and lashed to the boom, with his hands tied above his head, for 7 days, exposed to the weather, &c.

On behalf of the defendants it was proved, that the plaintiff refused to stand watch, and commenced the attack upon the mate; and that on the morning following he was very abusive and refractory.

Judge Cox charged the jury in substance nearly as follows.

The plaintiff has instituted this action to recover damages from the captain and mate of the brig Mexico, for

an assault and battery, and imprisonment, which the plaintiff alleges were unjustifiable and cruel. There are certain situations in which man may place himself, and may be placed by nature, which subjects him to different species of authority; than that, which we as citizens are subjected to. By nature, as a child, under the authority of the parent, and as in this case, by himself, in the situation of a seaman; and shipped on board a vessel, where the master has powers, which necessity requires, he should possess, and he may inflict chastisement on seamen for the safety of the vessel and preservation of discipline. Hence, the question for the jury to determine, is, are the defendants justified by any circumstances, and in the chastisement of the plaintiff, did they go beyond the proper and reasonable limits prescribed by the law? The jury will perceive that the authority of the captain over his seamen, is similar in its character, to that of a parent over his child, or a guardian over his ward, and a master over his apprentice. As the class of individuals who are the particular subjects of the authority of the captain, are more difficult to keep in order than those living constantly under the check of the laws of the land, liberal construction is to be given to the powers of the master; but if juries find that a captain has stepped beyond the limits of his authority, and abused the legitimate purposes for which it was vested in him, and even where an offence was originally committed by a seaman, and his punishment has been cruel and excessive; a jury will say, the master shall be liable in damages to the party aggrieved. Yet on the other hand, if the seaman has been refractory, disobedient, or struck the officer, juries will not be very nice in naming the degree of punishment inflicted by the master on such offenders. In relation to the confinement of seamen in foreign prisons, when seamen have been mutinous or dangerous, masters have considered themselves justified in imprisoning them. Though sometimes such measures may be necessary, it cannot always be regarded as justifiable, to determine how far it might be considered so, the original cause must be examined, and strong justifying proof will be required from a captain who has pursued such a course. The evidence in this case is all reduced to writing, by the consent of counsel; you will have the depositions with you; in examining them, you will consider the description of the persons who are the witnesses. In this case, if the jury believe the testimony of the cook, a shade is cast over the plaintiff's case; for if he first struck the mate, it is a material feature in the cause; but notwithstanding, if the jury think the defendants treated the plaintiff with a degree of severity beyond the offence, or more than necessary for the preservation of discipline, and the safety of the vessel, the defendants must answer in proportion to the extent in which they have offended. It is very material to this cause, for the jury to determine who was the original aggressor; they must gather the truth, as well as they can, from the conflicting testimony.

Verdict for plaintiff, damages twenty-five dollars.

Counsel for plaintiff, W. W. Haley, Esq.; for defendants G. W. Farquhar, Esq.—*Aurora*.

TRADE OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.

Four years ago, a gentleman well qualified for the task, instituted inquiries for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the *descending* trade of the Susquehanna. The following was the result of the investigation.

Union County sends annually to market a surplus of about 150,000 bushels of wheat; 2,800 barrels of whiskey; 6,000 bushels of clover seed; 200 tons of pork, and a small quantity of lumber.

Northumberland county spares a surplus of about 190,000 bushels of wheat; 2,000 barrels of whiskey; 180 tons of pork; 3,500 bushels of clover seed and a small amount of lumber.

Centre county spares for foreign consumption about

180,000 bushels of wheat; 6,000 bushels of clover seed; 1,000 barrels of whiskey. The whole quantity of iron manufactured is about 800 tons, from which, if we deduct the home consumption, the balance will be a surplus.

Lycoming county sends annually to foreign market about 100,000 bushels of wheat; 950 barrels of whiskey; 100 tons of pork, and a large quantity of lumber.

Clearfield county spares annually about 3,000 bushels of wheat; 100 tons of castings and pig iron; 2,000 tons of bituminous stone coal, and about 500,000 ft. of boards and square timber.

Columbia county exports annually about 100,000 bushels of wheat; 3,000 bushels of clover seed; 3,000 barrels of whiskey; 250 tons of pork and a small amount of lumber.

Luzerne county spares a surplus annually of about 190,000 bushels of wheat; 1,000 barrels of pork; 500 barrels of whiskey and 100,000 bushels of anthracite coal.

I have not been able to procure any account of the surplus produce of the counties of Bradford and Susquehanna; but the quantity of wheat and lumber is considerable.

Tioga county spares annually about 10,000 bushels of wheat; a considerable quantity of other kinds of grain; pork and whiskey, and a large amount of lumber. The manufacture of pot and pearl ash has been commenced and bids fair to be a source of profit.

That portion of the state of New York, bordering upon the Tioga river, spares annually a surplus of about 100,000 bushels of wheat, and a large quantity of lumber, &c.

I am not informed as to the surplus agricultural products of that part of New York, bounding the north east branch of the Susquehanna, but know it to be considerable, and the quantity of lumber immense. During the war, we received annually about 12,000 tons of plaister, but the quantity is now reduced to 3,000 and from 10 to 15,000 barrels of salt.

In the above account no notice is taken of the agricultural and other products of the counties of Perry, Mifflin and Huntingdon situate on the Juniata, nor of the counties of Cumberland, York, Dauphin, and Lancaster, a considerable portion of which may be said to be on the Susquehanna, and to form a part of, and be deeply interested in the Susquehanna trade.

The above is exclusive of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, butter, cheese, bees wax, maple sugar and a variety of agricultural products.

RECAPITULATION.

	Wheat.	Clover-seed.	Whiskey.	Pork.
Union county....	150,000	6000	2800 bbls.	200 T
Northumberland.	190,000	3500	2000	180
Centre.....	180,000	5000		
Lycoming.....	100,000		950	
Clearfield.....	3,000			
Columbia.....	100,000	3000	3000	250
Luzerne.....	90,000		500	1000 bbl.
Tioga.....	10,000			
	823,000	18,500	10,350	

Clearfield county, in addition, furnishes 2000 tons of bituminous coal, and 100 tons of castings and pig iron. *Luzerne* furnishes 100,000 bushels of Anthracite coal.

It is a fact well known along the river, that the Coal Mines of *Luzerne county* are worked much more ex-

tensively now, than they were four years ago. New iron works have been erected in Centre and Huntingdon counties. We think it fair to estimate the Coal, Pig Metal and Bar Iron that descended the Susquehanna last spring as the double of what descended in the year 1824. The lumber trade has also very considerably increased, and there is no doubt that this has likewise been the case with flour, wheat, clover-seed, whiskey and pork.

Of the producers of flour, wheat, clover seed, and pork, and manufacturers of iron and whiskey, many are their own carriers, and rely upon the Spring Freshet for conveying the above articles to market, the return for which is indispensable to meet their engagements at home. There are a great number of extensive dealers in the above articles, who reside on the north and west branches, and to whom a conveyance of their produce to market in the spring is also indispensable to meet their engagements. The situation of those employed in getting out Coal and preparing lumber for market is precisely similar.

Now, we are informed, that the Shamokin Dam cannot be passed but at imminent risk by arks and keel bottom boats, and can only be passed with the greatest difficulty by rafts. Our informant mentioned that some rafts of lumber, for the bridge at the mouth of the Juniata, passed through the sluice of the Shamokin Dam a few days ago, but were so shattered by the roughness of the course, that they were obliged to *raft over*, that is, to take their rafts apart and put them together anew, before they proceeded any further with them. The sluice of the dam at the mouth of the Juniata is sufficiently rough, even for the descent of rafts, and experienced watermen say that loaded keel bottomed boats cannot ascend it—but must sink.

If our information should turn out to be correct, heavy losses must be sustained by the up river people next spring.—*Harr. Chronicle.*

ANNUAL REPORT,

Of the President and Managers of the Union Canal Company of Pennsylvania, to the Stockholders. November 18, 1828.

The period having arrived when the Board of managers of the Union Canal Company are required to make an Annual Report, they feel a high gratification in being able to state, that the general result of the first year's experience, has been such as to give an increased confidence in the practical utility of the Union Canal. It is destined to be not only the great connecting link between the Susquehanna and the Schuylkill, but it will realize the most sanguine expectations, both as it regards its influence upon the trade of the city, and the prosperity of the interior, as well as its profitability to the individual Stockholders.

By a reference to the last Annual Report, it will be seen, that the board were then engaged in planking the summit to the extent of six miles. In the progress of this arduous operation, 1,712,638 feet of boards and plank, and 232,000 running feet of timber were used. It was commenced on the 6th of August, and was completed on the 20th of December, making a period of four months and fourteen days. On the 28th of December, a cargo of 20 tons of Susquehanna coal passed through the entire Canal, to the port opposite Reading. The rapid and effectual manner with which the planking was executed, the board ascribe to the talents and persevering industry of William Lehman, the resident engineer. With the opening of the spring, the canal was ready for use, and continued in operation, with a few short interruptions, until late in August, when an unusual drought, together with the great consumption of water which invariably attends the first year's trial of all new canals, interrupted the navigation for about a month, when it was restored for a few days, and again interrupted, from the same causes, for another month.

The canal is now again in full operation, and no doubt is entertained of its continuing so, until the period ar-

rives when it will be proper to draw the water from the summit, for the purpose of making some additions to this part of the work.

The resources which are within reach, and which the board rely upon to prevent the future interruption of the navigation, are,—

1. The formation of a new reservoir, of vast capacity, in the bed of the Swatara. This work is now under contract, and while it will be a reservation of water, which can be raised to the summit in a dry season, will, at the same time, be an extension of the navigation to within four miles of extensive coal mines. It will be constructed in the manner recommended and described by Canvass White, Esq.

2. Sheathing and raising the sides of the summit, so as to give a perpendicular depth of five feet four inches, which will produce an extra quantity of 700 locks full upon the summit, where alone a scarcity is to be apprehended, and which may be used in times of drought, as the depth may be decreased from five feet four inches, to 3 feet 4 inches, without interrupting the navigation.

3. The formation of three new feeders on the eastern section, and raising Hammaker's dam three feet eight inches on the western section, which are now completed, and will furnish a sufficiency of water on those levels below the summit heretofore defective.

4. The stoppage of such leaks as could not be discovered without filling the canal, and which could not heretofore be stopped without interrupting the trade.

In addition to the expedients above enumerated, the board rely upon a great saving of water hereafter, from the experience which has been acquired by the lock-tenders, in passing the boats through the locks.

Among the interesting results of the first year's experience, the board will enumerate the following:—

1. Upwards of 18,000 tons have passed through the canal since the last spring, although the boats at the commencement were only seventeen in number, and the outlet locks on the Susquehanna were not finished, which occasioned a short portage throughout the entire season, between the river and the canal.

2. In consequence of the demonstrations of the trade which seeks the canal, about one hundred and fifty boats have been built by private enterprise, and are ready for the spring business, and the outlet locks on the Susquehanna are now finished.

3. Although the obstacle of a portage at the west end of the canal was encountered, and but few boats were ready in the brisk part of the season, and a large portion of trade had ascended the Susquehanna before the canal was opened, yet, the tolls actually received, amount to upwards of 15,000 dollars, and in addition, about 11,000 dollars have been paid by the Union Canal boats to the Schuylkill Navigation Company, making a total of 26,000 dollars, derived from this means of intercourse with the Susquehanna.

4. The doubts entertained by some persons, whether an adequate supply of water for the summit can be raised by a mechanical power, have been put to rest, and a full demonstration made, that the locks which appear small to the eye, can pass with the greatest facility boats of 25 tons.

In addition to the beneficial results above enumerated the board will remark, that the opening of a new market by means of the Union Canal, to a portion of the inhabitants of the interior, has enabled them to receive their plaster, and other articles, at a cheaper rate, has given them better prices for all their productions, and has convinced them that Philadelphia can best supply their wants, and is, at the same time, the best purchaser of their commodities.

A statement of the articles which have passed through the canal since April last, is annexed to this report.

The treasurer's account, showing the sum of 11,942 dollars 67 cents, to be the balance of cash in his hands on the 1st instant, is herewith transmitted.

In the progress of the work, during the two last years,

the board found it necessary to make temporary loans, from individuals and institutions, to liquidate which, they advertised for a further loan of 300,000 dollars, in July last, which was subscribed for at a premium of four per cent.

Since the last report damages to the extent of 6,603 dollars 87 cents have been paid.

In conclusion, the Board will remark, that it is confidently believed, that the State Canal, which is an extension of the Union Canal, and a source of pride to all, will be opened in the course of next summer, from Lewistown, on the Juniata, and from Northumberland, at the confluence of the west and north branches of the Susquehanna. These are but parts of the glorious works of Pennsylvania; but these parts alone, without further aid, will increase the tolls of the stockholders of the Union Canal and the Schuylkill Navigation Company, will augment the trade and wealth of Philadelphia, and will develop the riches of a large portion of our beautiful country. All of which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Board of Managers.

SAMUEL MIFFLIN, President.

Philadelphia, November 18, 1828.

The whole amount of tonnage which passed this Canal, from the 17th of March 1828, to the 1st of November, was 18,124 tons, as follows:

Tons. Cwt.

4204 4 Fish, salt and merchandise.

4167 17 Lumber.

395 1 Shingles and staves.

3511 13 Gypsum.

354 4 Iron.

3619 17 Cloverseed, bricks, leather, cement, butter, lard, limestone, flaxseed, soap and nuts.

1625 19 Flour, wheat, rye and whiskey.

245 5 Coal.

18124

Upwards of 762 tons have passed since Nov. 1.

To the President and Managers of the Union Canal Company of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen—When the plan was proposed, (and adopted by the Board,) to supply the summit level of the Union Canal from the Swatara, by means of hydraulic power, we then calculated that an adequate supply of water could be obtained, by constructing reservoirs in the mountainous country above the head of the feeders, in case the Swatara should be diminished by excessive droughts below what would be required for the navigation, which was proved to be the case this season.

Experience having demonstrated the necessity of procuring a further supply of water, it now becomes necessary to resort to the measure which has been in contemplation for some time, but deferred on account of not involving the stockholders in unnecessary expenses; for had the Swatara continued to furnish the quantity of water found to flow in at the time the water-works were projected, no further provision would have been necessary.

The country has heretofore been examined, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of constructing a reservoir, if it should be required. The gap in the Blue Mountain, was found to present a favourable site for the location of a dam, and has now been fixed upon for that object, as the ravine through which the Swatara passes at that point, is but about 430 feet wide, with rocky banks.

The height of the dam is fixed at 40 feet, 200 feet in length, and is to be constructed of timber in the form of crib-work, filled with stone and covered with pine plank. One abutment of the dam will be the solid rock of the shore, the other abutment, at the end of the 200 feet of dam, to be of stone, laid in hydraulic cement, and raised to the necessary height. The remaining part of the dam to fill the ravine, is to be constructed by raising a mound of earth, about ten feet higher than the top of

the timber part of the waste wear, and protected on the face by sloping stone walls. Sluice gates are to be provided, for drawing off the water as may be required.

The wood part of the dam may be considered objectionable, on account of its being exposed to the weather when drawn down, and thereby subject to decay. This difficulty will be remedied in the peculiar construction of the dam, by keeping the timber constantly wet, by a supply of water taken from Trout run, which can easily be brought to the point for that purpose. By this arrangement, no danger need be apprehended from a failure of the dam, occasioned by the decay of the timber work, for, in addition to the protection by the water from Trout run, the reservoir will be replenished by every considerable rain, and cause the water to flow over the top.

The valley of the Swatara, has been recently re-surveyed, and examined; the land is found to be of an inferior quality for agricultural purposes, although considerably improved. A new stone grist mill and saw mill, a distillery, several dwelling-houses and barns, and about 720 acres of land, will be inundated.

The dam will set the water back above the mouth of Fishing creek, and make a pool above six miles in length, perfecting so much of the navigation of the Swatara towards the coal mines. This part of the navigation can be so arranged as to be drawn down about ten feet, without interrupting the passage of boats.

Some land at the head of the pond, would be left exposed to the action of the sun, at such times as the water should be drawn down, and perhaps might be prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants residing along its borders; this, however, may be effectually avoided, by constructing another dam and embankments at a proper point, of sufficient elevation to prevent the bottom land from being uncovered with water, thereby doing away all possible objection to any unhealthy effects of the reservoir; for no injurious miasmata will be generated, if the land is kept constantly under water of some depth. The timber and brush should be carefully removed throughout the whole of the pond, and a towing path constructed along the bank.

A public road will probably be opened along the east bank of the pond, which will make a better and more direct route from the dam to Pine Grove, than the canal now travelled. A new road will be required from the dam, to pass around the bay, occasioned by the ravine of Trout run.

The expense of the work connected with the reservoir, will depend in a great measure on the season and the facility of getting the necessary quantity of timber and plank delivered at the dam; it has been estimated at thirty thousand dollars, making due allowance for unfavourable weather and other contingencies. I should recommend, that measures be taken to execute the work as speedily as circumstances will permit.

The reservoir, when filled, will contain a supply for six months, equal to the present demand, which in all probability, is more than will be required at any future period.

All which is respectfully submitted.

CANVASS WHITE, Engineer.

October 27th, 1828.

CORRECTIONS.

Our readers are desired to correct a typographical error which escaped us in our last number, on page 292, 5th line from the bottom of the first column, 3000 miles are printed instead of 300.

Mr. Lukens, whose marriage we announced last week, in an advertisement, denies the several relationships there stated as existing, between himself and his wife, and says that, his wife's mother is only niece to a former wife.

THE REGISTER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DEVOTED TO THE PRESERVATION OF EVERY KIND OF USEFUL INFORMATION RESPECTING THE STATE.

EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD.

VOL. II.—NO. 21.

PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 6, 1828.

NO. 49.

REPORT

From the Committee on Inland Navigation, on the Delaware & Raritan Canal, read February 21, 1825.

Mr. LEHMAN, from the committee on inland navigation, to whom was referred a communication from the Governor of New Jersey, relative to the contemplated canal from the Delaware to the Raritan river, made

REPORT:

That the legislature of New Jersey, by an act passed December 30th, 1824, incorporated a company, who are authorised to make a canal from the Delaware to the Raritan, and to supply the canal with water from the river Delaware, by means of a navigable feeder, not to be less than 30 feet wide and 4 feet deep, to be located near the bank of the Delaware, and to be about 25 miles in length; provided that the consent of the legislature of Pennsylvania should be previously obtained.

An application is now formally made by the Governor of the state of New Jersey, for the concurrence of Pennsylvania, in the proposed plan of improvement.

The committee deem it superfluous to dilate upon the general utility of canal navigation, as a salutary spirit in its favour now pervades every portion of the country; nor do they conceive it necessary to seek for convincing arguments, to show that a canal from the tide of the Delaware, to the tide of the Raritan, deserves the countenance of Pennsylvania. It is universally conceded that its completion is demanded by a liberal and enlightened policy. It will be "a great national artery," forming an important section of an interior water communication, destined to be the greatest on the globe, as it will extend from Maine to Florida, and penetrate to the shores of the western and northern lakes, and before the lapse of many years, through the heart of Pennsylvania to the Ohio, and from thence to the Mississippi, and the Gulf of Mexico.

The wisdom of the legislature of our sister state, who has the sovereignty of the soil over which the canal will pass, has decided upon the practicability, and prescribed the manner of its construction: but as a part of the Delaware is required for a supply of water, and as this river is subject, in part, to the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, and the free use of all its waters, is of high importance to her best interests, it becomes the duty of the legislature to consider the project in all its bearings; and the chief point appears to be, the extent to which the navigation may be injured, and whether the advantages which are likely to accrue to our own state and to the nation, will not more than counterbalance the injury.

In regard to the probable effect upon the use of the natural channel of the river, the committee think it proper to submit the opinions of some eminent engineers, as furnishing the best lights for the guidance of the legislature. The opinions are here stated at length, as forming a part of the explanations upon this interesting subject alluded to by the Governor of New Jersey, in his letter to the Governor of Pennsylvania.

"The amount of water in the river Delaware, at the junction of the Lehigh, as estimated by Mr. White, in the dry season or lowest stage of the river, would pass through an opening 40 feet in width, by 3 feet in height, at the rate of 4 miles per hour.

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	5,280 ft.
	4
Seconds, 3,600	21,120(6 ft. pr. second, nearly.
	21,600
	120 ft. area of opening.
	6
	720 cub. feet in one sec.
	60
	43,200 do. in one min.
	60
	2,592,000 do. in 1 hour.
	24
	10368000
	5184000
	62208000 do. in 24 hours.
Lock chamber,	15 by 80, and 8 ft. lift.
	15
	400
	80
	1,200
	8
	9,600 cub. ft. per lock.
	1 lock and $\frac{1}{2}$ for 1 boat,
	if the locks are separated 600 feet.
	9,600
	4,800
	14,400
	100 boats in 24 hrs. may
	1,440,000 cubic feet of water for
	lockage. [pass.
The river yields in 24 hours at the	
lowest times,	62,208,000 cub. ft.
Cubic feet of water necessary to	
pass 100 boats in 24 hours,	1,440,000
	60,768,000.

By this result, it appears that not more than one fortieth part of the water of the river will be required to feed the Delaware and Raritan canal.

WM. STRICKLAND.

Philadelphia, Jan. 27th, 1825.

Philadelphia, January 28, 1825.

SIR,

Your letter of the 24th inst. enclosing a paper from Mr. Strickland, was received this morning. In giving my opinion relative to the queries you have done me the honor to propose, I must rely principally on the statements in Mr. Strickland's letter, relative to the quantity

of water afforded by the Delaware river, during its lowest stage, as also the quantity required for lockage in the contemplated canal. The deduction of Mr. S. viz. "that not more than one fortieth part of the water of the river will be required to feed the Delaware and Raritan canal," is no doubt correct so far as it relates to the quantity required for lockage. But the deduction ought, I conceive, to embrace the expense of water by evaporation, leakage and absorption, on that portion of the canal depending exclusively on the Delaware for its supply of water. On the supposition that the portion thus to be supplied, embraces an extent of twenty five miles, I would accordingly substitute the following estimate and deduction, instead of that alluded to, viz.

"The river yields in 24 hours, at the lowest time,"	62,208,000
"Cubic feet of water necessary to pass 100 boats in 24 hours,"	1,440,000
Expense by evaporation, leakage, &c. on 25 miles of canal, in 24 hours,	3,600,000

Total expense of water in cubic feet, daily, 5,040,000

Hence it appears that about one twelfth part of the water afforded by the river, in its lowest stage, will be required to supply the contemplated canal.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your most ob'dt. servant,

S. H. LONG, *Maj. U. S. Engineers.*

Floyd S. Bailey, Esq. Philadelphia.

Troy, Jan. 29th, 1825.

FLOYD S. BAILEY, Esq.

Dear Sir,

Yours of the 24th, from Philadelphia, came safe to hand this day. I have not time nor data to answer your queries, but presume I can give such information as will be satisfactory. The Erie canal from Alexander's bridge to Albany, was filled from the Mohawk, in the fall of 1822, the length of this part of the canal is about 25 miles, and has 24 locks, from 7 to 11 feet lift, the canal being new, required much more water than after being a short time in operation. No diminution in the river was perceptible at the point where the water was taken out. A mill owner, located about the middle of the canal, made particular observations at this time on his mill pond, he thinks that his pond was lowered about half an inch when the water was first let into the canal, but is not positive that the quantity of water taken from the Mohawk has made any perceptible difference in the quantity which generally flows in that stream. I mention this circumstance because the mill owner was apprehensive that a large quantity of water would be taken from the river, and of course was more particular in his observations. My own observations corroborate the above statement.

My impression is, that the Delaware is much larger than the Mohawk, and am therefore of opinion, that no injury would be done to the navigation of the Delaware, in consequence of taking a supply of water to feed the contemplated canal.

Yours respectfully,

CANVASS WHITE.

Albany, January 31st, 1825.

Dear Sir—We are this day in receipt of your favour of the 27th instant, and shall endeavour to give you our opinion of the quantity and diminution of the water in the Delaware, by taking out a supply for the proposed Raritan and Delaware Canal, at some point (probably) 20 miles above Trenton.

We must first premise, that we have no such data, as would settle this question scientifically, and in short, we have neither of us seen the Delaware in a low state of the waters, except at two places, viz. at Trenton and at

Easton—and we have no other way of coming at results, but by comparison with our experience upon the Mohawk river.

From our observations of a comparison between the waters of the Delaware and the Mohawk, at and below Schenectady, we come to the conclusion, that they are as 4 to 3 in favour of the Delaware.

At a point 4 miles below Schenectady, in 1823 in the month of August, we attempted to fill the canal about 20 miles, when the banks were new and very leaky, and for that purpose we took the water from the river, at the place above designated. Much speculation existed among mill owners on the river, 15 miles below the point where we took water out. After the most critical and particular examination, there are none of the mill owners, who pretended any variation in the water of the river exceeding half an inch, and some think no variation was perceivable.

From this data the result can be applied to the Delaware river, and the conclusion is, that at no time can the waters of the Delaware river be seriously or injuriously affected, by taking a sufficient quantity of water out of the river, to supply the proposed Delaware and Raritan canal, as the quantity taken can never exceed a fiftieth part of the volume passing in the river in its lowest state.

We are, dear sir, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

BENJAMIN WRIGHT,
CANVASS WHITE.

F. S. BAILEY, Esq.

Trenton, February 1, 1825.

Dear Sir—I received yours of 26th ult. A press of business has prevented my attending to your request as soon as I otherwise should have done.

The report of the committee on the subject of the Delaware and Raritan canal, appendix B, (a copy of which I herewith transmit,) contains so much of the results of my level of the Delaware, as was deemed necessary for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of obtaining a feeder from that source. I have not, as yet, made any map or profile of the river or level. There has been no survey or level made with a view to ascertain the most practicable route for the feeder. I can only say, generally, (not however professing to any practical science on the subject, that excepting the rocky base of the mountain extending along part of Wells' falls, say half a mile, the route will be very favourable. The most eligible place for taking out the water, I conceive will be at the end of Howell's falls, provided the summit level of the main canal can be cut down to admit of it, or if that be deemed impracticable, then the mill dam at Bull's island. But in that case, it may be deemed necessary to commence at the Tumbling-Dam Rock, in order to obtain sufficient elevation to pass two creeks, which put in between Howell's falls and Bull's island.—estimate upon this extreme point. But if the first place The commissioners you will observe, have founded their can be adopted, the expense will be much less, as well on account of the decreased difficulty of passing the ravines and valleys as the length of the feeder in the main canal. I should suppose the saving of lockage would go far to compensate the cutting down the summit level.

As to the question, how much will the water in the Delaware be reduced by the feeder?—It is contemplated, I understand, to make the feeder the same size as the main canal, say 16 feet in the bottom, and 32 feet on the water line, and 4 feet water, allowing 6 inches descent per mile. The river is about 800 feet wide at common low water, and in this section falls at the average rate of nearly 4 feet per mile. This will reduce the river nearly half an inch. But if any objection be made on account of the navigation, it can only exist at the falls, where the water descends at the rate of about 10 feet to the

mile; this then will here reduce the water about *three-tenths or one-third of an inch.*

I am, sir, your friend, &c.

THOS. GORDON.

In addition to the information contained in the above documents, the committee will quote the opinion of the United States engineers, contained in a letter to the canal commissioners of the state of New Jersey, dated October 13, 1824.

"In this country, (says Messrs. Bernard, Totten, and Sullivan) we have the experience of the Erie canal, as a better guide to the quantity of water consumed or employed, than the experience of European canals can be considered in this climate; whence we conclude, that a feeder will be necessary from the Delaware. And we are happy to find that this will be practicable without encountering any very great difficulty and without any ultimate disadvantage to the natural navigation of that river, as a branch canal from the feeder may even enter the river at Trenton or Lambertton."

From the foregoing calculations, it appears that there is a material difference of opinion, with regard to the portion of the waters of the Delaware, which will be required for the contemplated canal; and in order to guard the interests of Pennsylvania, the committee submit to the consideration of the house, a bill which after assenting to the request of New Jersey, contains beside other provisions, an express condition, that if at any time hereafter, it shall appear to the Legislature of Pennsylvania that in consequence of the construction of the feeder or canal, there is any variation at any time in the water of the river, exceeding an inch in depth, and that such variation seriously and injuriously affects the navigation, the Legislature shall have full power to alter or repeal the act, and the privileges granted shall cease and determine.

The above provisions, in the opinion of the committee, will at all times compel the canal company, in case the navigation is injured, either to improve the natural bed of the river, or pass boats through the feeder, upon such terms as will be satisfactory to the persons who are interested.

As a further precaution to secure facility and cheapness of transportation, from the beginning of the feeder, which will be near Easton, to tide water, the bill requires that the feeder shall be esteemed a public highway, and not more than one cent per mile, for every ton weight of the ascertained lading of any boat, ark, craft, or vessel, engaged in the transportation of persons or commodities from the river Delaware, to the river Raritan, shall be at any time demanded.

The committee think proper to call the attention of the house to the following part of the report of the United States board of engineers, communicated by Mr. Calhoun, the Secretary of War, to the President on the 12th inst.

"The co-operation of the board with the commissioners of the state of New Jersey, resulted in a strong conviction of the practicability of a canal communication between the Delaware and the Raritan, by leading the water of the former from about twenty-six miles above the city of Trenton to the summit ground between Trenton and Brunswick; and that the abundance of the water of the Delaware, will supply a canal of dimensions adapted to the vessels navigating the great rivers and bays of the sea-coast. The board are, however, of opinion, that previous to fixing the exact route of the canal, lines should be run from the vicinity of Bordentown across the summit, to the lowest point on the Raritan, to which a canal can, with due economy, be extended, with a view to avoid as much of the difficult tide navigation of the two rivers as possible."

Sensible as the committee are of the importance of the canal as a national work, and of the duty which Pennsylvania owes to the confederacy, they have thought it incumbent on them to introduce into the bill a section requiring that the location and the dimensions of the

feeder and canal shall be approved of by a majority of the board of engineers of the United States, who shall certify that the location and dimensions are in their judgment the best adapted for a canal navigation between the tide waters of the Delaware and Raritan rivers.

Another condition of the act is, that New Jersey shall, upon application by the Legislature, authorise Pennsylvania, or persons acting under her authority, to enter upon the river Delaware, at any part or place, and take as much water as may be required for the construction of canals within any part of the state, provided that the water taken out shall not exceed in quantity that which is taken out by the Delaware and Raritan canal company, but the water to be used by either state, is to be only for purposes of navigation.

For the purpose of facilitating the communication between the upper and lower waters of the Delaware, the committee have further provided that the navigable feeder shall terminate and enter the main canal within two miles of the tide water.

With the foregoing conditions and restrictions, the passage of the bill will in the opinion of the committee, be the means of creating for our citizens, on the upper waters of the Delaware, a more easy and commodious way of getting to market the productions of their industry, and by augmenting the general prosperity of our country, it will benefit the commercial metropolis of the state, as from her position, Philadelphia, under a wise policy, will ever be a great commercial city, and the real centre of the manufactures and wealth of the Union. The execution of the canal will give employment to many of the labouring poor, who live in and contiguous to our state; it will contribute to maintain the spirit of activity and improvement; it will more immediately advance the pecuniary interests of the middle states; it will accord with the expressed wishes of New Jersey, and promote the harmony subsisting between us and a sister state, and by facilitating the intercourse between the most populous and valuable sections of the republic, it will increase the energies of the people, and strengthen the bands of the Union, the best pledges for general happiness and security.

Under these impressions, which are the result of much deliberation, the committee respectfully ask the sanction of the House to the bill annexed to this report.

REMINISCENCES OF PHILADELPHIA.

The contemplation, occasionally, by your Reminiscent, of the astonishing increase in population, wealth, and splendour, now exhibiting every where throughout our beloved city; its lengthened pavements and splendid buildings, very frequently cause a reversion of the mind, back, upon the period, when, on Monday mornings in particular, he crept lazily to school, stopping here and gazing there, upon the "moving panorama" around him. The images of characters then existing in the city, and the situation of things, are as palpable as was the "air drawn dagger" of Macbeth, but without the horror. They float upon the memory rather as "Thistle down moving;" or the motes (sometimes mingled and convolved) discernible only in the sunbeam. Ere they vanish forever, as the curling mist, or the flitting ghost at cock-crow, it is intended in this communication to collect a variety of them hastily together, in one groupe, so that those who have a relish for the modern antique, in by-gone days, may see them

"Come like shadows, so depart."

An elderly domestic in the Pancoast family, who always named himself *Me Mo Michael Hans Muckle Wedder*, although moving in an humble sphere, his person and character was familiar to every inhabitant. When sent on an errand he could hardly proceed a square in an hour, being continually surrounded by all sorts of people, some viewing him, and listening to him, and some asking him over again, the same question which

had been asked a thousand times. Whether the question (repeated) came from the child or the man, he was sure to answer them, every one, with an unbroken smile, extending from cheek to cheek, (sans teeth) with unwearied patience, idiotic simplicity, and an affectionate tone of voice. To astonish them, he sometimes changed his usual amiable appearance and expression of countenance, to a hideous frown and an awful squint; his two eyes gazing at each other, and his long tongue hissing like the serpent from between his boneless gums, causing the juvenile spectator to shrink away from the horrid sight, which was but for a moment—then resuming his usual benevolent smiling look, he would say, "that's the way to frighten the Indians, so it is." He claimed as sweethearts, all the fashionable unmarried young belles in the city. He had "fifty hundred, twenty hundred and sixteen" of them; and when any of them married, he was sure to go the next day after the wedding, to claim his forfeit, always cheerfully given to him, which was an half crown, and a glass of punch from the lady's own hand, which, said he, was all the same, as though I married her myself.

A partially deranged elderly spectre-looking maiden lady, tall and thin, of the Friends persuasion, named Leah, was somewhat remarkable from the circumstance, that she used sometimes to pass the night, wrapped in a blanket, between the graves of the Potter's field, (now Washington Square,) for the benevolent purpose of frightening away "the Doctors."

Collector Sharp Delany, in the front part of his family residence, transacted the whole Custom House business of the port of Philadelphia, at the south-east corner of Walnut and Second street, at present occupied by the Delaware Insurance Company.

George Baynton, a native of the city, was without controversy, acknowledged to be the most admirable among the fashionable young gentlemen of his day—being of proper age and height, and of most astonishing beauty. "The beautiful Fatima," as described by Lady Wortley Montague, in her letters from Adrianople, and George Baynton, should have been brother and sister. Boys and men would turn and gaze after his splendid personal appearance—"many a bright eye fell beneath his glance," and followed his receding footsteps with looks of admiration. Fame had assigned to him all the bounties of nature, beyond the reach of art,—and every youthful manly grace, accompanied by the fascination of the serpent, towards the devoted fluttering bird. He deceased in the Fever.

The uptown and the downtown boys, at this time, used to have, according to the streets, their regular night-battles, with sticks and stones, making the panes of glass to jingle on the pavement occasionally—but the appearance of Old Carlisle and the famous West, the Constable, would scatter them into all the hiding places, peeping out from hole and corner, when the coast was clear. Those from the south of Chestnut street, were frequently headed by one, whose naval exploits, (since that time) in the Mediterranean, and on the Atlantic ocean, have secured to him imperishable fame. Also by his faithful friend, and the ardent admirer of the hero until death—well known since throughout the community for his suavity and exquisitely polished manners, unequalled by any of his race. Every one knowing him, beholding his visage *only* in his mind. They were the Achilles and the Patrocles of the Downtowners.

The sign of the Three Jolly Irishmen, a tavern kept at the north-east corner of Race and Water streets, and whose locality ('twas said) was familiar in places across the ocean, used to be notorious throughout the city, as a primary resort of the "New Comers," and at times, one continued scene and sound of daily riot, and night brawl, making it dangerous to meddle with them, even by course of law. A little old German watchman, who stood in his box hard by, his shoulders bending under the pressure of years, and his chin and nose almost in contact—on being foolishly applied to one night, and

questioned why he did not go and quell the riot there, answered as follows—Bless my soul, gentlemen—bless my soul, wass can I do wid dem.

White sand for floors, being at the time an important article of consumption, the Old Sand Man, for the northern part of the city, was looked for the same as the Milkman. For the amusement of his customers, on being requested so to do, he would send his horse onward, the length of the square, then call after him by his name, causing the horse, with the load of white sand, to turn about and come to him—he troling the song of White Sand, ho!—a shilling a bush, *soft 'oder* hard money.

Turkey carpets were spoken of, and only to be seen upon the floors of the first families for wealth. Parlour floors of very respectable people in business, used to be 'swept and garnished' every morning with sand sifted through a 'sand sieve,' and sometimes smoothed with a hair broom, into quaint circles and fancy wreaths, agreeably to the 'genius for drawing' possessed by the chambermaid.

The Old Loganian Library, a one story brick building, shaped gable end fashion in the front, stood solitary and alone, within a post and rail fence on the west side of Sixth street, midway between Chestnut and Walnut streets. Behind the house, and on the grass, the scholars belonging to the Quaker Academy, in Fourth street, used to have the regular "set to." Sometimes in the grapple, after being "brought to the scratch," the following exclamation might frequently be heard by one of the combatants—"Dont tear my shirt—tear my skin—but dont tear my shirt."

The Northern Liberties, about Camptown and Pegg's Run, used to be in agitation almost every Saturday night, by the regular irregular, tavern, rough-and-tumble smash fighting between the ship-carpenters, from Kensington, and the butchers from Spring Garden. The public authority not even attempting to hinder them.

A Bank Note at this time, signed by Thomas Willings President, and countersigned by a long row of hieroglyphic, perpendicular hair-strokes, only discoverable by the close inspection of microscopic power, to be the name of Tench Francis, the Cashier, was a kind of 'Caviar to the multitude,' and not to be seen, as now-a-days, in the hands of every one. It used to be viewed as a thing totally different from the continental paper money—as something unfathomable and puzzling to the brains of people, in its very nature—it being considered as so much cash in gold and silver, to be had in a moment. The strength of the paper caused a *del* to be made, that in its *material*, it consisted of either silk or Russia sheeting; and that three of the notes twisted together would lift a fifty-six pound weight from the ground. On trial, the notes broke by the weight; a convulsive laughter ensued among the crowd. A consternation seized the owner of the notes, whether or no, by having torn them, he would be able to recover their amount from the Primitive National Bank. There were three banks in the thirteen United States, at the time, and the banking system was spoken of as a great mystery, known only to the "great Financier" Robert Morris, and the precious few. The number of banks at present distributed throughout the now twenty-four United States, being three hundred and sixty-five, the great mystery has been proportionably unravelled.

Persons living towards the Delaware, and speaking of the house, No. 322 Market street, (then standing by itself) by way of designating the distance, would say "away out at Markoe's."

Story books for children consisted in Goody Two Shoes, Giles Gingerbread, Tom Thumb, Peter Pipping, and Robinson Crusoe abridged, all printed and published originally in Saint Paul's Church Yard, London, by Carrington Bowles, and re-sold here at six-pence.

The people being numbered about this time, the population of the city, in round numbers, was said to be above 50,000; which act of numbering was supposed by

many pious, good people, speaking on the subject, (after it had happened) to be the procuring cause of the judgment of "the Fever" with which the city was afterwards afflicted. Even (said they) as was the judgment of pestilence upon the Israelites, for numbering the people "in David's time."

LANG SYNE.
[*Amer. Daily Adver.*]

Several attempts were made to procure an act of incorporation for the city before it was accomplished. On the 4th Sept. 1783, the following memorial, signed by upwards of 1400 citizens opposed to it, was presented to the assembly. It was again revived in 1786; but the act did not finally pass until March 1789. To show the grounds of objection to having the city incorporated, we publish the Memorial.

To the honourable the Representatives of the Freemen of the State of Pennsylvania, the petition of divers freeholders and inhabitants of the city and liberties of Philadelphia humbly sheweth:

That your petitioners conceive it their greatest happiness that they cannot be affected in their right of personal security, personal liberty, and private property, but by the laws and regulations of their representatives in general assembly; this privilege they consider as the characteristic of freemen, the object of the present revolution, and without which even Pennsylvania would be no eligible place of residence.

The attachment to this mode of government, which reason and reflection first suggested, habit and experience has enforced and increased; it is therefore with the most unaffected concern that we have observed a bill, published in June last, by order of your honorable house, entitled "An act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia," which, if enacted into a law, would in our apprehension subject us to an aristocratic police, in a manner repugnant to the genius and spirit of our constitution, and to the manifest abridgement of what we estimate as the most invaluable of our rights and possessions.

We beg leave, with all due respect, but with becoming freedom, to present to your honourable house our sentiments upon a measure that so nearly concerns us in our most essential interests, and the reasons which induce us to be of opinion, that such a law is unnecessary, inadequate to the design proposed, that the circumstances which gave rise to corporations in Europe do not exist here, and that the history of the present state of England, exemplifies the pernicious consequences which we may reasonably expect, should such an institution be established.

The incorporation is unnecessary, because the legislature, in which several gentlemen from the city are a part, will always be possessed of sufficient informations with respect to the provisions necessary to be made for the convenience and order of the city; the periods of assembling sufficiently frequent to accommodate the laws to any incidental matters, and to vary as situation alters.—The eastern states of this continent afford examples of the best regulated towns in the world, who never yet entertained an idea that they suffered inconvenience for want of an incorporation.

An incorporation is equally inadequate to the design proposed—advert to the statutes of Great Britain—every incorporated city and borough, while in the full exercise of the power of making by-laws, apply to parliament for the establishment of every charge on its citizens, for a sanction to every improvement in its police; even in relation to those particulars which are generally deemed to be the more immediate objects of the circumscribed legislation of a corporation, paving and lighting the streets, care of the poor, assize of bread, supply of water, and every other business of the same nature. The

statues of England for the city of London only, though abridged, compose a volume.

To justify reasoning by analogy from the instances of corporations abroad, in Europe, it must appear that this country is now in the predicament that Europe was at the period of their commencement. On examination it will be found, that there is no one circumstance of similitude—anciently they were exemptions from the domination of the feudal barons, who devoured all the profits of the industrious in the country, and generally gave a degree of legislative power to those who previously had no share in the laws by which they were governed, either personally or representation. As much as the combination of citizens enjoying corporation immunities may be calculated, even at this day, to relieve from the weight of monarchical sway, to the same degree are they contrary to the equal and common liberty which ought to pervade a republic.

To those who are disposed to profit by the example of others, England affords an instructive example of the mischievous effects that are experienced from the practice of incorporating. Their commercial towns have flourished or declined in direct proportion as they have been freed from or fettered by incorporations. The power of making bye-laws has been constantly perverted to illiberal purposes, though restricted by statutes, and frequently corrected by the decisions of Westminster Hall. Towns previously inconsiderable, left to the common government of the counties, have grown to an unexpected magnitude; ancient cities, with every advantage of situation, have dwindled, under the weight of their corporations, to absolute insignificance—the corporate powers have been employed, for some time past, in little else than regulating a city feast, or the parade of a holiday show, and once in seven years prostituting their votes to the minion of some court favourite.

But if your petitioners could be reconciled for a moment, to the principle of incorporations, they have many objections against the published bill, some of the most weighty they beg leave to mention:—

This bill introduced on the petition, as we find, of a very few of our fellow inhabitants, proposes to alter the constitutional mode of appointing justices of the peace for the city of Philadelphia, without the previous application of the major part of the freeholders of the same, or of any ward therein, contrary to the express words of the thirtieth article of the frame of government, and when scarcely a year is wanted till the electors of justices of the peace will be called to a new exercise of their privilege herein. Your petitioners cannot conceive that under the power you possess of granting charters of incorporation, and of constituting towns, boroughs and cities, and counties, you can take away the rights of the freeholders in this particular, nor that of the supreme executive branch of its alternative upon their choice, once in seven years. For if this could be, then under colour of incorporating any city or county, the council and the people might, with equal facility, be divested of their right to constitute the sheriff, as this last officer is essential to a city corporate, which justices of the peace are not; Westminster, Winchester, Salisbury, and divers other incorporated cities and towns in England, have no justices of peace belonging to the municipal body. Lord Holt has observed, that a mayor is not therefore a justice of the peace, this requiring a special grant in the charter.

We object to the large powers of oyer and terminer, unrestrained to offences not capital, in the proposed magistracy of the city, denied to the justices of the counties. We wish not the peculiar grant of the public fines and amerciaments in the city court, creating an invidious distinction seemingly in favour of the citizens, but payable to a body who would not be accountable for their public funds. We fear the precedent would be soon productive of similar applications from every county within the state; and we the rather object to this, as

any transfer of fines from the common stock of the commonwealth carries with it a diminution of the constitutional right of the council, in proper cases, to remit or mitigate such punishments. Although under the former government, all fines went to the governor's private purse, such a privilege in the late corporation of Philadelphia was much less exceptionable—and we think it strange that the intended charter, if beneficial to the people, should be confined to the old city bounds, and not extended to the whole town, and all the vicinity that may probably hereafter become such—that your petitioners would be distressed if the income and funds of the old corporation should be given back again to an aristocratic common council, who may expend it at their pleasure. This estate is now vested in the wardens of the city, who apply it strictly, to the amount of two thousand pounds per annum, in casement of our taxes for the support of a nightly watch and pumps.

For these and many other objections of importance, upon which we supplicate the honorable house to be heard, if necessary at the bar of the house by council, we pray that the said bill be totally rejected. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

Extract from the Report to the President and Directors of the Washington co. (Penn.) Society, for the promotion of Agriculture & Domestic Manufactures.

(Concluded from p. 301.)

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

The Cloths, Flannels, Baizes, Carpets, Linens, Bed Tickings, Coverlets, Hearth Rugs, Stockings, &c. with several beautiful specimens of needle work, were such as to call forth the admiration of every one who beheld them, and to furnish evidence, (were evidence wanting) of the industry and taste of the ladies of Washington county. Amongst the great variety of household manufactures (about 150 in number) nothing appeared to excite greater attention than the Sewing Silk; several pounds of which were exhibited, made by Mrs. Axtel, Riggs, Bombarger and Quail, and which we have no hesitation in pronouncing equal to any imported silk we have seen. Whilst on this subject we beg leave to state that we observed with much pleasure a young lady attending our show, from an adjoining county, dressed in most superb silk, of a beautiful mazarine blue color, produced from worms fed by her own fair hands during the last summer. Your committee would remark that the cultivation of the silk worm is very simple, and can be introduced among our agricultural pursuits with the greatest facility. It is within the reach of almost every farmer. The mulberry grows spontaneously and abundantly, and it requires only the labour of children to manage the worms.

No science is necessary; the little girls in New England raise them in barns, and produce good silk, and in large quantities.

Single counties, not half so large as ours, are now selling Sewing Silk to the amount of several thousand dollars annually. Your committee were also highly gratified in viewing a number of beautiful *Leghorn* and *Gimp Bonnets*—particularly those made by Miss Ewart and Miss McClelland, the former of whom made upwards of eighty dollars, and the latter fifty dollars worth of these articles during the last year. Such facts as these speak volumes in favour of our protecting system, and prove incontestably that if the unnatural advantage which foreign competition derives from the political depression of the labouring classes in Europe, is counterbalanced by an adequate importing duty, our home industry and skill will be able to manufacture from the products of our own soil, a sufficient supply of cloths, cottons, silks and bonnets, without impoverishing our country to pay trans-atlantic artisans.

In the class of manufactured articles, we think it but just to the reputation of Mr. Joseph Huston, as a workman, to mention that the Cabinet Ware shown by him

was much superior in elegance and finish to any we have seen made here.

The Plated Ware of Messrs. Hendricks and Morrison, and the Edge Tools of Mr. Martin did great credit to their skill as mechanics.

And we would indulge the hope that the praise so justly bestowed on these gentlemen, will prove an incentive to others of our mechanics to exhibit specimens of their work.

Before closing our observations on the varied productions of our county, exhibited on this occasion, we will notice the specimens of Currant and Grape Wine, particularly that offered by Mrs. Eckert. It was excellent of its kind, and a very pleasant and palatable beverage, and exhibits in a most favourable point of view her skill and industry in its production.

Your committee have thus attempted to present some idea of the exhibition in a brief and condensed form. We are fully aware of the very imperfect manner in which we have discharged this duty, but we trust the board will at once see the impossibility of any one committee being able to do justice to every different department.

No doubt we have omitted much deserving special notice; but the materials furnished us were such that we can do no better.

We would suggest to the board the propriety of hereafter requiring from each examining committee a full and detailed report of the animals or articles coming under their notice. Let them give praise only where praise is due.

Your committee cannot close this report without noticing (and with pride too) the perfectly good order that prevailed throughout the day.

Notwithstanding the immense multitude present, not one instance of disorder, and scarce one of intoxication was observed. All which is submitted, &c.

GEORGE BAIRD,
THOMAS M'GUFFIN,
S. WORKMAN,
JAMES REED,
JOSEPH RITNER,
Committee.

[Am. Farmer.]

EXPULSION OF CONGRESS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Continued from p. 278.

A MESSAGE from the President, and the Supreme Executive Council, to the General Assembly.

GENTLEMEN,—

We think it our duty, to lay before you an account of the late disturbances among the soldiery in this state.

On the 19th day of June, we received the enclosed letters from Col. Richard Butler, and William Henry, Esq. of Lancaster, and immediately transmitted them by our Delegates to Congress.

In the conference with the committee appointed on these letters, some of them proposed the stopping the soldiery from Lancaster by a detachment from the militia, to be instantly called out. We informed the committee that Lieutenant Butler, who brought the late dispatches, had represented to us, that the soldiers had behaved very regularly upon their march—that they said they were coming to have their accounts settled—that they must then be near the town—and that it was very improbable a sufficient force could be collected in time to intercept them.

The case appeared so delicate and difficult, that the committee themselves seemed to doubt the propriety of opposing the soldiers by force, and compelling them to return; and one of them said, that "in all cases, in which he could not determine precisely what to do, it was a maxim with him, that the better way was to do nothing."

On the same day orders were issued from the War Office, that these soldiers should be received into the barracks, and supplied with rations.

On Saturday, the 21st of June, a party of thirty armed soldiers marched from their quarters in the barracks, and parading before the State-House, where we were then met in Council, sent up to us by the Secretary, the following Message in writing:

"May it please your Excellency,—

"WE, the non-commissioned officers and soldiers now in this city, demand of you, and the honorable Council, authority to appoint commissioned officers to command us, and redress our grievances, which officers to have full power to adopt such measures as they may judge most likely to procure us justice. You will immediately issue such authority, and deliver it to us, or otherwise we shall instantly let in those injured soldiers upon you, and abide by the consequence. You have only twenty minutes to deliberate upon this important matter. The officers in general have forsaken us, and refuse to take any further command. This we presume you all know. We are, in behalf of ourselves and the men, Yours, &c. &c."

The immediate object of this message, the terms in which it was expressed, and the further design of the insurgents to procure sanction for their future proceedings, by an authority to be derived from us, determined us unanimously to resolve, that "the demands contained in it should be rejected."

In the mean time a larger number of soldiers in arms advanced, had soon joined their companions, making in the whole a body of about 300 men of the Pennsylvania line, under the direction of sergeants. They paraded also before the State House, a party of 15 or 20 men took post in the yard, opposite the south windows of the Council Chamber, and centinels were fixed at the doors of the State House, but people still kept continually going out and coming in without being stopped by them.

We remained in the Council Chamber for more than an hour after the receipt of the message before mentioned, and then sent the Secretary to enquire, if that message to the Council was approved by the soldiers in general. He reported to us, that he was answered insolently by some of the leaders, "it was approved by them, and that we should soon hear more from them."

While these things passed, most of the members of Congress assembled, but not in sufficient number to form a Congress. That honourable body stood adjourned from Friday till the following Monday, Saturday being a day of usual recess; but upon the alarm, the members were specially summoned by their President to meet, and at the place to which the soldiers were moving.—For what purpose they were so summoned, we have not been informed.

To these gentlemen the President of this Board went, and communicated the message of the soldiery, and the resolution of Council. He then returned to the Council Chamber. No farther measure was decided upon till Major General St. Clair came up, and expressed his hopes that the soldiers might be prevailed upon to return peaceably to their quarters, if Council would consent to a conference with a committee of either commissioned or deranged officers, to be appointed by them, on the state of their affairs. The President of this Board again went to the Congress room, and asked the President of Congress, in the presence of several other members, if it was agreeable to them that Council should hold the conference proposed through General St. Clair. He was answered by the President, that they most cheerfully agreed to Council's holding such conference; for that he, and the members of congress, had empowered Gen. St. Clair to settle the matter with the soldiers, in such manner as he should judge most proper."

* Several members of Congress say, that Gen. St. Clair was called into the Congress room, and, as well as

We assented to the proposal. About three o'clock, the members of Congress left the State House. We have heard that their President was stopped for a few moments in Chesnut street by some soldiers; but, that one of the leading sergeants coming up, apologized for what had happened, reproved the soldiers, and took them away.

We continued in Council till four o'clock, when the soldiers were on their return to the barracks.

That evening Colonel Hamilton and Mr. Elsworth, of a committee of congress, called upon the President, and read to him a resolution which had been just passed by that honorable body. The President then told them, he would summon a council to take it into consideration, and to confer with the committee the next morning at nine o'clock. We met accordingly at the President's house, on Sunday, June the 22d, and the following resolution was read to us by the committee.

By the United States in Congress assembled, June 21st, 1783.

Resolved, That the President and Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania be informed, that the authority of the United States having this day been grossly insulted, by the disorderly and menacing appearance of a body of armed soldiers about the place in which Congress were assembled, and the peace of this city being endangered by the mutinous disposition of the said troops now in the barracks, it is in the opinion of congress necessary that effectual measures be immediately taken for supporting the public authority.

Resolved, That the committee on a letter from colonel Butler, be directed to confer without loss of time with the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, on the practicability of carrying the preceding resolution into effect.

The committee then gave us this explanation, as they termed it, of the foregoing resolution—"By *effectual measures*, Congress mean that the militia of the state be immediately called forth, in sufficient force to *reduce the soldiers to obedience, disarm, and put them in the power of Congress.*"

We observed that this was indeed a matter of great moment, and to obtain the desired effect, without producing unhappy consequences, must be conducted with much prudence—that to call the militia into service, without an assurance of a sufficient force being immediately collected, would be an act of irritation that might provoke the soldiery to excesses, which they otherwise might decline—that we would take immediate steps, by consulting the colonels of the regiments of militia, for discovering the disposition of the militia, and the state of preparation in which they were; in order to ascertain the practicability of adopting the "effectual measures" recommended by congress, in such a manner as would give a reasonable expectation of success—that the state magazine was in the hands of the soldiers, and the commissary of military stores had but a very inconsiderable quantity of fixed ammunition in his possession—that difficulties might arise from the militia law itself,—that in the present situation of affairs, delay was of the greatest advantage to us, as the soldiers were ready to act—that they had put themselves in a train of negotiation, which, if properly improved by us, might afford us opportunity to prepare every thing for reducing them, and to avail ourselves of every circumstance that might occur for making proper impressions upon their minds—that this was not so much to be considered as an insurrection of citizens of Pennsylvania, as a mutiny of continental troops—that if the rest of the army, or a sufficient part of them, could be relied on, it appeared to us

the members can recollect, addressed by the President in these words—"Sir, you are empowered by the members of congress here present, to go among the soldiers, and take such measures as you shall judge most proper."

advisable, that intelligence of this disturbance should be immediately dispatched to the commander-in-chief, and a body of men put in motion towards this city—that this measure might in a few days have a very favourable effect upon the soldiers, or, if they should take any resolution from despair, on receiving notice of it, we should then be in a better condition to resist their outrages—and that we would immediately make every effort in our power to answer the wishes of congress.

The committee replied, that there was great weight in those observations—that prudence required that means should be used for ascertaining the temper of the citizens, and what degree of assurance might be placed in their exertions—that this should be done with profound secrecy, to prevent the soldiery from discovering what was in agitation—that if, upon making all the enquiry which might be consistent with the secrecy with which this business should be conducted, council should not think it practicable to draw forth an adequate force immediately, it would be more advisable, and entirely the sense of congress, that none should be drawn forth; for congress were determined to proceed by coercion, and expected soon to have a force that could be depended on—that the army might be relied on, and that proper representations had been made to the commander in chief—that as to the want of ammunition, we might be assured, that we could be supplied with any quantity of musket and cannon cartridge in fifteen minutes, one of the committee having pointed his enquiries to that subject, and his information being derived from a person whose business it was to know. We then desired that the ammunition mentioned by the committee might be secured, lest it might be discovered and seized by the soldiers. The committee agreed to confer with us again next morning, and then withdrew.*

After the committee had withdrawn, we Resolved, That every member of council should use the utmost diligence to inform himself, as to the practicability of collecting a sufficient force immediately to carry the resolution of congress into execution, and that the commanding officers of regiments, and captain Morris, of the light horse, should be consulted on the subject.

* The committee of congress, in their report, have fallen into several mistakes by confounding facts and sentiments, and representing them as happening or expressed at times when they had not happened, or were not expressed. These mistakes were owing no doubt to the quick succession of circumstances, and the ideas that, without noticing dates, in consequence took possession of the mind.

The obvious construction of the first report is, that the committee informed council of the letter to congress from the board of serjeants, though not a single member of council, nor the secretary, has any remembrance of its being mentioned by them, nor does any member of council now know what that message was. The argument annexed to it in the report is no more recollected.

The committee say, that council informed them "the exertions of the militia were not to be expected from a repetition of the insults which had happened." Though the council only said, they could not be sure that such another insult would produce those exertions.

In short, to show the extreme inaccuracy with which these reports, to be entered upon the minutes of congress, and preserved among the archives of the empire, have been composed, it is necessary only to attend to that part where the committee say, they represented to council "that congress would probably continue to pursue the object of having the soldiers in their power, unless it should be superceded by unequivocal demonstrations of submission on the part of the mutineers—that they had hitherto given no satisfactory evidence of this disposition, having lately presented the officers they had chosen to represent their grievances with a formal commission in writing, enjoining them if necessary to use

The next morning, Monday, June 23d, we met in the council chamber, and the President laid before council the following letter:

Philadelphia, June 23, 1783.

"SIR,—

"We have the honor to inclose for your Excellency and the Council, a copy of the resolutions communicated in our conference yesterday. Having then fully entered into all the explanations which were necessary on the subject, we shall not trouble your Excellency with a recapitulation. But as the subject is of a delicate and important nature, we think it our duty to request the determination of the council in writing. We have the honor to be, with perfect respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient servants,
A. HAMILTON."

After considering this letter, and agreeing to a resolution upon it, the committee came in. We began the conference by saying, that we had used all the industry we could the preceding day and that morning, to inform ourselves as to the practicability of collecting a sufficient force immediately to carry the resolutions of Congress into execution in the best manner; and that all the commanding officers of regiments, except one, had been consulted by us on the subject—that the result of our inquiries on the subject was, that the citizens were impressed with an opinion of the pacific disposition of the soldiery in the barracks, and that they would be satisfied with what was just and reasonable—that the officers also declared that it would be very imprudent to call them into immediate action, under these impressions, and in such a situation.

We desired the committee would be pleased to consider the difficulties under which we laboured, in collecting and employing a sufficient body of men upon such an occasion, and that time might be allowed for communicating the proper information, and urging the proper motives, to bring the minds of our fellow citizens into a correspondence with the views of Congress, and for preparing them to act—that to make an attempt too hastily, for the purpose of executing their resolution, or to give assurances that it would be executed, without a reasonable persuasion that we should not be mistaken, would, instead of evidencing our respect for Congress, be to betray them—that therefore we should confide in the candour of the committee, and in the magnanimity of Congress, to put a just construction upon our conduct—that the soldiers had behaved very peaceably since Saturday, had appointed their committee to confer with us, and seemed to rely upon the negotiation which they had been induced to commence, *with the concurrence of the President and the members of Congress themselves*, who had sent General St. Clair to treat with them, and which we had agreed to proceed in *with the approbation*

compulsory means for redress, and menacing them with death in case of their failing to execute their views."

The conference, in which the committee say they made this representation, was held according to their own report on the twenty third of June. It began at 10 o'clock in the morning. The commission from the mutineers to the officers bears date, and was presented to the officers on that day, about 8 o'clock in the morning. It is highly improbable that the committee should have discovered its contents, in the two hours that intervened between its being presented, and their meeting the council; and the improbability is increased by this circumstance, that not a member who was in council knew any thing of the commission, nor remembers to have heard a single syllable respecting it mentioned by the committee during the whole conference. The first knowledge council had of the commission was on the twenty-fourth, when they received the letter from captain Chrystie, and that same day they sent a copy of it to congress by their secretary.

and advice of the President of Congress, and the members who had been spoken to on the occasion—that in this state of affairs, any movement to collect the militia might be regarded by the soldiery as an act of treachery, and unless it should be rapid and efficient, would at once expose Congress, Council, and our fellow citizens—and endanger the city.

That as to the letter of the committee “requesting the determination of the Council in writing,” it appeared to us an unusual mode of proceeding in conferences between committees of Congress and the Council of this state; that this mode did not seem to be intended by Congress; that if they had made the request, we should cheerfully have complied with it; if they should now make it, we should not hesitate a moment to comply; but we had received a verbal and most important explanation of the resolution delivered by them, fully confiding in the honour of those by whom it was given—and that if the committee were apprehensive of any mistake, they might reduce our answer to writing immediately, and we would repeat the several parts of it, to prevent any error.

The committee said, they were sensible of the difficulties that occurred—that they did not mean that the conference intended between Council and the committee of the soldiery should be prevented—that collecting adequate force in readiness to act would not be inconsistent with this procedure—that as to the consequence of such an attempt being made, and not immediately succeeding, it was suggested, that even small bodies of militia might seize certain points, where resistance could be made until the rest of the citizens should come to their aid—that as to our answer, they acknowledged we had through this whole business acted with great candour towards them, but they conceived themselves clearly justifiable in requesting our determination in writing, and instanced the case of inferior and accountable officers, who often ask and seldom are denied such an answer—and that the reason was much stronger that it should be given to a committee of Congress. We, having before expressed our sentiments on the other points, only observed as to the last, that in our opinion, the case mentioned did not apply—that it might be very proper for responsible officers to ask for answers in writing, to justify themselves to their superiors, and a generous condescension in the persons from whom they were solicited would induce them to comply—but, the committee were a part of the body representing the sovereignty of the United States, and we had the honor of representing the sovereignty of this state—that conferences especially, between persons vested with such authorities, were intended to obtain a free and full communication of sentiments, without the intervention of writing—and that no inconvenience could be apprehended from proceeding in this usual method, as each party could rely upon the integrity of the other. The committee withdrew, and the Council rose.

In this unhappy affair we found ourselves extremely distressed. On one side, we were urged by the Representatives of the United States, to draw forth and employ the citizens in immediate hostilities against the soldiers; while, on the other hand, the citizens considered them as objects of compassion, rather than of terror or resentment. They could not bear to avenge the dignity of Congress, *accidentally* and *undesignedly* offended, by shedding the blood of men whom they considered as having fought and suffered for the American cause; and perhaps the world may be disposed to balance the charge of impolicy in this conduct, by giving credit for the humanity of such behaviour.

We met again in the evening at the President's house; and in order to make particular communications, we directed the lieutenants of the city and neighbourhood, and Captain Morris of the light horse to be convened to meet us at the State House next morning at ten o'clock.

Accordingly, on Tuesday the 24th, we met in the As-

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sembly Room, Colonels Shee, Eyre, Knox, Marsh, Reed, Will, Dean, Henry, Coates—Majors Rees, Brown, Casdrop, M'Cullough, Boyd, and Panqueke, and Captain Morris—only one field officer being absent.

We laid before these gentlemen the message we had received on Saturday from the soldiery, and our own resolution thereon, with the resolution of Congress passed on that day. We informed them that the committee of Congress had in a conference explained the said resolution by saying, that by the “effectual measures therein mentioned, Congress meant a call of the militia into actual service, and their exertions in consequence of such a call—that there was reason to believe Congress would remove from this state, unless they should receive assurances from us, that they might rely upon the effectual measures intended by the said resolution being immediately taken for supporting the public authority”—that as to the want of ammunition that had been mentioned, the objection was happily removed, we having been assured by one of the committee of Congress, that we could be supplied with any quantity of musket and cannon cartridge in fifteen minutes. We therefore desired the officers present to give us their sentiments on the practicability of assembling the militia in such a manner as might effect the purposes of the resolution before mentioned, and also in what manner a guard of 500 men could be most quickly collected for immediate defence, to be relieved by the militia, in consequence of a call for the service proposed. In the course of this conference, it was asked, whether some kind of negotiation had not taken place? We mentioned what had passed on that head. After some time we retired to the Council Chamber.

Soon after we came into the Chamber, one of the committee of Congress entered, and informed the President that he thought himself bound to give him notice of a great mistake that had been committed by the person, from whom he had received his intelligence concerning the ammunition, that person having, in a late conversation, told him there were not more than 200 musket cartridges to be found. The President took this opportunity of again desiring that Council might not be precipitated into measures not adapted to the present circumstances—that the soldiers had now been quiet for *three days*, and we expected *every hour* to hear from the committee. The gentleman said, that no report in writing had yet been made to Congress, and that for his part he should be for taking some time to make it, for the reasons that had been mentioned.

In about an hour after we had left the officers, we returned into the Assembly Room to them, and Col. Shee speaking for the company, declared it to be their opinion—“That it would be imprudent to make any call of militia at present, as they were convinced it would be ineffectual—that if the negotiation for settling the disturbance should not succeed, and the soldiers should insist on unjust and unreasonable things, or should commit any outrage, they would be willing to make all the exertions in their power for preserving the peace and supporting public authority, and would use their utmost influence for disposing the minds of all under their commands, and of their other fellow citizens, to join in such measures.

We then directed, that the officers should have their respective commands, as well prepared as could be for action, on the shortest notice, which they promised to do; and we are persuaded that if the occasion for commencing hostilities had appeared as pressing to the militia as it did to some, they would have acted with the same spirit that has always distinguished them, whenever in their judgment the object claimed their exertions.

Before the council adjourned we received the following letter and inclosure from the committee appointed by the soldiers:

Philadelphia, June 24, 1783.

“Sir—Yesterday morning we were waited on sever-

rally by a committee of serjeants, who handed to each of us similar appointments, of which the enclosed is one. But upon their being objected to, and refused, as inconsistent with the powers granted them, and dishonourable to us, they made such concessions relative to us as were satisfactory, so far as we could take up the business, and they have confessed their conduct on the twenty-first instant to be disorderly, and have promised to hand in to us their concessions as soon as possible, which we will immediately lay before your Excellency. I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,
JAMES CHRYSTIE,
 Capt. 2d Pennsylvania Regiment,
 President of the Committee.

His Excellency, John Dickinson, Esq.

Philadelphia Barracks, June 23, 1783.

"Sir—You are hereby appointed by the non-commissioned officers and soldiers in this city, from authority which they have from the President of the State and General St. Clair, as a member to represent them in committee of six commissioned officers. You are to remember that every effort in your power must be exerted to bring about the most speedy and ample justice, and even to use compulsive measures, should they be found necessary, which we declare in the presence of Almighty God we will support you in, to the very utmost of our power. Should you show a disposition not to do all in yours, death is inevitably your fate.

Signed by order of the Board,

JAMES BENNET, Secretary.
 Captain James Chrystie."

Council rose, and soon afterwards we received intelligence that Congress was adjourned, by their President, to meet at Princeton on the Thursday following.

That evening we met again at the President's house, upon advice that the soldiers meditated an attack upon the Bank. We resolved that a strong guard should be immediately collected, and so posted as best to secure that important object; and as several field officers attended, they immediately, and with the greatest alacrity, employed themselves in the business. The President, Vice President, and General Irvine, directed Captain Stiles the commissary of military stores, to try the next day if he could not get some fixed ammunition out of the state magazine, in removing powder that was private property. He did, and through the pacific or careless disposition of the guard of soldiers, got out a considerable quantity, and distributed it as ordered in proper places.

Wednesday, the 25th, we were informed that the soldiers were in a very tumultuous disposition; and that there was reason to apprehend it would rise into some violence, as their rations would be stopped on the Friday following. We therefore came to the following resolutions:

In Council, Philadelphia, June 25, 1783.

Ordered, That the Lieutenant of the city militia, &c. be directed to call forth a guard of 100 privates, with such number of officers as he may think proper, as a measure indispensably and immediately necessary to secure government from insult, the state from disturbance, and the city from injury. Carpenter's Hall is assigned for the place of meeting.

Resolved, That the different officers commanding regiments be requested to hold their respective companies in immediate readiness for action. It is expected also that they will meet this day as soon as possible, for the purposes of determining the places of and signals for rendezvous. A report of their proceeding to be made to the President.

Resolved, That the Commissary of military stores be directed to issue forth such public arms and ammunition, as he may now have under his direction, to the militia of

the city and liberties, upon application of the different officers commanding regiments.

While the clerk was copying these resolutions, Captains Chrystie and Symonds, two of the committees of the soldiery, presented to us the three papers enclosed, marked Nos. 1, 2, and 3. These being read, it was unanimously Resolved, "That Council will not even take the proposals now made by the soldiers into consideration, unless they first put themselves under the command of their officers, and make full and satisfactory submission to Congress."

This resolution was then communicated to Captains Chrystie and Symonds, and they, being informed that it was our unalterable determination, were directed to communicate the same as such to the soldiers.

They assured us this should be immediately done, but that the soldiers did not think they offended Congress, as their intention on Saturday was only to apply to Council. They then proceeded to what was and probably would be the temper of the troops upon receiving this answer of Council, and entreated us to take all the measures that we possibly could for our own safety, and that of the city, as every thing licentious was to be apprehended. On this intelligence, Council ordered the guard to be increased to 500 privates.

We then adjourned, and were severally employed in engaging the militia, and citizens in general, to take arms immediately. Our fixed resolution, insisting on a submission to Congress—the call of the militia—the excellent behaviour of the officers of our line in general—the industry and address of Colonel Humpton, in representing to the serjeants then in town the dangers that surrounded them by these operations—and intelligence that part of the army was in motion towards this city—with a circumstance that happened very opportunely,—threw them into confusion. The circumstance was this—a Captain Carberry, deranged, and a Lieutenant Sullivan, two of the committee appointed by the soldiers, and the principal instigators of the disturbance, were so much alarmed at the measures taken and the accounts circulated, that they thought proper to fly. They first wrote a letter to Mr. William Huston, another of the Committee, and Adjutant of Col. Humpton's regiment, in these words:

"Consult your own safety, we cannot get to you.

H. C. — J. S."

This note, by some mistake, was delivered to Captain Chrystie. He and Capt. Symonds went with it to Col. Humpton. He and the captains came to the President's, and brought the serjeants. At first the construction was doubtful; but in a short time it was judged, that the meaning was agreeable to the facts just stated. Col. Humpton proposed his going to the barracks with the serjeants, who had impeached captain Carberry and lieutenant Sullivan, and were now in a proper disposition to second his measures. He did so, and some citizens went to assist, by advising the soldiers to behave prudently in the present exigency. After some time, they were prevailed upon to leave their arms under a guard at the barracks, to come to the President's, and hear what he should say to them. They came, and paraded before his house. He addressed them on the subject of their late and present behaviour—insisted on their giving a further evidence of their good disposition, and of their dutiful submission to the offended majesty of the United States, by compelling the soldiers lately arrived from Lancaster to lay down their arms, or begin their march for that place, under the command of their officers, at the end of twenty four hours, unless in that time those unhappy men should return to a sense of their duty. At the conclusion of the address, they were ordered to repair to the barracks, under the command of their officers then present, and behave themselves as soldiers ought to do. They instantly obeyed.

The next day, at twelve o'clock, the soldiers from Lancaster submitted, and soon after began their march, for that borough.

The President immediately communicated accounts of these transactions to the President of Congress, in the three letters inclosed. The papers relating to the subsequent proceedings are herewith transmitted.

Thus, Gentlemen, we have laid before you a faithful narrative of this affair, composed and examined while every circumstance was exactly remembered by us, and the secretary will deliver to you the original papers on which it is principally founded. We have had great difficulties to encounter, but have been enabled to pursue that tenor of conduct which we have held, by the perfect unanimity that subsisted among us through every stage of this business.

We recollected the high trust reposed in us by our country. The honor and tranquility of the state, and the lives and property of our fellow citizens, were involved in our deliberations. We could never consent to commit these pledges of the public confidence, some of them so invaluable and revered, to the dangers necessarily resulting from hasty and violent measures.

While thus attentive to the interests of the state and our fellow citizens, we have cheerfully exposed ourselves to every hazard that could arise from a firmness of opposition to the demands of a mutinous soldiery. We daily and regularly assembled in the council chamber in our usual manner, and determinately rejected every proposal inconsistent with our characters and the public good. It is true, we have been insulted; but the follies or the faults of others cannot diminish the dignity of those who take care not to impair it by any unworthy actions of their own.

Upon the whole, with grateful acknowledgements to the Divine goodness, we sincerely rejoice that such a disturbance was quieted, without our making a single improper concession, and without costing the life of one citizen of Pennsylvania.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Council Chamber, Phila.
August 19, 1783.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Extract from the charge of the Hon. Chief Justice Gibson, to the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at the opening of that Court on Monday last.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, let me invite your attention to a matter which, though not within the range of your immediate duties, is yet intimately connected with the administration of the criminal laws. I allude to the House of Refuge, in the environs of your city. My own attention has been drawn to this object, by two addresses of the Managers, which came to my hand only last night, and consequently too late to enable me to put the subject before you in a light as favourable as it merits. The documents, however, will be submitted to you, and these will enable you to become sufficiently acquainted with its details. You will perceive that the principal design is to provide a place of confinement for juvenile offenders, where, separated from the society of common felons, they may be subjected to a course of treatment, calculated to bring them all back to the paths of industry and virtue; the want of which is acknowledged by every one conversant with the transactions of our criminal Courts. No part of our duty is attended with more distressing considerations, than the sentencing of this class of offenders. Vengeance is not the object of the law. *To reform, and deter, are exclusively the legitimate purposes of every criminal code;* and when neither of these is to be accomplished, the infliction of punishment produces nothing but a useless addition to the sum of human suffering. For the restoration of those who have grown up in iniquity, my experience leads me to conclude that nothing can be done; their case is hopeless, and the efforts of society must be limited to measures of self defence, by restraining their persons,

on terms, as economical and consistent with humanity as circumstances will permit. But the case of the youthful offender is attended with symptoms infinitely more encouraging. Youth is the season for the formation of habits; and to stop the current of vice, it is necessary to mount to its source. That much may be effected by a judicious course of treatment is conclusively proved by the experience of a kindred institution in New York. It would perhaps be presumptuous to affirm that such a course will be successful in every instance, but it would be consolatory to know that our interference will not necessarily make matters worse, and that chastisement is inflicted as much for the benefit of the culprit as of society. These considerations frequently press painfully on the mind, during the concluding act of our official duty, in the consciousness that we are sentencing a youth, not merely to the penitentiary but to perdition, and thus putting beyond the reach of hope, a case not otherwise desperate. The institution, as it at present exists, is on a scale much too limited for the purpose. Although incorporated, it is, I believe, the offspring of individual munificence, and legislative patronage, and a further appeal to these sources may become necessary. I have therefore taken occasion to introduce the subject to your notice, with a view to the advantage which the institution would indispensably derive, from your countenance, should you deem its concerns a fit subject for a report, or presentment."

Copy of a Presentment of the Grand Jury, made to the Court of Oyer & Terminer, on the 26th of November, 1828.

The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, inquiring for the City and County of Philadelphia, find great pleasure in presenting "*The House of Refuge*," as an object highly deserving the consideration of this community.

This Institution was incorporated by an act of assembly, passed the 23d of March, 1826. A building was commenced and is now nearly ready to receive the objects, for whose reformation it has been established.

Few charities, as the Grand Inquest believe, have higher claims on the public; and few, perhaps, will, be more permanently useful.

Here the misguided and neglected, rather than guilty child, will find an abode, where religious and moral principles, and industrious habits will be inculcated—where virtue will be cherished, and vice repressed. When the pupil leaves the Institution, it is to be hoped, he will go forth into the world, with such a character for honesty and integrity, as may lead the virtuous portion of society to receive him among them. Instead of being a weight on the community, supported either in our jails or alms houses, he will be enabled to bear his part of the public burthens.

It is a melancholy fact, that in our prisons, *reformation is almost hopeless*. The youth who enters their walls, comparatively innocent, soon becomes an adept in every species of crime, and hardened in guilt. On his discharge, with a ruined character, and, often without the means of support, he finds himself avoided by the good, and tempted by the wicked; and soon plunges again into a career of vice, which terminates in his destruction.

Far different will be the fate of the inmates of the House of Refuge, where, from the experience derived from the London and New York Institutions, we may safely calculate, that the larger proportion will be saved.

We trust that an Institution so deserving, will be sustained by the liberal support of an enlightened and benevolent public.

Philadelphia, Nov. 26, 1828.

Signed

SAMUEL RICHARDS,

Foreman,

SAML. F. BRADFORD,
F. VANSANT,
CHARLES FINNEY,
GEORGE M'CALLMONT,

LEONARD STRICKER,
BENJAMIN JOHNSON,
SAMUEL NEWBOLD,
THOMAS TOMPKINS,
JOSEPH R. JENKS,
S. MOSS,
C. HOLLOND.

PROGRESS OF LITERATURE IN PENNSYLVANIA.—No. II.*

From the Philadelphia Monthly Magazine, for December.

In Graydon's memoirs of his own life, we find an amusing account of John Beveridge, who was appointed in 1758, professor of languages in the College and Academy of Philadelphia. He appears to have been well versed in the branches which he professed to teach; but his acquirements extended very little farther, and his total ignorance of the ways of the world, disqualified him for the management of a school on so large a scale. From Barton's life of Rittenhouse, we learn that he originally taught a grammar school in Edinburgh, under the patronage of the celebrated Ruddiman. While in that situation, he taught Latin to Thomas Blacklock, the blind poet; and it was during this time that Blacklock wrote his fine paraphrase of the 104th psalm, which Beveridge afterwards rendered into Latin. In 1765, our author published by subscription, in Philadelphia, a collection of Latin poems, entitled *Epistolæ et alia quædam miscellanea*, which for the most part are written with great purity, though it must be allowed that the reader seldom feels the warmth of the author's poetic fire, or is dazzled by the vividness of his imagery. The time of his death has not been recorded.

Thomas Godfrey, the son of the inventor of the sea-quadrant, of which Hadley for a time enjoyed the reputation, was born in Philadelphia in 1736. He possessed in no ordinary degree, the germ of true poetry. Among his early acquaintances were Francis Hopkinson, and Benjamin West, the distinguished artist. After the death of his father, which took place when our poet was very young, he learnt the business of watch-making, and during his apprenticeship, wrote poetry for the *American Magazine*. Most of his contributions were highly commended by the editor of that now forgotten work. In 1758, Dr. Smith obtained him a lieutenant's commission in the Pennsylvania forces, which the government was then raising for the expedition against Fort Du Quesne, in which situation he continued until the campaign was over, and the troops disbanded. In August of this year, he wrote a poetical epistle from Fort Henry, which, though not as poetical as that of Ambrose Phillips from Copenhagen, is a favourable specimen of our author's versification, and valuable, as it contains a striking picture, and perhaps the only one preserved, of the deep distress that overwhelmed the frontier settlements, when every field was stained with the blood of its owner, shed by the hands of unsparing savages.

"Here no enchanting prospect yields delight,
But darksome forests intercept the sight;
Here, fill'd with dread, the trembling peasants go,
And start with terror at each nodding bough,
Nor as they trace the gloomy way along,
Dare ask the influence of a cheering song.

"If in this wild a pleasing spot we meet,
In happier times some humble swain's retreat;
Where once with joy he saw the grateful soil,
Yield a luxuriant harvest to his toil.
[Blest with content, enjoyed his solitude,
And knew his pleasures, though of manners rude;]
The lonely prospect strikes a secret dread,
While round the ravag'd cot we silent tread,

* See Register, vol. II. p. 270.

Whose owner fell beneath the savage hand,
Or roves a captive on some hostile land,
While the rich fields with Ceres' blessings stor'd,
Grieve for their slaughter'd, or their absent lord."

In the spring of 1759 he settled as a factor in North Carolina, where he finished his tragedy, entitled *The Prince of Parthia*, the first drama known to have been written on this side of the Atlantic. It is, all things considered, an astonishing production. He was but twenty-two years of age at this time—a partially educated youth, whose pursuits were calculated rather to suppress than to foster poetic feelings; yet he ventured into the most arduous walk of literature, perhaps even without having heard of the rules of Horace, or the Stagyrite, and it is curious to observe how surprisingly his vigorous genius has sustained him in this undertaking. Impatient to have his tragedy performed, he forwarded it to Philadelphia in November, 1759, without having revised it with sufficient care for the press, and it has been printed with all its original inaccuracies. It has never been represented, but might be adapted to the stage without any material alteration. Mr. Godfrey remained in North Carolina three years, when, on the death of his employer, he returned to Philadelphia, whence he sailed as a supercargo to New Providence; and a few months after he revisited North Carolina, where death suddenly terminated his wanderings, on the 3d of August 1763, in the 27th year of his age. He has been highly extolled for the mildness of his disposition, warmth of heart, and unwavering friendship. His person was inclined to corpulency. Among the earliest attempts of West's pencil, is a portrait of this poet, which, it must be admitted, is indicative of neither talent in the artist, nor in the person delineated. The best of Mr. Godfrey's writings is decidedly the *Court of Fancy*, a poem of five hundred lines, first published in 1762. There are passages in this poem that would not derogate from the reputation of the nervous and harmonious Pope, and indeed, its author had the Temple of Fame in view at the time of its composition. After describing in highly poetic language the temple of Fancy, he gives the following description of Fancy herself:

"High in the midst, rais'd on her rolling throne,
Sublimely eminent bright Fancy shone:
A glitt'ring tiara her temples bound,
Rich set with sparkling rubies all around,
Her azure eyes rolled with majestic grace,
And youth eternal bloom'd upon her face.
A radiant bough, ensign of her command,
Of polish'd gold, waved in her lilly hand;
The same the sybil to Eneas gave,
When the bold Trojan cross'd the Stygian wave.
In silver traces fix'd unto her car,
Four snowy swans, proud of th' imperial fair,
Wing'd lightly on, each in gay beauty drest,
Smooth'd the soft plumage that adorn'd her breast.
Sacred to her the lucent chariot drew,
Or whether wildly through the air she flew,
Or whether to the dreary shades of night,
Oppress'd with gloom, she downwards bent her flight,
Or, proud, aspiring, sought the blest abodes,
And boldly shot among the assembled gods."

There is much propriety in this description. Mr. Godfrey's poems were published in Philadelphia in 1765, in a quarto volume of 223 pages, preceded by a critical review from the pen of Dr. Smith, and a biographical sketch of the author by his friend, and brother poet, Nathaniel Evans.

Evans was a man of talents, erudition, and piety, but no poet. He wrote sensibly and harmoniously, and, had he lived in England, possibly his writings might have found a place in some of those cumbrous and soporific collections, entitled the *British Poets*. Still such a destiny would not have made him a poet, though many names might be referred to, as belonging to the

tuneful tribe, who are indebted for such distinction, to this circumstance alone. Mr. Evans was born in Philadelphia, on the 8th of June, 1742, and spent about six years at the Academy, which he entered shortly after it was first opened, and before the commencement of the collegiate part of the institution. He left the Academy to serve an apprenticeship in a merchant's counting-house, at the expiration of which he returned to the college, and applied himself to the study of philosophy and the sciences, until the commencement in May, 1765, when, in consideration of his uncommon merit, he was complimented with a diploma for the degree of master of arts, although he had not previously taken the bachelor's degree, in consequence of the above mentioned interruption of his studies. He now embarked for England, and was admitted into holy orders by Dr. Terrick, Lord Bishop of London, and again returned to Philadelphia, where he landed in December of the same year. He immediately entered upon his pastoral duties in Gloucester county, New Jersey, which had been assigned to him, and died two years afterwards, in the 26th year of his age. He is described as having been an amiable, enlightened, and pious man. His writings were collected by Dr. Smith, and published in a small volume in 1772. The principal poem of our author is, "*An Ode on the Prospect of Peace*," dated 1761. His invocation to the muse is modest and unassuming:

"If thou from Albion's sea-girt shore,
Advent'rous muse, will deign to rove,
Inclin'd remotest realms t' explore
And soothe the savage breast to love,
Hither wave thy wand'ring pinion,
Here be fixed thy last dominion."

In the same ode, speaking of the verse of Pindar, as the Romans had but one word for poet and prophet, he assumes the gift of prophecy, and exclaims:

"To such may Delaware, majestic flood,
Lend from his flowery banks a ravish'd ear;
Such notes as may delight the wise and good,
Or saints celestial may induce to hear!
For if the muse can aught of time descry,
Such notes shall sound thy crystal waves along,
Thy cities fair with glorious Athens rise,
Nor pure Ilissus boast a nobler song."

Already the city fair, on the banks of the Delaware, has been denominated the Athens of America; but the rest of the prophecy remains to be fulfilled. The return of peace, after the desolation and horrors of war is thus happily described:

"When Eurus charged with livid clouds,
Scours o'er old ocean's wild domain,
And Boreas rends the vessel's shrouds,
And o'er her swells the raging main;
If lighter breezes should succeed,
And Iris sweet of varied hue,
Lift o'er the main her beamy head,
What raptures fill the marine crew!

"Thus when Bellona, ruthless maid,
Her empire through the world has spread,
And death his flag has proud display'd,
O'er legions that in battle bled;
If peace, bedeck'd with olive robe,
(Resplendent nymph, sweet guest of Heaven,)
Transfuse her balm around the globe,
A theme of joy to man is given."

Prefixed to Godfrey's poems is an elegy to the memory of that author, which cannot be denied the merit of flowing in harmonious numbers. It was written by John Green, a portrait painter, and an early friend of Godfrey, who alludes to him in the following lines, which occur in his poem entitled *A Night Piece*.

"What hand can picture forth the solemn scene,
The deep'ning shade and glimm'ring light!
How much above the expressive art of Green,
Are the dim beauties of the dewy night!"

HARRISBURG, Dec. 4.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

This day at 12 o'clock, the Governor transmitted to the General Assembly, by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the following

MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens:

Again I have the gratification to address the assembled Representatives of the people, and to congratulate them and our common constituents, on the general prosperity, peace and happiness, which overspread our country. The general condition of our own state, that which more immediately engages our attention, is considerably improved. The demand for the produce of our farms, and the consequent rise in the price, is sensibly and advantageously felt throughout the commonwealth. The unsettled state of the governments of Mexico, and of the more southern republics, and the probable spread of the war in Europe, hold out a prospect that our agricultural productions will continue to command a high price, and our shipwrights will be actively engaged in constructing vessels, not only to carry our own commodities to market, but to do some of the carrying trade for the belligerents. To this prosperous and promising state of things, we have the gratification to add, that our manufacturing establishments greatly increase, and are in successful operation. Another, and an inexhaustible source of wealth to Pennsylvania, is steadily displaying itself in the immense beds of superior coal, which are furnishing our own citizens, and those of other states, with a most excellent and economical fuel.

We cannot survey this increase of business, without congratulating ourselves on the wisdom and foresight of those who have improved our highways, and made large appropriations of the public money to ensure to Pennsylvania, by canals, the cheapest and most rapid mode of transporting our produce, our manufactures and minerals, to wherever they shall be most in demand. Aware of the anxious interest which is felt to know the state of those public works, I cannot deny myself the satisfaction, in some particulars, briefly to touch upon their present condition, so far as I have, on inquiry, been able to ascertain it. It will, in detail, be submitted in the report of the canal commissioners.

The Pennsylvania line of canals, embraces nine divisions, all of which have been extensively worked upon. 1. The eastern division, extending from the mouth of Swatara, to that of the Juniata, is 24 miles. The whole of this, it is confidently expected, will be navigable next spring. The only part of it not now completed, is believed to be a mile at the upper end, which has been added to the line as originally located. 2. The western division, extending from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kiskeminetas, thirty miles, and from the mouth of the Kiskeminetas, fifty miles to Blairsville, is represented as finished, as are also the aqueduct over the Allegheny, at the mouth of the Kiskeminetas, and the out-let lock at Allegheny town.— 3. The Susquehanna division, from the mouth of the Juniata to Northumberland, is 40 miles. The dam across the Susquehanna at Shamokin is finished, and the other work in such a state of forwardness, that it is expected it will be navigable in the latter end of the next summer, or early in the fall. 4. The Juniata division extends 45 miles from the mouth of the Juniata to Lewistown; this extent will be completed about the same time as the Susquehanna division. A new section, extending from Lewistown to Huntingdon, 45 miles, has been recently contracted for, and will probably be completed in two years. 5. The Conemaugh division of 28 miles, from Blairsville to the portage over the Allegheny

mountain, will be completed about the period when the Huntingdon line will be finished. 6. The French creek feeder, from Bemis' mill to Conneaut outlet, nine miles, is on the eve of completion: from Conneaut outlet to Conneaut summit, will require another year. 7. The Delaware division, from Bristol to Easton, a distance of about 60 miles, is not expected to be navigable the whole route before the fall of 1830. 8. The North Branch division of 45 miles, between Northumberland and Nanticoke falls, is progressing rapidly, and is calculated to be finished early in 1830. 9. The West Branch division extends 23 miles, from Northumberland to Muncey rapids, is advancing rapidly, and is expected to be finished in all the next year. The general result appears to be, that the state has now under contract 409 miles of canal; of which 113 miles may be considered as finished—103 miles are more than two thirds finished, and the remaining 193 miles are under contract, and little more than begun.

The act passed April 1, 1826, entitled, an act authorizing a loan by the commonwealth, for the construction of the Pennsylvania canal, empowers the commissioners of the Sinking Fund, with the approbation of the Governor, to reimburse the principal at such time or times, as they shall deem expedient. Fifty thousand dollars borrowed from the Harrisburg bank, and twenty-five thousand borrowed from the Easton bank, might with safety have been paid, and leave a balance of \$114,815 46½ in the state treasury on the first of December, 1828. As, however, there are no commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the Governor did not consider himself authorised to repay the \$75,000 without an act of the legislature. If the General Assembly shall think proper to authorise a loan for the year 1829, equal in amount to the sum borrowed last year, there would, probably, be a balance in the state treasury on the first December 1829, of \$145,600, after having discharged all the expenses of the civil government, of the militia, of pensions, gratuities, interests on loans, and other engagements.

The loan of two millions of dollars, authorised by the act of March 24th, 1828, was taken by the Bank of Pennsylvania, but not on terms so favourable to the government as the loan of 1827. The particulars shall be laid before the legislature. The loan of 1828, will be exhausted in the month of December, when funds will be required to meet the obligations entered into, and contracts made under existing acts of the legislature.—The rapidity with which the great public works progress, requires large sums of money, and calls upon the General Assembly to make prompt provision for the public wants. This state of things will naturally suggest, whether prudence does not require that the works already determined upon and contracted for, should be finished before any others shall be commenced. Pursuing this course, the commonwealth might expect to receive such sums of tolls, &c. as would relieve her from the burden of interest, and enable her to complete any further improvements she might think necessary, without in any manner compromising the credit of retarding the prosperity of the state.

The mighty works and consequent great expenditures undertaken by the state, cannot induce me to forbear again calling the attention to the subject of public education. To devise means for the establishment of a fund, and the adoption of a plan, by which the blessings of the more necessary branches of education, should be conferred on every family within our borders, would be every way worthy the legislature of Pennsylvania; an attention to this subject, at this time, would seem to be peculiarly demanded by the increased number of children and young persons who are employed in manufactories. It would be desirable for the employers and parents as well as children, that the matter should early engage the attention, and be early acted upon by the legislature, inasmuch as it will be easier in the infancy of manufactories, to adopt and enforce a liberal system, than it would be to establish such a system when thou-

sands more children shall be employed than are at this time. The establishment of such principles, would not only have the happiest effects in cultivating the minds, but invigorating the physical constitutions of the young. What nobler incentive can present itself to the mind of a republican legislator, than a hope that his labour shall be rewarded by insuring to his country, a race of human beings, healthy, and of vigorous constitutions, and of minds more generally improved, than fall to the lot of any considerable portion of the human family.

When the very important report made by the Commissioners appointed on the Penal Code, was laid on the table at the last session, it was not found possible to bestow upon it that deliberate consideration to which its great importance entitled it. The number of copies of the report which were printed and distributed, and the deep and general interest excited, has secured to it that consideration which it is hoped has prepared you to enter upon its examination with all that diligence and anxiety which properly belong to an inquiry which includes not only the Penal Code, but the mode of treating a class of men, who are, unfortunately, too numerous for the peace and security of society.

It has not been usual, in this commonwealth, to hold extra sessions of the General Assembly, nor should they be held but on extraordinary and urgent occasions.—When, however, the great mass of current business which, of necessity, is annually brought before and acted upon by the legislature of this great state and the time thus consumed are considered, it may merit the attention of this Assembly to consider how far duty would require that a special session should be held for the sole and express purpose of legislating upon the voluminous and important report which now lies on your desks unacted upon. Under circumstances not very dissimilar, the legislature of New York have held two extra sessions in the last two years, and I doubt not, with much benefit to their constituents. Of such a measure you, gentlemen, are the best as you are the constitutional judges; I have, however, thought that on a subject of such magnitude, and bearing so heavily and extensively on the happiness and safety of all, and on the treatment, and, if possible, reformation of those who may subject themselves to the pains and penalties of the laws, that it would be strictly within my constitutional limit to make the suggestion I have made, and leave it to be acted upon, or other wise disposed of, as your judgment shall determine.

I have deemed it proper to inform the Legislature that suits have been instituted in the District Court of the United States, by the heirs of the late John Nicholson, to recover some of the lands, which were sold by the commonwealth as the property of said Nicholson, to satisfy the debts due by him to this State, which had become a lien on all his lands within this Commonwealth. The legislature will judge how far the State is interested, in resisting those claims, made by the heirs, and what steps are necessary to be taken to defend the rights and interests of the Commonwealth.

In the organization of our Government of the Union and of the States, the simple and efficient principle which secures our welfare and repose, is, that the will of the majority shall rule, and whenever that will is constitutionally expressed, whether it be by Election or by Legislation, it is the plain duty, as it must always be the pleasure of every public functionary, cheerfully to concur. To him the laws are the laws of the people, and to him the magistrate is the magistrate of the people by them rightfully invested with authority for their benefit, and entrusted with so much power as the constitution confers upon the office. At seasons of elections, especially for the higher stations, there will often be great excitement; proportioned to the interest produced by the occasion, and indicative of the solicitude naturally felt in that delegation of important public trust. It is the right of the citizen freely and actively to take his post according to the dictates of his judgment.

The election over, and the result known, he who has the majority is entitled to be honoured and respected as the people's choice, and to be supported in his efforts faithfully to fulfill and discharge his duties.

Such a season has just passed, and furnished a new evidence of the stability and excellence of our form of government. If, in its progress, there has been more than usual warmth, it is now at an end. The question which caused it is decided. Every good citizen will acquiesce in the decision, and every public functionary, governed by the same motive which influenced him to abstain from embarking his official character in the contest, while it is going on, will find himself placed in no new position, but maintaining the relation to the high officer elected, which the constitution creates, and ready, within his allotted sphere, cordially to co-operate with him for the common good. To the eminent citizen who has been placed by the voice of his fellow citizens in the highest post, it would be our pleasure, if permitted, to express our acknowledgments for the many and great services he has rendered to our country, and our fullest confidence in his exalted patriotism. Of the President whom they have elected we can truly say, that we hope and trust that his administration will redound to the public honor and welfare, and will be glad to be able to contribute to such a result.

It will give me pleasure, at all times to co-operate with you in doing whatever may contribute to sustain the rights, and promote the happiness of our fellow-citizens, and advance the honour and prosperity of our common country.

J. ANDREW SHULZE.

Harrisburg, Dec. 4, 1828.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCILS.

Thursday evening, Nov. 27th, 1828.

Mr. Walmsley, from the Committee on accounts, reported that they had examined the accounts of the City Treasurer, from the 1st of July to the 30th of September, and found the same correct, leaving a balance of 16,000 dollars in his hands.

Mr. Johnson from the Paving committee, to whom had been referred the petition praying that Willow st. on the banks of the Schuylkill, might be regulated from Spruce street to Pine, reported a resolution directing the City Commissioners to have the same regulated.—Adopted.

Mr. Johnson from the Paving Committee, to whom was referred an item of unfinished business, reported a resolution directing the City Commissioners to cover the carriage way on Chesnut street, from Fifth to Sixth with screened gravel. Adopted by the Common Council, but rejected by the Select.

Mr. Walmsley called up the report of the Committee on unfinished business. The following disposition was made of various items.

No. 1. Relating to the payment out of the public treasury of expenses incurred by individuals when streets are re-regulated, was referred to the Paving committee.

No. 2. Petition for the removal of the Broad street market house, to the Committee on Markets.

No. 3. Petition relative to the sale of loaf bread, do.

No. 4. Communication of the City Commissioners stating the difficulties they meet with in recovering the sums due from owners of vacant lots, Paving Committee.

No. 5. Relative to the regulation of streets in the neighbourhood of Fair Mount was postponed indefinitely.

No. 6. Letter from the City Commissioners relative to lighting the city, and purchasing cranes for wharves

on Schuylkill, &c. was postponed indefinitely. All the objects referred to in the letter, have been accomplished.

No. 7. Resolution directing inquiry to be made into the propriety of altering the names of streets, running north and south, west of Broad street, was referred to Messrs. Johnson, Page, Toland and Richards.

No. 8. Resolution relative to the sale of Drawbridge lot, was referred to committee on said lot.

No. 9. Resolution directing the removal of the sloop sunk in the channel of the Delaware, was referred to Messrs. Walmsley, Moss, Neff and Garrett.

No. 12. Relative to the City's proportion of cost of the sewer in Vine street, was referred to Messrs. Miller, Thompson, Johnson and Wainwright.

No. 17. Relative to the old reservoir at Chesnut street on Schuylkill was referred to a special committee.

No. 19. Relative to Boudinot's legacy, referred to committee on Will's Legacy.

[Most of the other items were indefinitely postponed.]

Messrs. Snyder, Wainwright, Williams and Garrett were appointed a committee to superintend the distribution of wood purchased by the late Councils for the use of the necessitous poor.

A letter from Jacob Ridgeway relating to a new regulation of the foot pavement, on the north side of Arch street, near the Delaware, was referred to the Paving Committee, and the committees on Arch and Chesnut street wharves.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, the following was adopted:

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils, That the City Commissioners do, and they are hereby directed, to lay before Councils at their next stated meeting, a statement of all the monies advanced by the corporation, for the purchase and setting of curb-stones, the laying of brick pavement on footways, fronting property owned by persons, who have not complied with the existing ordinances on this subject, designating the streets, squares, courts and alleys, where such property is located, together with the names of the owners, or their agents, and whether owned by minor children or absentees, or residents, accompanied with such references and remarks as in their opinion may be deemed necessary for the information of Councils.

[Abstracted from the Philadelphia Gazette.]

EDUCATION.

Agreeably to public notice, a respectable meeting was held in the town of McKeesburg, Schuylkill Co. on Thursday, the 20th November, 1828, to adopt preparatory measures for the establishment of common schools throughout Pennsylvania, to extend the blessings of education to the poor.

The meeting being organized, William Audenreid, Esq. was appointed chairman, and Bernard Kepner, Esq. secretary.

The object of the meeting being fully stated from the chair—on motion,

The Hon. Daniel Yost, Lewis Audenreid, and Benjamin Bensinger were appointed a committee, to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who, after withdrawing a short time, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, it has been the opinion of the wise and the considerate, and it is the plain dictate of reason, that the serious attention of those in authority to the rising generation, is a matter of the greatest importance; that the present and future happiness of individuals, the welfare of society, and the progress of virtue and religion, depend very much upon education, and our attention has been enjoined to it by the venerable framers of the constitution.

And whereas, suffering, as we are, from the want of a system of general instruction, we have learned with much pleasure, that during the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, a bill passed the Senate, appropriating two millions of dollars, the purchase money due the state upon unpatented lands, to create a fund in support of a general system of education, it is hoped that an object so laudable in itself, will not be neglected by the ensuing Legislature, in whose talents and patriotism we have full confidence.

Wherefore Resolved, that we highly approve of the principle recognized in the act abovementioned, believing that a permanent and efficient system of education should be based upon a sufficient and permanent fund.

Resolved, That whereas, the subject lays strong claim to our attention as citizens of this commonwealth, we will use every exertion to ensure success.

Resolved, That William Audenreid, Daniel Yost, Esq. and Dr. Daniel Foltz, be a committee to correspond with such other committees as may hereafter be appointed throughout the State, for the purpose of education—also to circulate petitions and have them forwarded to the Legislature, for the said object.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed and published in 'The Miner's Journal,' of Pottsville, and in all other papers that may be favourably disposed to the cause of education.

WILLIAM AUDENREID, Chairman.

BERNARD KEPNER, Sec'y.

Miner's Journal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A correspondent of the Pittsburg Gazette says: "From the earliest times the beautiful river which bounds our city on the north was distinguished by the natives as 'Fair Water.' Perhaps, also, many persons are not aware that the natives considered the Allegheny and Ohio to be the same stream, and the Monongahela to be a tributary—*Allegheny* being a word in the Delaware language, and *Ohio* in the Seneca, both meaning the 'Fair water.' So that the title '*Le Belle Riviere*,' given by the French to the Ohio, was not original, but a mere translation of the Indian name.

Small pox.—There have lately been several cases of small pox at Pittsburg.

First boat on Western Canal.—On Saturday, 25th October, a boat was launched on the western canal, by Messrs. Jno. Thompson, Thos Hichen, — Cooper, — Smith, Alexander Feay, James Jamieson, Daniel Beaman, and — Bash, under the superintendence of captain Levi Feay, who was the first man that put a foot on board the first boat that ever floated on this canal. The boat was then taken through lock No. 1, on the Kiskiminetas, passed around the dam, and returned, when a number of ladies were received on board, after which it was conveyed to Sect. 17, and a cargo of salt taken in at Mr. David Buneman's works. The boat then returned with the passengers and crew all well. This scene carried the recollection back to a period yet within the memory of some of our venerable inhabitants, when this part of the country was the abode of the red man of the forest, and presented to the eye, a dreary and trackless wilderness.—*Western Repub.*

Pittsburg, (Penn.) Nov. 19.

The Tunnel.—The project of tunnelling Grant's hill is abandoned. The work had been commenced on each side, and much money and time expended, but we are informed, that Messrs. Meloy and M' Avey, the enterprising contractors, after weighing all the obstacles, have determined that it will be more expeditious and less expensive, to cut from the surface, through the hill to the entire depth which is to form the bed of the canal, which will be, in some places, from 60 to 70 feet.

Pittsburg, (Penn.) Nov. 25.

The Water Works.—During the present week, it is expected, the engine will be set in motion, and the reservoir on Grant's Hill filled with water. The main pipes are laid through the principal streets and fire plugs set at convenient distances.

Pennsylvania Canal.—The water's coming! We understand the water was let into 17 miles of the canal between Blairsville and the Aqueduct across the Allegheny above the mouth of the Kiskiminetas last week, and that but one unimportant breach occurred. The breach, it is supposed, is by this time repaired. The water will probably be flowing through the aqueduct before the close of the present week. We may expect canal news even nearer home, in a short time.

Taxables.—The assessors of Armstrong county have made returns of the inhabitants in their districts, together with the increase since 1821:

The whole number is	-	-	-	3247
In 1821, there were	-	-	-	2088
Increase in seven years	-	-	-	1159

An Useful Citizen.—Died, in the city of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on Friday morning, the 21st instant, *Philipine Yost*, in the 85th year of her age. The deceased had—

- 13 Children,
- 97 Grand Children,
- 122 Great Grand Children,
- 4 Great Great Grand Children.

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Longevity.—Died, in this city on Monday evening, *Mrs. Elizabeth Litmen*, in the 104th year of her age.

Died on the 25th October, at the house of Mr. Robert Banter, in North Huntingdon Township, Westmoreland county, *Catharine Boyd*, aged 104 years.

Greensburg Gaz.

Apples were very scarce here the last season—scarcely a barrel of cider can be purchased in the country.

Large Hog.—A hog was one day this week killed by Mr. Pierce Butler of Kingston, upwards of a year old, which weighed 470 pounds.—*Wilkesbarre Dem.*

Stealing Public Records.—Public Records have lately been stolen from the prothonotaries offices of Dauphin and Tioga counties.

Scarcity of Grain.—Grain of every kind is obviously scarce, and the demand greater in this section of the state, than it has been for many years past. This fact presents a powerful appeal to our agriculturists to withhold their grain from the distilleries.—*Crawford Mess.*

Appointment by the Governor.—David Reynolds, Esq. to be an Associate Judge for Mifflin county, in the room of Judge Edmiston, deceased.

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NO. 50.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

— WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.

The President of the United States transmitted, this day, to both Houses of Congress, the following Message:

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

*Fellow Citizens of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives.*

If the enjoyment in profusion of the bounties of Providence forms a suitable subject of mutual gratulation and grateful acknowledgment, we are admonished at this return of the season, when the Representatives of the nation are assembled to deliberate upon their concerns, to offer up the tribute of fervent and grateful hearts, for the never-failing mercies of Him who ruleth over all. He has again favoured us with healthful seasons and abundant harvests. He has sustained us in peace with foreign countries, and in tranquillity within our own borders. He has preserved us in the quiet and undisturbed possession of civil and religious liberty. He has crowned the year with his goodness, imposing on us no condition other than of improving for our own happiness the blessings bestowed by his hands; and in the fruition of all his favours, of devoting the faculties with which we have been endowed by him, to his glory, and to our own temporal and eternal welfare.

In the relations of our Federal Union with our brethren of the human race, the changes which have occurred since the close of your last session, have generally tended to the preservation of peace, and to the cultivation of harmony. Before your last separation, a war had unhappily been kindled between the Empire of Russia, one of those with which our intercourse has been a constant exchange of good offices, and that of the Ottoman Porte, a nation from which geographical distance, religious opinions, and maxims of government on their part, little suited to the formation of those bonds of mutual benevolence which result from the benefits of commerce, had kept us in a state, perhaps too much prolonged, of coldness and alienation. The extensive, fertile, and populous dominions of the Sultan, belong rather to the Asiatic, than the European division of the human family. They enter but partially into the system of Europe; nor have their wars with Russia and Austria, the European States upon which they border, for more than a century past, disturbed the pacific relations of those States with the other great powers of Europe. Neither France, nor Prussia, nor Great Britain, has ever taken any part in them, nor is it to be expected that they will at this time. The declaration of war by Russia has received the approbation or acquiescence of her allies, and we may indulge the hope that its progress will be signalized by the moderation and forbearance, no less than by the energy of the Emperor Nicholas, and that it will afford an opportunity for such collateral agency in behalf of the suffering Greeks, as will secure to them ultimately the triumph of humanity and freedom.

The state of our particular relations with France has scarcely varied in the course of the present year. The commercial intercourse between the two countries has

continued to increase for the mutual benefit of both. The claims of indemnity to numbers of our fellow citizens for depredations upon their property heretofore committed, during the Revolutionary Government, still remain unadjusted, and still form the subject of earnest representation and remonstrance. Recent advices from the Minister of the United States at Paris, encourage the expectation that the appeal to the justice of the French Government will ere long receive a favourable termination.

The last friendly expedient has been resorted to for the decision of the controversy with Great Britain, relating to the North Eastern Boundary of the United States. By an agreement with the British Government, carrying into effect the provisions of the 5th article of the Treaty of Ghent, and the Convention of 29th September, 1827, his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, has by common consent been selected as the umpire between the parties. The proposal to him to accept the designation for the performance of this friendly office will be made to him at an early day, and the United States, relying upon the justice of their cause, will cheerfully commit the arbitrament of it to a Prince equally distinguished for the independence of his spirit, his indefatigable assiduity to the duties of his station, and his inflexible personal probity.

Our commercial relations with Great Britain will deserve the serious consideration of Congress, and the exercise of a conciliatory and forbearing spirit in the policy of both governments. The state of them has been materially changed by the act of Congress passed at their last session, in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports, and by acts of more recent date of the British Parliament. The effect of the interdiction of direct trade, commenced by Great Britain, and reciprocated by the United States, has been, as was to be foreseen, only to substitute different channels for an exchange of commodities indispensable to the colonies, and profitable to a numerous class of our fellow citizens. The exports, the revenue, the navigation of the United States have suffered no diminution by our exclusion from direct access to the British Colonies. The Colonies pay more dearly for the necessities of life, which their Government burdens with the charges of double voyages, freight, insurance, and commission, and the profits of our exports are somewhat impaired, and more injuriously transferred from one portion of our citizens to another. The resumption of this old and otherwise exploded system of Colonial exclusion, has not secured to the shipping interest of Great Britain the relief which, at the expense of the distant Colonies, and of the United States, it was expected to afford. Other measures have been resorted to, more pointedly bearing upon the navigation of the United States, and which, unless modified by the construction given to the recent Acts of Parliament, will be manifestly incompatible with the positive stipulations of the commercial convention existing between the two countries. That convention, however, may be terminated, with twelve months' notice, at the option of either party.

A treaty of Amity, Navigation, and Commerce, between the United States, and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, and Bohemia, has been prepared for signature by the Secretary of State, and by

the Baron de Lederer, intrusted with full powers of the Austrian Government. Independently of the new and friendly relations which may thus be commenced with one of the most eminent and powerful nations of the earth, the occasion has been taken in it, as in other recent Treaties concluded by the United States, to extend those principles of liberal intercourse and of fair reciprocity which intertwine, with the exchanges of commerce, the principles of justice, and the feelings of mutual benevolence. This system, first proclaimed to the world, in the first commercial treaty ever concluded by the United States, that of the 6th February, 1778, with France, has been invariably the cherished policy of our Union. It is by treaties of commerce alone that it can be made ultimately to prevail as the established system of all civilized nations. With this principle our fathers extended the hand of friendship to every nation of the globe, and to this policy our country has ever since adhered—whatever of regulation in our laws has ever been adopted unfavourably to the interest of any foreign nation, has been essentially defensive, and counteracting to similar regulations of their's, operating against us.

Immediately after the close of the war of independence, commissioners were appointed by the Congress of the Confederation, authorized to conclude treaties with every nation of Europe disposed to adopt them. Before the wars of the French Revolution, such treaties had been consummated with the United Netherlands, Sweden, and Prussia. During those wars, treaties with Great Britain and Spain had been effected, and those with Prussia and France renewed. In all these, some concessions to the liberal principles of intercourse proposed by the United States had been obtained; but as in all the negotiations, they came occasionally in collision with previous internal regulations, or exclusive and excluding compacts of monopoly, with which the other parties had been trammelled, the advances made in them towards the freedom of trade were partial and imperfect. Colonial establishments, chartered companies, and ship building influence, pervaded and encumbered the legislation of all the great commercial States; and the United States, in offering free trade and equal privilege to all, were compelled to acquiesce in many exceptions with each of the parties to their treaties, accommodated to their existing laws and anterior engagements.

The colonial system, by which this whole hemisphere was bound, has fallen into ruins. Totally abolished by revolutions, converting colonies into independent nations, throughout the two American continents, excepting a portion of territory chiefly at the northern extremity of our own, and confined to the remnants of dominion retained by Great Britain over the insular Archipelago, geographically the appendage of our part of the globe. With all the rest we have free trade—even with the insular colonies, of all the European nations, except Great Britain. Her government had also manifested approaches to the adoption of a free and liberal intercourse between her colonies and other nations, though, by a sudden, and scarcely explained revulsion, the spirit of exclusion has been revived for operation upon the United States alone.

The conclusion of our last Treaty of Peace with Great Britain, was shortly afterwards followed by a Commercial Convention, placing the direct intercourse between the two countries upon a footing of more equal reciprocity, than had ever before been admitted. The same principle has since been much farther extended, by Treaties with France, Sweden, Denmark, the Hanseatic Cities, Prussia, in Europe, and with the Republics of Colombia, and of Central America, in this hemisphere. The mutual abolition of discriminating duties and charges upon the navigation and commercial intercourse between the parties, is the general maxim which characterizes them all. There is reason to expect that it will, at no distant period, be adopted by other nations, both

of Europe and America, and to hope that, by its universal prevalence, one of the fruitful sources of wars of commercial competition will be extinguished.

Among the Nations upon whose Government many of our fellow citizens have had long pending claims of indemnity, for depredations upon their property during a period when the rights of neutral commerce were disregarded, was that of Denmark. They were, soon after the events occurred, the subject of a special mission from the United States, at the close of which assurance was given, by his Danish Majesty, that, at a period of more tranquillity, and of less distress, they would be considered, examined, and decided upon, in a spirit of determined purpose for the dispensation of justice. I have much pleasure in informing Congress that the fulfilment of this honourable promise is now in progress; that a small portion of the claims has already been settled to the satisfaction of the claimants; and that the remainder will shortly be placed in a train of equitable adjustment. This result has always been confidently expected, from the character of personal integrity and benevolence which the sovereign of the Danish Dominions has, through every vicissitude of fortune, maintained.

The general aspect of the affairs of our neighbouring American nations of the south, has been rather of approaching than of settled tranquillity. Internal disturbances have been more frequent among them than their common friends would have desired. Our intercourse with all has continued to be that of friendship, and of mutual good will. Treaties of Commerce and of Boundaries, with the United Mexican States, have been negotiated, but, from various successive obstacles, not yet brought to a final conclusion. The civil war, which unfortunately still prevails in the Republic of Central America, has been unpropitious to the cultivation of our commercial relations with them; and the dissensions and revolutionary changes in the Republics of Colombia and of Peru have been seen with cordial regret by us, who would gladly contribute to the happiness of both. It is with great satisfaction, however, that we have witnessed the recent conclusion of a peace between the Governments of Buenos Ayres and Brazil; and it is equally gratifying to observe that indemnity has been obtained for some of the injuries which our fellow citizens had sustained in the latter of those countries. The rest are in a train of negotiation, which we hope may terminate to mutual satisfaction, and that it may be succeeded by a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation upon liberal principles, propitious to a great and growing commerce, already important to the interests of our country.

The condition and prospects of the Revenue, are more favourable than our most sanguine expectations had anticipated. The balance in the Treasury of the first of January last, exclusive of the moneys received under the Convention of 13th November, 1826, with G. Britain, was five millions, eight hundred and sixty-one thousand, nine hundred and seventy-two dollars, and eighty-three cents. The receipts into the Treasury from the 1st of January to the 30th of September last, so far as they have been ascertained to form the basis of an estimate, amount to eighteen millions, six hundred and thirty-three thousand, nine hundred and eighty dollars, and twenty-seven cents, which with the receipts of the present quarter, estimated at five millions, four hundred and sixty-one thousand, two hundred and eighty-three dollars and forty cents, form an aggregate of receipts during the year of twenty-four millions and ninety-four thousand, eight hundred and sixty-three dollars and sixty-seven cents. The expenditures of the year may probably amount to twenty-five millions six hundred and thirty-seven thousand, five hundred and eleven dollars, and sixty-three cents; and leave in the Treasury, on the first of January next, the sum of five millions, one hundred and twenty-five thousand, six hundred and twenty-eight dollars, fourteen cents.

The receipts of the present year have amounted to

near two millions more than was anticipated at the commencement of the last session of Congress.

The amount of duties secured on importations from the first of January to the 30th September, was about twenty-two millions nine hundred and ninety-seven thousand, and that of the estimated accruing revenue is five millions, leaving an aggregate for the year of near twenty-eight millions. This is one million more than the estimate made last December for the accruing revenue of the present year, which with allowances for drawbacks and contingent deficiencies, was expected to produce an actual revenue of twenty-two millions, three hundred thousand dollars. Had these only been realized, the expenditures of the year would have been also proportionally reduced. For of these twenty-four millions received, upwards of nine millions have been applied to the extinction of public debt, bearing an interest of six per cent. a year, and of course reducing the burden of interest annually payable in future, by the amount of more than half a million. The payments on account of interest during the current year, exceed 3 millions of dollars; presenting an aggregate of more than twelve millions applied during the year to the discharge of the public debt, the whole of which remaining due on the first of January next, will amount only to fifty-eight millions, three hundred and sixty-two thousand, one hundred and thirty-five dollars and seventy-eight cents.

That the revenue of the ensuing year will not fall short of that received in the one now expiring, there are indications that can scarcely prove deceptive. In our country, an uniform experience of forty years has shown that whatever the tariff of duties upon articles imported from abroad has been, the amount of importation has always borne an average value nearly approaching to that of the exports, though occasionally differing in the balance, sometimes being more, and sometimes less. It is, indeed, a general law of prosperous commerce, that the real value of exports should by a small, and only a small balance, exceed that of imports, that balance being a permanent addition to the wealth of the nation. The extent of the prosperous commerce of the nation must be regulated by the amount of its exports, and an important addition to the value of these will draw after it a corresponding increase of importations. It has happened, in the vicissitudes of the seasons, that the harvests of all Europe have, in the late summer and autumn, fallen short of their usual average. A relaxation of the interdict upon the importation of grain and flour from abroad has ensued; a propitious market has been opened to the granaries of our country; and a new prospect of reward presented to the labours of the husbandman, which, for several years, has been denied. This accession to the profits of agriculture in the middle and western portions of our Union, is accidental and temporary. It may continue only for a single year. It may be, as has been often experienced in the revolutions of time, but the first of several scanty harvests in succession. We may consider it certain that, for the approaching year, it has added an item of large amount to the value of our exports, and that it will produce a corresponding increase of importations. It may, therefore, confidently be foreseen that the revenue of 1829 will equal, and probably exceed, that of 1828, and will afford means of extinguishing ten millions more of the principal of the public debt.

This new element of prosperity to that part of our agricultural industry which is occupied in producing the first article of human subsistence, is of the most cheering character to the feelings of patriotism. Proceeding from a cause which humanity will view with concern, the sufferings of scarcity in distant lands, it yields a consolatory reflection, that this scarcity is in no respect attributable to us. That it comes from the dispensation of Him who ordains all in wisdom and goodness, and who permits evil itself only as an instrument of good. That, far from contributing to this scarcity, our agency will be

applied only to the alleviation of its severity; and that, in pouring forth from the abundance of our own granaries, the supplies which will partially restore plenty to those who are in need, we shall ourselves reduce our stores, and add to the price of our own bread, so as in some degree to participate in the wants which it will be the good fortune of our country to relieve.

The great interests of an agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing nation, are so linked in union together, that no permanent cause of prosperity to one of them, can operate without extending its influence to the others. All these interests are alike under the protecting power of the legislative authority, and the duties of the representative bodies are to conciliate them in harmony together. So far as the object of taxation is to raise a revenue for discharging the debts, and defraying the expenses of the community, it should, as much as possible, suit the burden with equal hand upon all, in proportion with their ability of bearing it without oppression. But the legislation of one nation is sometimes intentionally made to bear heavily upon the interests of another. That legislation, adapted, as it is meant to be, to the special interests of its own people, will often press most unequally, upon the several component interests of its neighbour. Thus, the legislation of Great Britain, when, as has recently been avowed, adapted to the depression of a rival nation, will naturally abound with regulations of interdict upon the productions of the soil or industry of the other which comes in competition with its own; and will present encouragement, perhaps even bounty, to the raw material of the other state, which it cannot produce itself, and which is essential for the use of its manufacturers, competitors in the markets of the world with those of its commercial rival. Such is the state of the commercial legislation of Great Britain, as it bears upon our interests. It excludes, with interdicting duties, all importation (except in time of approaching famine) of the great staple productions of our middle and western states; it proscribes, with equal rigour, the bulkier lumber and live stock of the same portion, and also of the northern and eastern part of our Union. It refuses even the rice of the south, unless aggravated with a charge of duty upon the northern carrier who brings it to them. But the cotton, indispensable for their looms, they will receive almost duty free, to weave into a fabric for our own wear, to the destruction of our own manufactures, which they are thus enabled to undersell. Is the self-protecting energy of this nation so helpless, that there exists, in the political institutions of our country, no power to counteract the bias of this foreign legislation? that the growers of grain must submit to this exclusion from the foreign markets of their produce; that the shippers must dismantle their ships, the trade of the north stagnate at the wharves, and the manufacturers starve at their looms, while the whole people shall pay tribute to foreign industry to be clad in a foreign garb; that the Congress of the Union are impotent to restore the balance in favour of native industry, destroyed by the statutes of another realm? More just, and more generous sentiments, will, I trust, prevail. If the tariff adopted at the last session of Congress shall be found by experience to bear oppressively upon the interests of any one section of the Union, it ought to be, and I cannot doubt will be, so modified as to alleviate its burden. To the voice of just complaint from any portion of their constituents, the Representatives of the States and People will never turn away their ears. But so long as the duty of the foreign shall operate only as a bounty upon the domestic article—while the planter, and the merchant, and the shepherd, and the husbandman, shall be found thriving in their occupations under the duties imposed for the protection of domestic manufactures, they will not repine at the prosperity shared with themselves by their fellow citizens of other professions, nor denounce as violations of the Constitution, the deliberate acts of Congress to shield from the wrongs of foreign laws the native industry of the Union. While the tariff

of the last session of Congress was a subject of legislative deliberation, it was foretold by some of its opposers that one of its necessary consequences would be to impair the revenue. It is yet too soon to pronounce, with confidence, that the prediction was erroneous.—The obstruction of one avenue of trade not unfrequently opens an issue to another. The consequence of the tariff will be to increase the exportation, and to diminish the importation of some specific articles. But by the general law of trade, the increase of exportation of one article will be followed by an increased importation of others, the duties upon which will supply the deficiencies, which the diminished importation would otherwise occasion. The effect of taxation upon revenue can seldom be foreseen with certainty. It must abide the test of experience. As yet no symptoms of diminution are perceptible in the receipts of the treasury. As yet, little addition of cost has even been experienced upon the articles burdened with heavier duties by the last tariff. The domestic manufacturer supplies the same or a kindred article at a diminished price, and the consumer pays the same tribute to the labour of his own countryman, which he must otherwise have paid to foreign industry and toil.

The tariff of the last session was, in its details, not acceptable to the great interests of any portion of the Union, not even to the interest which it was specially intended to subserve. Its object was to balance the burdens upon native industry, imposed by the operation of foreign laws; but not to aggravate the burdens of one section of the Union, by the relief afforded to another. To the great principle sanctioned by that act, one of those upon which the Constitution itself was formed, I hope and trust the authorities of the Union will adhere. But if any of the duties imposed by the act only relieve the manufacturer by aggravating the burden of the planter, let a careful revisal of its provisions, enlightened by the practical experience of its effects, be directed to retain those which impart protection to native industry, and remove or supply the place of those which only alleviate one great national interest by the depression of another.

The United States of America, and the People of every State of which they are composed, are each of them Sovereign Powers. The legislative authority of the whole is exercised by Congress under authority granted them in the common Constitution. The legislative power of each State is exercised by assemblies deriving their authority from the Constitution of the State. Each is sovereign within its own province. The distribution of power between them presupposes that these authorities will move in harmony with each other. The members of the State and General Governments are all under oath to support both, and allegiance is due to the one and to the other. The case of a conflict between these two powers has not been supposed; nor has any provision been made for it in our institutions; as a virtuous Nation of ancient times existed more than five centuries without a law for the punishment of parricide.

More than once, however, in the progress of our history, have the People and the Legislatures of one or more States, in moments of excitement, been instigated to this conflict; and the means of effecting this impulse have been allegations that the acts of Congress to be resisted were *unconstitutional*. The People of no one State have ever delegated to their Legislature the power of pronouncing an act of Congress unconstitutional; but they have delegated to them powers, by the exercise of which the execution of the laws of Congress within the State may be resisted. If we suppose the case of such conflicting legislation sustained by the corresponding Executive and Judicial authorities, Patriotism and Philanthropy turn their eyes from the condition in which the parties would be placed, and from that of the people of both, which must be its victims,

The Reports from the Secretary of War, and from the various subordinate offices of the resort of that Department, present an exposition of the public administration of affairs connected with them, through the course of the current year. The present state of the army, and the distribution of the force of which it is composed, will be seen from the Report of the Major General.—Several alterations in the disposal of the troops have been found expedient in the course of the year, and the discipline of the army, though not entirely free from exception, has been generally good.

The attention of Congress is particularly invited to that part of the Report of the Secretary of War which concerns the existing system of our relations with the Indian tribes. At the establishment of the Federal Government, under the present Constitution of the United States, the principle was adopted of considering them as foreign and independent powers; and also, as proprietors of lands. They were, moreover, considered as savages, whom it was our policy and our duty to use our influence in converting to Christianity, and in bringing within the pale of civilization.

As independent Powers, we negotiated with them by treaties; as proprietors, we purchased of them all the lands which we could prevail upon them to sell; as brethren of the human race, rude and ignorant, we endeavoured to bring them to the knowledge of religion and of letters. The ultimate design was to incorporate in our own institutions that portion of them which could be converted to the state of civilization. In the practice of European states, before our revolution, they had been considered as children to be governed; as tenants at discretion, to be dispossessed as occasion might require; as hunters, to be indemnified by trifling concessions for a removal from the grounds upon which their game was extirpated. In changing the system, it would seem as if a full contemplation of the consequences of the change had not been taken. We have been far more successful in the acquisition of their lands than in imparting to them the principles, or inspiring them with the spirit of civilization. But in appropriating to ourselves their hunting grounds, we have brought upon ourselves the obligation of providing them with subsistence; and when we have had the rare good fortune of teaching them the arts of civilization, and the doctrines of Christianity, we have unexpectedly found them forming, in the midst of ourselves, communities claiming to be independent of ours, and rivals of sovereignty within the territories of the members of our Union. This state of things requires that a remedy should be provided. A remedy which, while it shall do justice to those unfortunate children of nature, may secure to the members of our confederation their rights of sovereignty and of soil. As the outline of a project to that effect, the views presented in the Report of the Secretary of War are commended to the consideration of Congress.

The Report from the Engineer Department presents a comprehensive view of the progress which has been made in the great systems promotive of the public interest, commenced and organized under the authority of Congress, and the effects of which have already contributed to the security, as they will hereafter largely contribute to the honour and dignity of the nation.

The first of these great systems is that of fortifications, commenced immediately after the close of our last war, under the salutary experience which the events of that war had impressed upon our countrymen of its necessity. Introduced under the auspices of my immediate predecessor it has been continued with the persevering and liberal encouragement of the Legislature; and combined with corresponding exertions for the gradual increase and improvement of the Navy, prepares for our extensive country a condition of defence adapted to any critical emergency, which the varying course of events may bring forth. Our advances in these concerted systems have for the last ten years been steady and progressive; and in a few years more will be so

completed as to leave no cause for apprehension that our seacoast will ever again offer a theatre of hostile invasion.

The next of these cardinal measures of policy, is the preliminary to great and lasting works of public improvement, in the surveys of roads, examination for the course of canals, and labours for the removal of the obstructions of rivers and harbours, first commenced by the Act of Congress of 30th April, 1824.

The report exhibits in one table the funds appropriated at the last and preceding Sessions of Congress, for all these fortifications, surveys, and works of public improvement; the manner in which these funds have been applied, the amount expended upon the several works under construction, and the further sums which may be necessary to complete them. In a second, the works projected by the Board of Engineers, which have not been commenced, and the estimate of their cost.

In a third, the report of the annual Board of Visitors at the Military Academy at West Point. For thirteen fortifications erected on various points of our Atlantic coast from Rhode Island to Louisiana, the aggregate expenditure of the year has fallen a little short of one million of dollars.

For the preparation of five additional reports of reconnoissances and surveys since the last Session of Congress, for the civil constructions upon thirty-seven different public works commenced, eight others for which specific appropriations have been made by Acts of Congress, and twenty other incipient surveys under the authority given by the Act of 30th April, 1824, about one million more of dollars have been drawn from the Treasury.

To these two millions of dollars are to be added the appropriation of 250,000 dollars, to commence the erection of a breakwater near the mouth of the Delaware river; the subscriptions to the Delaware and Chesapeake, the Louisville and Portland, the Dismal Swamp, and the Chesapeake and Ohio canals; the large donations of land to the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Alabama, for objects of improvements within those states, and the sums appropriated for light houses, buoys and piers, on the coast, and a full view will be taken of the munificence of the nation in the application of its resources to the improvement of its own condition.

Of these great national undertakings, the Academy at West Point is among the most important in itself, and the most comprehensive in its consequences. In that institution, a part of the Revenue of the Nation is applied to defray the expense of educating a competent portion of her youth, chiefly to the knowledge and duties of military life. It is the living armory of the Nation.—While the other works of improvement enumerated in the reports now presented to the attention of Congress, are destined to ameliorate the face of nature; to multiply the facilities of communication between the different parts of the Union; to assist the labours, increase the comforts, and enhance the enjoyments of individuals—the instruction acquired at West Point enlarges the dominion and expands the capacities of the mind. Its beneficial results are already experienced in the composition of the army, and their influence is felt in the intellectual progress of society. The institution is susceptible still of great improvement from benefactions proposed by several successive Boards of Visitors, to whose earnest and repeated recommendations I cheerfully add my own.

With the usual annual reports from the Secretary of the Navy and the Board of Commissioners, will be exhibited to the view of Congress the execution of the laws relating to that department of the public service. The repression of piracy in the West Indian, and in the Grecian Seas, has been effectually maintained, with scarcely any exception. During the war between the governments of Buenos Ayres and of Brazil, frequent collisions between belligerent acts of power and the rights of neutral commerce occurred. Licentious

blockades, irregularly enlisted or impressed seamen, and the property of honest commerce seized with violence, and even plundered under legal pretences, are disorders never separable from the conflict of wars upon the ocean. With a portion of them, the correspondence of our commanders on the eastern aspect of the South American coast, and among the islands of Greece, discover how far we have been involved. In these, the honor of our country and the rights of our citizens have been asserted and vindicated. The appearance of new squadrons in the Mediterranean, and the blockade of the Dardanelles, indicate danger of other obstacles to the freedom of commerce, and the necessity of keeping our naval force in those seas. To the suggestions repeated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy, and tending to the permanent improvement of this institution, I invite the favourable consideration of congress.

A resolution of the House of Representatives, requesting that one of our small public vessels should be sent to the Pacific Ocean and South Sea, to examine the coasts, islands, harbours, shoals and reefs, in those seas, and to ascertain their true situation and description, has been put in a train of execution. The vessel is nearly ready to depart; the successful accomplishment of the expedition may be greatly facilitated by suitable legislative provisions, and particularly by an appropriation to defray its necessary expense. The addition of a second, and perhaps a third vessel, with a slight aggravation of the cost, would contribute much to the safety of the citizens embarked on this undertaking, the results of which may be of the deepest interest to our country.

With the report of the Secretary of the Navy, will be submitted, in conformity to the Act of Congress of 3d March, 1827, for the gradual improvement of the Navy of the United States, statements of the expenditures under that act, and of the measures taken for carrying the same into effect. Every section of that statute contains a distinct provision, looking to the great object of the whole, the gradual improvement of the Navy. Under its salutary sanction, stores of ship timber have been procured, and are in process of seasoning and preservation for the future uses of the Navy. Arrangements have been made for the preservation of the live oak timber growing on the lands of the United States, and for its reproduction, to supply, at future and distant days, the waste of that most valuable material for ship building, by the great consumption of it yearly for the commercial, as well as for the military marine of our country. The construction of the two Dry Docks at Charlestown and at Norfolk, is making satisfactory progress towards a durable establishment. The examinations and inquiries to ascertain the practicability and expediency of a Marine Railway at Pensacola, though not yet accomplished, have been postponed, but to be the more effectually made. The Navy Yards of the United States have been examined, and plans for their improvement, and the preservation of the public property therein, at Portsmouth, Charlestown, Philadelphia, Washington, and Gosport, and to which two others are to be added, have been prepared, and received my sanction; and no other portion of my public duties has been performed with a more intimate conviction of its importance to the future welfare and security of the Union.

With the report from the Postmaster General, is exhibited a comparative view of the gradual increase of that establishment, from five to five years, since 1792, till this time, in the number of post offices, which has grown from less than two hundred to nearly eight thousand; in the revenue yielded by them, which from sixty seven thousand dollars, has swollen to upwards of a million and a half, and in the number of miles of post roads, which from five thousand six hundred and forty two, have multiplied to one hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred and thirty six. While, in the same period of time, the population of the Union has about thrice doubled, the rate of increase of these offices is nearly

forty and of the revenue, and of travelled miles, from twenty to twenty-five for one. The increase of revenue, within the last five years, has been nearly equal to the whole revenue of the Department in 1812.

The expenditures of the Department during the year which ended on the first of July last, have exceeded the receipts by a sum of twenty-five thousand dollars. The excess has been occasioned by the increase of mail conveyances and facilities, to the extent of near eight hundred thousand miles. It has been supplied by collections from the Postmasters, of the arrearages of preceding years. While the correct principle seems to be, that the income levied by the Department should defray all its expenses, it has never been the policy of this government to raise from this establishment any revenue to be applied to any other purposes. The suggestion of the Postmaster General, that the insurance of the safe transmission of moneys by the mail might be assumed by the Department, for a moderate and competent remuneration, will deserve the consideration of congress.

A report from the Commissioner of the Public Buildings in this City exhibits the expenditures upon them in the course of the current year. It will be seen that the humane and benevolent intentions of Congress in providing, by the Act of 20th May, 1826, for the erection of a Penitentiary in this District have been accomplished. The authority of further legislation is now required for the removal to this tenement of the offenders against the laws, sentenced to atone by personal confinement for their crimes, and to provide a code for their employment and government while thus confined.

The Commissioners appointed conformably to the act of 2d March, 1827, to provide for the adjustment of claims of persons entitled to indemnification under the first Article of the Treaty of Ghent, and for the distribution among such claimants of the sum paid by the Government of Great Britain under the Convention of 13th November, 1826, closed their labours on the 30th of August last, by awarding the claimants the sum of one million one hundred and ninety-seven thousand four hundred and twenty two dollars and eighteen cents; leaving a balance of seven thousand five hundred and thirty seven dollars and eighty-two cents, which was distributed rateably amongst all the claimants to whom awards had been made, according to the directions of the Act.

The exhibits appended to the report from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, present the actual condition of that common property of the Union. The amount paid into the Treasury from the proceeds of lands, during the year 1827, and the first half of 1828, falls little short of two millions of dollars. The propriety of further extending the time for the extinguishment of the debt due to the U. States by the purchasers of the public lands, limited by the act of 21st March last, to the 4th of July next, will claim the consideration of Congress, to whose vigilance and careful attention, the regulation, disposal, and preservation, of this great national inheritance has by the People of the U. States been entrusted.

Among the important subjects to which the attention of the present Congress has already been invited, and which may occupy their further and deliberate discussion, will be the provision to be made for taking the fifth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States. The Constitution of the United States requires that this enumeration should be made within every term of ten years, and the date from which the last enumeration commenced, was the first Monday of August of the year 1820. The laws under which the former enumerations were taken, were enacted at the Session of Congress immediately preceding the operation. But considerable inconveniences were experienced from the delay of legislation to so late a period. That law, like those of the preceding enumerations, directed that the census should be taken by the Marshals of the several districts and Territories, under instructions from the Sec-

retary of State. The preparation and transmission to the Marshals of those instructions, required more time than was then allowed between the passage of the law and the day when the enumeration was to commence. The term of six months, limited for the returns of the marshals, was also found even then too short: and must be more so now, when an additional population of at least three millions must be presented upon the returns. As they are to be made at the short sessions of congress, it would, as well as from other considerations, be more convenient to commence the enumeration from an earlier period of the year than the first of August. The most favourable season would be the Spring. On a review of the former enumerations, it will be found that the plan for taking every census has contained improvements upon that of its predecessor. The last is susceptible of much improvement. The third census was the first at which any account was taken of the manufactures of the country. It was repeated at the last enumeration, but the returns in both cases were necessarily very imperfect. They must always be so, resting of course only on the communications voluntarily made by individuals interested in some of the manufacturing establishments. Yet they contain much valuable information, and may, by some supplementary provision of the law, be rendered more effective. The columns of age, commencing from infancy, have hitherto been confined to a few periods, all under the number of 45 years. Important knowledge would be obtained by extending those columns, in intervals of 10 years, to the utmost boundaries of human life. The labour of taking them would be a trifling addition to that already prescribed, and the result would exhibit comparative tables of longevity highly interesting to the country. I deem it my duty further to observe, that much of the imperfections in the returns of the last and perhaps of preceding enumerations proceeded from the inadequateness of the compensations allowed to the Marshals and their assistants in taking them.

In closing this communication, it only remains for me to assure the Legislature of my continued earnest wish for the adoption of measures recommended by me heretofore, and yet to be acted on by them; and of the cordial concurrence on my part in every constitutional provision which may receive their sanction during the Session, tending to the general welfare.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Washington, Dec. 2, 1828.

SMALL NOTES.

The law prohibiting the circulation of small notes after the first of January appears to have excited some uneasiness in the western parts of the state. The grounds of objection will be found in the following petition presented to the Legislature and the presentment of the Grand Jury of Erie county.

To the Honourable the Senate & House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The Memorial of the subscribers, citizens of the county of Erie would most respectfully inform your honorable bodies,

That they have noticed with deep regret and alarm the passage of a law at the last session of the Legislature, entitled an act concerning small Notes for the payment of money, which act prohibits after the first day of January next the circulation or passing of any bank note of a less denomination than five dollars within this state. It only requires an acquaintance with our local situation, the course of our trade, and the sources from which our circulating medium must come, to satisfy your honourable bodies that this law, if carried into effect, would be not only injurious but ruinous to the people of this county. We would ask your honorable bo-

dies to advert for a moment to our local situation. On the east of our county lies the State of New York; on the west the State of Ohio; on the north of the Lake communications with Canada. The South is the only part touching Pennsylvania, we stand therefore as an insulated county, almost entirely surrounded by sovereign communities, over whose circulating medium we have no control and who are not affected by this law. There is no operative Bank nearer this place in Pennsylvania, than Pittsburg, which is a distance of 150 miles, and it is but seldom we receive a note of the Pittsburg Bank unless from travellers as for want of a water communication we have little trade with the interior of Pennsylvania. It is obvious therefore from our local situation that this law would operate greatly to our injury. It is as if the law had been passed for a single county in the centre of Pennsylvania, while all the surrounding counties might freely pass and circulate small notes. It is evident how such a county would be embarrassed, especially where it was dependent on the surrounding counties, for a circulating medium; and it is equally evident that a law bearing on so small a section would not in the least increase the circulation of specie. To increase the circulation of specie the law must be general and not restricted to small sections; by far the greatest part of our trade is at present with the state of New York, Ohio, and the provinces of Canada, and our circulating medium is almost entirely derived from those communities; the principal part of which consists of bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars. We are at present oppressed by a scarcity of money, and if this law is permitted to go into operation it will at once cut off more than two-thirds of our ordinary circulating medium, and it is a fact capable of demonstration, that instead of increasing the circulation of specie, in less than six months it would drain our country of every dollar of specie in circulation. The amount of travelling through our county is very great—strangers come from every part of the United States; and but few of them are acquainted with our municipal regulations, and they come provided with the common currency of our country. We can take nothing from them less than a five dollar note, because the law prohibits our circulating such, and if a traveler's bill at a public house is but fifty cents (as we have no small notes) four dollars and fifty cents must be returned in specie. This is immediately carried out of the county to some other state and is heard of no more; and the same thing may take place more than twenty times every day. It is obvious, therefore, that instead of increasing the circulation of specie, that a short time must necessarily drain us of what little we have. If the law was general, embracing the states of New York, Ohio, &c. it would force out specie; but the small business of our county could have no effect on those banks or states. The law is therefore calculated to embarrass and impoverish us without producing any good effect. It does not benefit the Pennsylvania banks to have the law in force here. There is little or none of their paper circulating among us, because for the want of a navigable water communication, we do not trade in their direction; and we have manifestly shown that instead of increasing the circulation of specie it will serve to diminish it, so that there is no object to be gained by keeping the law in force here. We conceive it proper also to remark, that the currency of the county is at present and has been for some time healthy and sound, so that there existed no necessity for this law, nor was the law passed with a view to remedy any inconvenience felt by the people of this state by the circulation of small notes, nor do we believe there was any complaint of the kind laid before the Legislature: It was passed solely at the request and for the benefit of our banks, to enable them to compete with the banks of other states. We have no objection to the banks or any other corporations being properly encouraged; but why should they be encouraged by legislative interference, at so great an expense and sacrifice to a respectable portion

of the citizens of the state. And why should the law extend to this county, when the notes of those banks do not circulate, and cannot, here, until the course of our trade is changed. When the reason of the law ceases, the law itself should cease.

Your memorialists would further suggest the propriety of repealing not only the Act of last session concerning small notes, but also the eighth section of the Act of the 22d of March, 1817, prohibiting the banks of this commonwealth from issuing notes of a less denomination than five dollars. The reason for the last mentioned law has long since ceased, and your petitioners believe that the currency has now become healthy, sound and safe, and that the interest both of the banks and the people of Pennsylvania would be promoted by an entire repeal of both laws. Though notes less than \$5 have long been in circulation, your petitioners have experienced no inconvenience, but many conveniences therefrom. The facilities afforded by a paper circulating medium of a less denomination than five dollars, for transmitting by mail small sums for paying fees for procuring copies from the land office, and other offices of this commonwealth, as also from the records of the various counties to be given in evidence in our courts of justice, and for many other purposes, must be well known and highly esteemed by every person conversant with business, or interested in the proceedings of courts of record or other legal tribunals. Indeed, in the opinion of your petitioners, the facilities which such a circulating medium affords, of procuring at pleasure from all parts of the United States, papers, pamphlets, &c. scientific, literary or political, by remitting the price of subscription by mail, (which is usually under \$5,) thereby affording a ready means of obtaining and disseminating information and intelligence, and enlightening the public mind, more than counterbalances all the evils yet experienced, or as we trust, ever to be experienced from such a circulation. Your petitioners therefore most earnestly solicit from your honourable body a repeal of both these acts; or if this cannot be granted, an immediate repeal of the Act of last session as far as regards the county of Erie. In doing so, we appeal to the great principle of justice, and feel well assured that the appeal will not be in vain, when addressed to the enlightened Legislature of Pennsylvania.

*State of Pennsylvania, } November Term, 1828.
Erie county, ss.*

Oyer and Terminer, Common Pleas, &c.

We the Grand Jury, forming the grand inquest for the body of the county of Erie, convened and assembled from different sections of said county consider it a duty incumbent on us to inquire into every and all matters calculated to injure the interests of its citizens and seriously to affect the growing prosperity of this county. While inquiring of existing evils productive of such consequences, our minds are forcibly arrested by the miserable effects which must follow the enforcement of a law passed at the last session of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, entitled "An act concerning small notes for the payment of money;" and we think becomes operative, unless previously repealed, on the first day of January, 1829.

While the Grand Jurors aforesaid give a most unqualified approbation to some of the provisions of the said act, prohibiting individuals and corporations, other than banking corporations, from putting small notes into circulation in lieu of specie, they do individually and as a body, look with much concern to the great inconveniences and consequences which must inevitably follow, to the citizens of this county, by a strict observance of the said act, prohibiting the circulation of small bank notes under the denomination of \$5. The local situation of this county, almost surrounded by neighbouring states, where no similar laws have been enacted; and between the citizens of which, and of this county, there neces-

sarily exists a daily and almost constant intercourse of every character, growing out of civil or commercial relations, obviously must produce consequences the most injurious to the citizens of this county, and of a character extremely embarrassing, and almost, if not utterly impossible to overcome.

The remoteness of this county from any operative banks of this Commonwealth, will tend to increase the difficulties and inconveniences arising from our local situation, and affords another strong reason in support of the views, which this Grand Jury takes of the evils which must result from carrying into effect the law of last session. It is fully believed, that instead of increasing the specie circulation, this law will tend, in a very few months, to banish every dollar of specie from the county. The common currency of our neighbouring states, with which travellers and ordinary business men usually furnish themselves, is generally notes under five dollars; but such this law prohibits our receiving; therefore, specie must be given for larger bills of other states, out of which small sums only may be wanted, and of necessity must cause a constant drain of specie from this county—carried beyond the reach of our citizens, to the advantage of other states and thus impoverishing our own. If the law were general throughout the Union, this great evil to the county would not arise. The Banks of our state may be benefitted by the enactment of such a law, but the people must suffer. This Grand Jury considers it very impolitic to give legislative encouragements to large, rich, monied institutions of an aristocratic character, in any community, where the direct consequences fall heavily, and operate injuriously upon the people at large.

Under these views, this Grand Jury can see none but the worst results to the citizens of this county if this law shall not be repealed. It is feared that necessity will drive our citizens by common consent to seek all opportunities of evading the provisions of the act, and as far as possible to avoid its penalties, by declining the enforcement of obedience to its requirements; such laws as operate injuriously to a large portion of a community, this Grand Jury humbly conceive cannot be founded in justice and sound policy. From hence an improper disregard and disrespect for the laws of the country may be gradually introduced, the ties of our civil polity weakened, and our unrivalled institutions of a free and self government finally brought into disrepute and disgrace.

This Grand Jury feels an entire confidence in the wisdom and prudence of our legislature, and fully believe that that body, to which so much is entrusted, have only to be informed of the certain evils resulting from any law, in order to induce them to avert the injurious consequences feared or existing, by a full repeal of the law, or other judicious legislative interference and provisions.

Martin Strong, Foreman.
James Crawford,
Jabez Clark,
Marsena Clark,
Richard Stellwill,
Clark Putnam,
Thomas Hughes,

James Griffen,
John Dunlap,
John Pumroy,
Thomas Sterrett,
L. C. Willoughby,
John Hay.

REMINISCENCES OF PHILADELPHIA.

FROM THE NEW YORK GAZETTE.

A communication appeared some months since in a Philadelphia paper (Poulson's,) on the subject of "fashions." A former resident of that city, noticed the article at that time, and wrote an answer, which was, however, mislaid. In examining his papers a few days since, he discovered it among them, and handed it to us for publication. The reminiscences will no doubt gratify many old inhabitants of the city of "Brotherly Love."

NEW YORK, 24th March, 1828.

Mr. Poulson,—Having read an article in the Philadelphia American Daily Advertiser, headed "Fashions," I hope you will not consider me intrusive in thus contributing a few items in relation to times long gone by.—I am now approaching the grand climacteric, and was a resident in the "Queen of Cities" for many happy years. Circumstances rendered it necessary for me to take my abode in this busy commercial place, and notwithstanding I am happily situated, with a large family, respectable and respected, I often look back to the days of my boyhood, and call to my recollection, impressions made on my youthful mind. I sometimes fancy I can recollect fully the sound of the old Academy bell, in Fourth street, while we were playing at ball in the rear—the many jumps we had after it in Christ Church burying ground, and with what eagerness we (the scholars) would rush to the door to await its opening, each one anxious to reach the hall first to attend prayers.

I must tell you that the old low wall around the Friends' burying ground, opposite the Academy, gave us much facility in occupying it with our games, and I cannot omit to say in this place, the last and best sermon I ever heard, and that is saying a great deal, was preached in that place at a funeral by Nicholas Wain. In your article, you say one William Ashley, in Arch street, was the tailor most sought after, and in most repute. I remember him well, and well remember the Knight of the Thimble that carried off the palm long before Ashley. His name was Riddle, he was a German, resided in Arch street, corner of Chancery Lane, during and after our Revolution; he was an eccentric character. In those days, Tailors, Shoemakers, and Hatters, waited on their customers to take their measures, and would bring the garments, previous to their being finished, to try on. Having mentioned Riddle, permit me to introduce to you, Mister "Stephen Blunt, Ladies' Silk and Stuff Shoe Maker." He resided in Chesnut street, near Front; he was a remarkably short man, with a hump back, wore always a full suit of olive velvet; took an uncommon quantity of Scotch snuff, and the first ladies of the city were not too fastidious of presenting their beautiful feet from under the covers, to be well suited by Mister Blunt.

Andrew Tybout, in Chesnut street, near Strawberry alley, hatter, was the most celebrated for the cock of his hat; and that esteemed friend, Isaac Parrish, in North Second street, corner of Pewter Platter alley—I believe the name of this alley is changed, and more's the pity—was the one most noted for adorning the heads of the old and young who worshipped in the Friends' meeting house, the S. W. corner of Second and Market streets. I would add to your names of the 'Tippy Bobs,' those of Tom Phile and Tom Pollard; and if it did not afford an opportunity to some of calling me a most unfashionable, ill-natured hunk, I would tell you the names of many ladies, now alive, the most celebrated belles of the day, and the most noted for wearing large bell hoops, large rumps, and large craws, but I will not be so ungallant. It seems that Chesnut street, above Sixth, is now the Broadway of Philadelphia. On the lot S. W. corner of Chesnut and Sixth streets, I have often picked blackberries, and a walk across Potter's field to Lebanon was considered a day's business. In those days, families would go together a mile or two out of town, taking with them all the necessaries for a tea party, and reward the landlord of the house with the purchase of a bottle or two of meat, and return to the city ere the sun had set.

Ladies would pay their visits at two o'clock in the afternoon, and the lighting of the city lamps broke up the company. The first Theatre I remember in Philadelphia, was in a street running from South street between Front and Second streets. If my recollection serves me, it was called Vernon street. Southwark Theatre succeeded, and after that Chesnut street, and I am now informed you have built another. The most noted beer

house was in Lætitia Court, it was kept by Mr. K—, he was a good customer himself; R— H—, D— B—, T— F—, and old Captain H—, were constant evening attendants; and I remember the latter advising one of the company one evening, who stuttered a good deal, while telling a story about the Dock-st. Ghost, and his intention of going to speak to it, taking his pipe out of his mouth and very gravely addressing the stuttering gentleman—I would advise you sir, instead of speaking to a Ghost, to write to it. You can at once conceive the laugh that ensued, and which put a stop to all conversation in relation to his ghostship. The only Confectioner in those days was a German by the name of Flickwir, his shop was in Second street, where Mr. Thomas Dobson afterwards built his Stone house, and a few doors below was a most famed Toy-Shop, kept by a short fat Englishman, by the name of William Wigglesworth. Here we spent our pennies for marbles and tops, and a white or black alley, found in our purchase, was considered a great prize. Mrs. Palmer in Chesnut street, was most celebrated for her cakes, and Mr. M'Dougall, in Biddle's Alley, ranked as the first Dancing Master. In those days the ball always opened with a Minuet, Country Dances followed, and a Horn-pipe usually concluded the evening's entertainment at ten. The 'ancient house' corner of Norris' alley and Second street, was then called the State House, and the crooked billet Tavern on the wharf was noted for good Punch, next to what we got at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in Third street, kept by Israel Jacobs, most noted by the officers of the British and American armies, during the revolutionary war, for good cookery.

The head quarters of the British army being then at the printing office of your predecessor, in Market-st. John Dunlap, and the market houses, from Front to Third streets, used as stables for their army, as long as they remained in Philadelphia. We had in those days a newspaper published by Charles Town, once a week, called the Evening Post; and a man by the name of Jemmy M'Coy, an Irishman, with one leg, used to sell them through the streets, blowing a trumpet, and crying out, "here is your bloody news! here is your fine bloody news!" An old bow-legged fellow, by the name of Slater, was then bill-poster; and an old man by the name of Mitchell, was a celebrated venduc-crier.—On the morning of the sale, he went his rounds, announcing the sale, the place, and the articles for sale. After the war, General Andrew St. Clair, was an auctioneer, and President of Congress, I believe, at the same time. J— M—, who was afterwards for many years, the tax-gatherer, and positively the last of the cocked-hats, was auctioneer for Southwark, at the south-east corner of South and Front streets, and John Loughead, and Alexander Boyd, auctioneers in the Northern Liberties, in Second street above Brewer's Alley. The most respectable boarding-house in Philadelphia, was kept by Mrs. Triste, south west corner of Market and Fifth streets. It was here that the great and good Washington made his home whenever he made visits, previous to the new constitution. The counting-house of Willing & Morris, the greatest merchants in the city, was in Penn street, and continued there afterwards, when Mr. Swanwick, who had been their apprentice, was admitted as a partner. The Coffee House was kept at the south west corner of Market and Front sts., a large frame shed covered the walk, and here all the out-door public sales were held; also the horse market on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Col. Bryson kept the Post Office, in a frame building in Market street, near Franklin Court.

Sharp Delaney was collector of the port, and Frederick Phile, Naval Officer. Esq. Fleeson was famous for his police duties, and presiding in the criminal courts held in the Old Court House, in Market street; and every body, young and old, knew and feared, Alexander Carlisle, head constable, and his two dogs, himself the most ferocious. The writer of this once saw him

have old Crazy Joe in his possession, but he got away from him. Joe was harmless, but always prowling about; swearing and cursing to himself, he was afterwards sent to the Hospital, where he died. We had another harmless man about the city, well known by the name of Crazy Sewall, he wore only a shirt and breeches, with a large hat; he was in the habit of letting his nails grow to an immoderate length, and stopping at every pump, and at which he would exercise himself for a length of time. Crazy Bobby, from the Ship Yard, was the terror of the boys; they used to buy him off for a penny. Twice a year, from the Jerseys, we had a ballad singer through the streets, known by the name of Mary the Ballad Singer. She used to drop a curtsy to the passers by, and salute them with, 'Master, I'll thank you for a guinea.' She was not above taking a penny, but too proud to ask for one.

I have thus amused myself for a short time. I do not know whether it will be acceptable to you or not, and therefore shall not enlarge at present, nor again, unless I notice this in your paper, when I may again trouble you. I pay no attention to style or arrangement—I have written this as fast as the recollection of past events entered my mind.

Your friend,

AN OLD PHILADELPHIAN.

EARLY HISTORY.

The Testimony of Richard Townsend, showing the providential hand of God to him and others, from the first settlement of Pennsylvania to this day. (About the year 1727.)

"Whereas King Charles the second, in the year 1681, was pleased to grant this province to William Penn, and his heirs, forever; which act seemed to be an act of Providence to many religious, good people; and the Proprietor, William Penn, being one of the people called Quakers, and in good esteem among them and others, many were inclined to embark along with him; for the settlement of this place.

"To that end, in the year 1683 several ships being provided, I found a concern on my mind to embark with them, with my wife and child; and about the latter end of the Sixth-month, having settled my affairs in London, where I dwelt, I went, on board the ship *Welcome*, Robert Greenwood, commander, in company with my worthy friend, William Penn; whose good conversation was very advantageous to all the company. His singular care was manifested in contributing to the necessities of many, who were sick of the *Small-pox*, then on board; out of which company about thirty died.—After a prosperous passage of about two months, having had, in that time, many good meetings on board, we arrived there.

"At our arrival, we found it a wilderness; the chief inhabitants were *Indians*, and some *Swedes*, who received us in a friendly manner; and though there was a great number of us, the good hand of Providence was seen in a particular manner; in that provisions were found for us, by the *Swedes* and *Indians*, at very reasonable rates, as well as brought from divers other parts, that were inhabited before.

"Our first concern was to keep up and maintain our religious worship; and, in order thereunto, we had several meetings, in the houses of the inhabitants; and one boarded meeting-house was set up, where the city was to be, near *Delaware*; and, as we had nothing but love and good will, in our hearts, one to another, we had very comfortable meetings, from time to time; and after our meeting was over, we assisted each other in building little houses for our shelter.

"After some time I set up a mill, on *Chester* creek, which I brought ready framed from *London*; which served for grinding of corn, and sawing of boards; and was of great use to us. Besides, I, with *Joshua Tittery*, made a net, and caught great quantities of fish; which supplied ourselves and many others; so that, notwith-

standing it was thought near three thousand persons came in the first year, we were providentially provided for, that we could buy a deer for about two shillings, and a large turkey for about one shilling, and *Indian* corn for about two shillings and six pence per bushel.

"And as our worthy Proprietor treated the *Indians* with extraordinary humanity, they became very civil and loving to us, and brought in abundance of venison. As in other countries, the *Indians* were exasperated by hard treatment, which hath been the foundation of much bloodshed, so the contrary treatment here hath produced their love and affection.

"About a year after our arrival, there came in about twenty families from high and low *Germany*, of religious, good people; who settled about six miles from *Philadelphia*, and called the place *Germanstown*.—The country continually increasing, people began to spread themselves further back.

"Also a place called *North Wales*, was settled by many of the *ancient Britons*, an honest inclined people, although they had not then made profession of the truth, as held by us, yet, in a little time, a large convictionment was among them, and divers meeting-houses were built.

"About the time, in which *Germanstown* was laid out, I settled upon my tract of land, which I had purchased of the Proprietor in England, about a mile from thence; where I set up a house and a corn mill;—which was very useful to the country round:—But there not being plenty of horses, people generally brought their corn on their backs many miles;—I remember one man had a bull so gentle, that he used to bring the corn on him, instead of a horse.

"Being now settled about six or seven miles from *Philadelphia*, where leaving the principal body of friends, together with the chief place of provisions, as before mentioned, flesh meat was very scarce with me, for some time, of which I found the want. I remember I was once supplied by a particular instance of Providence in the following manner:—

"As I was in my meadow, mowing grass, a young deer came and looked on me; I continued mowing, and the deer in the same attention to me; upon which I laid down my scythe, and went towards him; upon which he ran off a small distance; I went to my work again, and the deer continued looking on me, so that several times I left my work, to go towards him; but he still kept himself at a distance; at last, as I was going towards him, and he, looking on me, did not mind his steps, but ran forcibly against the trunk of a tree, and stunned himself so much that he fell, upon which I ran forward, and, getting upon him, held him by the legs. After a great struggle, in which I had almost tired him out, and rendered him lifeless, I threw him on my shoulders, holding him fast by the legs, and, with some difficulty, from his fresh struggling, carried him home, about a quarter of a mile, to my house; where, by the assistance of a neighbour, who happened to be there, and killed him for me; he proved very serviceable to my family. I could relate several other acts of Providence of this kind, but omit them for brevity.

"As people began to spread, and improve their lands, the country became more fruitful; so that those, who came after us, were plentifully supplied; and with what we abounded we began a small trade abroad. And as *Philadelphia* increased, vessels were built and many employed. Both country and trade have been wonderfully increasing to this day; so that, from a *wilderness*, the Lord, by his good hand of Providence, hath made it a fruitful field:—On which to look back, and observe all the steps, would exceed my present purpose; yet, being now in the eighty-fourth year of my age, and having been in this country near forty-six years, and my memory pretty clear, concerning the rise and progress of the province, I can do no less than return praises to the *Almighty*, when I look back and consider his bountiful hand, not only in temporals, but in the great increase of

our meetings; wherein he hath many times manifested his great loving kindness, in reaching to, and convincing many persons of the principles of truth; and those, that were already convinced, and continued faithful, were not only blessed with plenty of the fruits of the earth, but also with the dew of Heaven

"I am engaged, in my spirit, to supplicate the continuance thereof, to the present rising generation; that, as God hath blessed their parents, the same blessing may remain on their offspring to the end of time; that it may be so is the hearty desire and prayer of their ancient and loving friend,

RICHARD TOWNSEND."
[*Proud's History.*]

On Saturday the 29th ultimo, agreeably to public notice, a large concourse of citizens attended at the House of Refuge when John Sergeant Esq. delivered the following Address, which exhibits a comprehensive view of the nature, design, and progress of this institution. We deem it unnecessary to add any thing in favour of this establishment, believing that after the perusal of the address, every one must be convinced of its importance, and be disposed to contribute to its support. We understand that the Refuge was opened on the first inst. and has already received under its care, one or more juvenile offenders.

AN ADDRESS

Delivered before the citizens of *Philadelphia*, at the House of Refuge, on Saturday, the 29th of November, 1828,
By JOHN SERGEANT, President of the Institution.
Fellow Citizens,

It is my duty, in obedience to a resolution of the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge, to announce that the House will be opened on Monday the first day of December next, for the reception of as many inmates as their means will at present enable them to provide for.

In arriving at this stage of their labours, which they have reached by the aid of your munificence, and the liberal patronage of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, the Managers have reason to congratulate you that your efforts have so far proved successful. A new institution of humanity has been established, and this day taken its place among the numerous monuments of enlightened wisdom, and provident charity, which have attested the earnest and continued efforts of our State and her citizens, to improve the condition of society, to alleviate the sufferings of misfortune, and to mitigate, as far as possible, the evils of error and crime. In this career there is no danger that we shall advance too far.—The boundaries of empire have often been enlarged by unjust force, and the conquest has only administered to an ungovernable ambition, regardless of every thing but the vain trophies which displayed its indulgence.—But the limits of morality, of religion, and of humanity, may be indefinitely extended, and with every extension we may be assured that we are enlarging the circle of human happiness, and contributing, under Providence, to the present and future welfare of man.

The good work, which has been thus far happily advanced, is still in its infancy, and, as you will soon perceive, stands in need of further support, to give it the growth and strength which are necessary to the development of its beneficent faculties, and which ought to characterize the offspring of a powerful and liberal community like that in which it is our lot to be placed.

The Managers deem it their duty to enforce this claim by exhibiting to you some account of the progress and present state of the institution, as well as of its future prospects.

It will be recollected that at a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, held on the 7th day of February, 1826, it was resolved, with great unanimity, to organize a society for the reformation of juvenile delinquents. The terms of association were agreed upon, and committees appointed to solicit subscriptions in aid of the undertaking. Immediately after, application was made to the legislature for the requisite powers; and, on the 23d of March, 1826, an act was passed to incorporate the subscribers, with a rapidity which evinced the entire sanction by the legislative wisdom of Pennsylvania, of the plan of benevolence which had been thus devised.

On the first day of May, in the same year, officers and managers were elected by the subscribers, and charged with the execution of what had been thus resolved and sanctioned. They have since been continued, (with some few changes) by successive elections, and have earnestly endeavoured to fulfil the task assigned to them.

In many of the wards, the Committees appointed by the meeting, did not perform their duty with the zeal and industry expected from them. With the aid of the committees, nevertheless, and with the voluntary exertions of individual members of the Board, who kindly gave their services, there was collected from this source, in the city and districts, the sum of \$8,104.41.

In the same year (1826,) application was made to the Legislature for assistance, and on the 2d of March, 1827, an act was passed, evincing the same liberal spirit which has always characterized our representatives when worthy objects have been presented for their support. By this act, there was an immediate appropriation of five thousand dollars, an appropriation of twenty-five hundred dollars additional before the 1st January, 1828, and twenty-five hundred dollars before the 1st January, 1829, making a total from the State treasury of ten thousand dollars. By the same act, ten thousand dollars were directed to be paid by the county commissioners of the county of Philadelphia, out of the county funds, in annual instalments, of not less than five thousand dollars each, "for the purpose of defraying the expense of a site, and building a House of Refuge thereon;" and after such payment, they were directed to pay "annually thereafter, for the term of five years, the sum of five thousand dollars, for keeping the said House of Refuge in good order and repair, and for defraying any incidental and unavoidable expenses which may from time to time be incurred in conducting the said Institution."

While these measures were in progress, the managers were anxiously engaged in exertions to bring the institution into active existence at as early a day as possible. The want of such an establishment became more obvious as their inquiries were extended. They hoped that some building might be found already erected, and calculated to afford the required accommodation, at least for a time. But their expectations were disappointed; and they were soon brought to the conclusion, (with which they have now no reason to be dissatisfied,) that the object of their constituents and the public could only be attained by purchasing a lot, and placing upon it a structure in all respects adapted to the contemplated purpose.

Accordingly, about the 7th of April, 1827, they purchased a lot of five acres and fifteen perches, at the corner of Francis's lane and the Wissahiccon road, in Penn township, in the county of Philadelphia, for the sum of five thousand five hundred dollars. Having arranged their plan, and appointed a building committee, (who have devoted themselves with unceasing attention to the work,) the corner stone was laid on the 21st of June, 1827, and the building urged to a completion with as much despatch as the nature of the case would allow.—The general plan and arrangement will be understood from the following description.

A plot of ground 400 feet in length from east to west, and 231 feet in breadth from north to south, bounded

by streets on all sides, is enclosed by a stone wall two feet thick and twenty feet high. The main building fronts to the north, on Howard street, and is 92 feet in length by 30 in depth. This building is intended for the accommodation of the keeper's family, and contains rooms for the use of the managers, and for infirmaries for the delinquents. Wings on each side extend the whole length of the front, and contain three ranges or stories of cells, four feet by seven feet each, for separate lodging rooms. These cells, of which there are 174, are well lighted and ventilated. The main building is covered with tin, and the dormitories are slated. It is designed, (in case it should be necessary, and the means can be obtained,) to complete the plan by extending these dormitories round the wall of the yard, so as to form a hollow square. The expense will be comparatively small, as they will be within the present wall, a part of the cost of which may be considered as having been incurred with a view to such extension. There is, also, within the enclosure, a place of worship, and there are the necessary buildings for kitchens, dining rooms, and work shops.

These buildings, it will be seen, embrace the requisite provision for security, employment, instruction, and separation from contaminating association. The utmost economy has been consulted throughout; and the managers, never forgetting that it was their first duty to advance the object committed to their care, have been careful at the same time neither to incur nor permit any expense which could be spared without detriment to the principal design. The buildings are substantial & plain; the furniture is simple and cheap; & the arrangements for the conduct of the House are upon a scale as reduced as was practicable.

With all their efforts, however, they have been unable to provide for the expenses which were absolutely unavoidable, without incurring debt; and it is not now in their power, without further aid, to put the institution into operation upon a scale commensurate with the public wants. That this would probably be the case, they early apprehended; and they endeavoured in time to obtain the required assistance. In January last, they presented a memorial to the Legislature, setting forth at length their proceedings up to that period, and the condition and prospects of the work. In February, they called a meeting of the contributors, published an address to their fellow citizens, repeated their request for aid, and adopted measures for obtaining new subscriptions. This call produced little more than four thousand dollars, which, added to the amount before received, gives a total for individual subscriptions of \$12,585.27.

Their receipts from all sources have amounted to \$42,364.76: to wit:

Private contributions, as before stated,		\$12,585.27
State Treasury, to wit:		
Appropriation for 1827,	5000	
1828,	2500	
	—	7,500
County Treasury, to wit:		
Appropriation for 1827,	5000	
1828,	5000	
	—	10,000
Anticipated by a note of the Committee of Finance,		2,500
Loans from 13 individuals, to be returned in 1829, each \$500,		6,500
Loan from Pennsylvania Society for the Promotion of Public Economy, secured by a mortgage on the real estate of the House of Refuge, without the walls,		3,000
Sales of materials, and interest of money loaned in 1826-7,		279.49
		<u>\$42,364.76</u>

Their expenditures have amounted to	42,289.73
to wit:	
Lot of ground,	5,500
Buildings and wall, as far as completed,	35,800
Miscellaneous, including interest of money borrowed, insurance of buildings, &c.	989.23
	<u>\$42,289.23</u>

Leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer at the present time of only \$75.53.

To complete the buildings, and prepare accommodations for 25 boys and 10 girls, will require at least 1,600

Salaries of officers, and maintenance of subjects for the present year, will not be less than 600

Add the present debt of the society, to wit:

Loan from individuals,	6,500
Loans from Society for Promoting Public Economy,	3,000

Will give for the probable amount of debt on the 1st January, 1829, \$11,700

If provision could be made for the payment of this debt, the prospect might be deemed encouraging. The County Commissioners are authorized to pay five thousand dollars annually out of the county funds, for five years, commencing with the year 1829. To this may be added annual subscriptions, expected to amount to from six to eight hundred dollars, which, together, would be sufficient to maintain one hundred subjects. The House is calculated to accommodate 174, that is to say, 87 boys and 87 girls. But the managers feel confident, that if relieved from debt, and put into operation with the limited number mentioned, its practical benefits would in a short time secure to it the patronage necessary for its extension and support.

In making this exposition of the result of their labours up to the present time, it is the purpose of the managers, while they give an account of their stewardship, to show to their fellow citizens the necessity for further aid, and to appeal to them to afford it. The work is their own. To them will belong the satisfaction to be derived from its success, and to them also will belong a considerable portion of whatever credit may be due to those who have conferred its benefits upon the community.—Will they, suffer it to languish for want of the aid that is now required?

Of those who have given any consideration to this subject, there are very few, perhaps there are none, who have not unhesitatingly yielded their entire approbation to the plan of a House of Refuge. The simple suggestion, indeed, seemed to carry instant conviction to every mind capable of understanding, and to every heart susceptible of feeling the nature of the duties we owe to ourselves and to each other. There was and there continues to be, an almost entire unanimity of opinion in favour of the work. But there are many who think that it ought to be altogether a public charge, and on that account have declined to give it the support of their names or contributions. They say, let it be supported by the treasury of the State or of the County, and not be thrown upon the charity of individuals.

It cannot be denied, that he who is asked to give, is at liberty to withhold: he is the exclusive master of the judgment which, in this respect, is to determine his conduct. But it is not inconsistent with the just liberty of our fellow citizens to place before them the motives which influence us to ask, and which, properly considered, may perhaps induce them to give. It is with this view, and with the hope that our efforts may yet open new streams of bounty, as well as enlarge those which have so far supplied and nourished the establishment, that we now invite your attention to some of the considerations which seem to us to justify the appeal.

We would remind you; in the first place, that the great end and aim of the House of Refuge is, in the strictest sense of the term, a work of charity and mer-

cy. Whatever else may be contemplated—and certainly extensive public advantages are to be expected which will deserve the public consideration—is only incidental. The Refuge is not a place of punishment; it is not a provision simply, nor even principally, for the security of society against offence, by the confinement of culprits, nor for inflicting the vengeance of society upon offenders as a terror to those who may be inclined to do evil. It presents no vindictive or reproachful aspect; it threatens no humiliating recollections of the past; it holds out no degrading denunciations for the future—but, in the accents of kindness and compassion, invites the children of poverty and ignorance, whose wandering and unguided steps are leading them to swift destruction, to come to a home where they will be sheltered from temptation, and led into the ways of usefulness and virtue.

That such is the object of the establishment, will be manifest from reading the sixth section of the Act of Incorporation, which provides "That the said managers shall at their discretion receive into the said House of Refuge, such children who shall be taken up or committed as vagrants, or upon any criminal charge, or duly convicted of criminal offences, as may in the judgment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, or of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace of the county, or of the Mayor's Court of the city of Philadelphia, or of any alderman or justice of the peace, or of the managers of the alms-house and house of employment, be deemed proper objects; and the said managers of the House of Refuge shall have power to place the said children committed to their care, during the minority of the said children, at such employments, and cause them to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge as may be suitable to their years and capacities; and they shall have power in their discretion to bind out the said children, with their consent, as apprentices, during their minority, to such persons, and at such places, to learn such proper trades and employments as in their judgment will be most conducive to the reformation and amendment, and will tend to the future benefit and advantage of such children."

The value of such a foundation is demonstrable by abundant proofs. Our laws, conforming as far as practicable to the dictates of nature, regard the period of infancy as weak and prone to error, and the infant as incapable of governing himself. He may be said, in general, to be exempt from all civil responsibility. He can make but few binding contracts, except for mere necessities. Whatever acts he is permitted to do, are guarded by peculiar cautions, all having in view to protect him from the feebleness of his own judgment, and to place him at maturity upon the stage of life, as if he were then born to society, and began first to exist for the purpose of civil obligation.

Our criminal laws are upon an entirely different footing. Whether it be that the faculty of judging between right and wrong is more early and more distinctly developed, than the capacity to exercise a sound judgment upon the complicated concerns of property, or that the security of society does not allow of the same indulgence when crime is committed as in cases of contract, or whether it be from the combined operation of both these causes, the fact is certain, that there is scarcely an age so tender as to be exempt from criminal responsibility "Under seven years of age, indeed," says Blackstone, "an infant cannot be guilty of felony, for then a felonious discretion is almost an impossibility in nature: but at eight years old he may be guilty of felony. Also, under fourteen, though an infant shall be *prima facie* adjudged to be *doli incapax*; yet, if it appear to the court and jury that he was *doli capax*, and could discern between good and evil, he may be convicted and suffer death." 4 B. Com. 22. The learned author then goes on to state the case of a girl of thirteen who had been burned for killing her mistress, and of two boys of ten, and one of eight years old, who had

suffered the punishment of death by hanging.

That the law could in this respect be safely altered, is more than I would undertake to affirm. Immunity from criminal accountability up to a fixed period of life, and a consequent freedom from restraint and punishment until that period arrive, would be repugnant to every dictate of social prudence and justice. On the other hand, to seize upon the first dawn of the faculty of discerning between right and wrong, when childhood is manifest in the language, the deportment, and in the very person of the culprit, and throw the offending child into a mass of ripe and hardened offenders, subjected to the same punishment, and condemned to the same association, has in it something so revolting to humanity, that the spectacle never fails to enlist the feelings against the law, and judges and juries are often tempted to strain their conscience in order to produce an acquittal. Either alternative is dangerous to the future welfare of the unfortunate accused. If by the irresistible impulse of humanity, he is restored to liberty, he returns to his former haunts and habits, emboldened by impunity, and hardened, perhaps ruined, by the base association to which he has been exposed, even before his trial, by confinement with untried prisoners. If he be condemned, his fate is almost inevitably sealed. Nothing less than a miracle can save him from destruction.

"Of all the men we meet with," says Mr. Locke, "nine parts in ten are what they are, good or evil, useful or not, by their education." What must be the education of those whom we put to school in a common jail! Evidence is not wanting to establish as a melancholy fact, what we might readily infer from observation as likely to be the case. T. F. Buxton, in his "Inquiry," states the result of his personal examination in a number of prisons, from which it may not be unprofitable to make some extracts. Speaking of the Borough Compter, he says, "The jailer told me that in an experience of nine years he had never known an instance of reformation; he thought the prisoners grew worse, and he was sure, that if you took the first boy you met with in the streets, and placed him in his prison, by the end of a month he would be as bad as the rest, and up to all the roguery of London." At the jail of St. Albans, he asked of the jailer, "Have you ever known persons come here comparatively innocent, who have gone out quite depraved?" "I have not," is the answer, "known persons come here innocent, because they are sent here for some offence; but I have known several sent here for first offences, whose minds were not wicked, though they had been guilty of the one offence. I have known a great many, (I can't mention the number,) who coming in thus, have gone out quite depraved; but I have never known one, who coming in wicked, went out better." "Many and very grievous," says Mr. Buxton, "are the instances which have come to my knowledge of persons corrupted by prisons. When I first went to Newgate, my attention was directed by my companion to a boy, whose apparent innocence and artlessness had attracted his attention. The schoolmaster said he was an example to all the rest, so quiet, so reserved, and so unwilling to have any intercourse with his dissolute companions. At his trial he was acquitted upon evidence which did not leave a shadow of suspicion upon him; but lately I recognised him again in Newgate; but with a very different character. He confessed to me that on his release he had associated with the acquaintances he had formed in prison: of his ruin I feel but little doubt; and as little of the cause of it. He came to Newgate innocent; he left it corrupted."

One more instance is related by Mr. Buxton at some length. It is of a peculiarly affecting nature, and deserves to be repeated for the solemn lesson it conveys:—"G. M., the son of a journeyman butcher, in reduced circumstances, was educated at the endowed grammar school at Burnet, under the Rev. Mr. Man, who writes me word, 'G. M. was for some time under my

care, and as far as I recollect, conducted himself properly during that period. He came to London with his father, and I am assured by a very respectable tradesman, who knew him well, that he would not have objected to take him into his service. He is now fourteen years old, and a boy of an intelligent countenance. He was apprehended in May last as a vagrant, for selling religious tracts in Bishopgate church-yard, without a hawkers license, and sent to the city bridewell for a month. There he passed the day with twenty men and four boys committed for various crimes, and he slept with a prisoner who employed him to pick pockets and steal from the other prisoners, and received, as the boy says, the produce of his thefts. The man and five others took a fever, and the boy continued to sleep with him during its progress. He caught it himself, brought it home, and communicated it to his father, mother, and three brothers, one of whom died. *The father told me*, that before his apprehension, he was a good and dutiful son, and that he had no fault to find with him. His mother said he was a quiet, demure boy, fond of reading, and always willing to go with her to a place of worship. Now, he never takes a book into his hands, except to purloin it; and if she mentions any religious service, she is answered by execrations on her and her advice. She placed him in a school, but he sent word to the master, with a desperate oath, that he would never go again. She cannot keep any work in the house. He has stolen and sold her bible, his father's clothes, and the clothes lent by the Raven-crow school to his brother; he is seldom at home: his father has found him at night sleeping in the baskets of Covent Garden, with a horde of girls and boys, thieves and prostitutes. I was much struck with the behaviour and feeling lamentations of his parents. They spoke to the boy 'more in sorrow than in anger,' and even excused his unkindness and depravity, as resulting from this confinement. On the other hand, I was as much struck with the hard, careless, scornful manner in which he replied."

Such were the effects of the imprisonment of a child in a common jail; and such must always be its destructive effects. Nor are they limited to any grade of offence, nor to those who have been convicted. Those who are committed for the slightest misdeeds, (as happened in the instance just quoted) and those who are committed for trial, innocent perhaps of what is imputed to them, are alike exposed to the ruinous action of the corrupting mass into which they are thrown.

(To be continued.)

STATE-HOUSE FIRE BELL.

Mode of ringing the Alarm Bell, so as to show the direction of FIRE from the State-house.

When the fire is to the North, the bell will be rung by single strokes—for the South, by double strokes, in rapid succession—for the East, three—and for the West, four strokes.

N	S	E	W
1	2	3	4

For the intermediate points of the compass thus: North 1, followed by 3 rapid strokes for East, will show that the fire is Northeast from the State-house; and so on for all the others.

The following table exhibits the whole scheme:—

N.	I.	N. E. 1, 3.
S.	II.	S. E. II, 3.
E.	III.	N. W. 1, 4.
W.	IV.	S. W. II, 4.

The Bell will not be rung before 10 o'clock at night, unless it be known that there actually is a fire; but after that time for every alarm. When the direction of the fire is not known, the bell will be struck five or more times in rapid succession.—*Aurora.*

TAXABLES OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA,

For 1821 and 1828, compiled from the returns in the office of the County Commissioners. Also the number of votes given at the Ward, General, and Electoral Elections of 1828, in the City.

WARDS.	Taxables.		Votes in 1828.			TOWNSHIPS.	Taxables.	
	1821.	1828.	Ward.	Gen.*	Elect'l.		1821.	1828.
Upper Delaware -	663	1216	583	669	677	Byberry - - -	194	226
Lower do. -	750	1501	714	801	770	Moreland - - -	92	103
North Mulberry -	1028	1011	404	621	542	Lower Dublin -	508	589
South do. -	1319	1051	402	529	499	Oxford - - -	542	751
North - - -	1349	1393	428	558	548	Bristol - - -	295	347
High - - -	531	914	469	613	596	Germantown - -	991	1032
Chesnut - - -	492	821	417	515	509	Roxborough - -	369	642
Middle - - -	862	774	299	396	374	Blockley - - -	584	742
Walnut - - -	420	1117	349	403	398	Kingsessing - -	210	241
South - - -	748	599	306	327	326	Passyunk - - -	273	262
Dock - - -	459	863	409	519	494	Moyamensing - -	928	1766
Locust - - -	1402	1364	470	626	623	E. Southwark -	1465	1587
Pine - - -	-	1020	417	444	479	W. do. - - -	1349	1480
New Market -	1067	1452	505	509	562	Penn Township -	1305	2205
Cedar - - -	1606	1446	209	275	319	E. Kensington -	928	1333
						W. do. - - -	897	1424
Total 1821	12,696					N. Liberties, unincorp.		464
		16,542				1st Ward N. L. -	670	749
Add Deaf and Dumb who are taxables,		14				2d do. - - -	447	623
						3d do. - - -	633	881
Totals 1828		16,556	6381	7805	7716	4th do. - - -	418	601
						5th do. - - -	1012	1183
						6th do. - - -	579	768
						7th do. - - -	507	740
						Total, 1821.....	15,196	
								20,739
						Add to this Deaf & Dumb taxables - - -		11
						Total, 1828....		20,750

* For Congress.

SUMMARY.

	1821.	1828.	Increase.
City - - -	12,696	16,556	3860
County - - -	15,196	20,750	5554
Totals - - -	27,892	37,306	9414

In the City, the following Coloured Taxables are included in 1828:

Upper Delaware, 47	Brought forward—	534
Lower do. 52	Dock,	62
North Mulberry, 44	Locust,	355
South Mulberry 104	Pine,	126
North, 76	New Market,	280
High, 5	Cedar,	228
Chesnut, 3		
Middle, 49	Total,	1585
Walnut, 87	In 1821,	1351
South, 67	Increase,	234
534		

DEAF AND DUMB.

The number of Deaf and Dumb in 1828, including 77 in the Pennsylvania Asylum, is 124, viz. 97 in the City and 27 in the County; say in both, out of the Asylum, 47. In 1821 there were 43.

Of those in 1828, there are 9 white males, of the following ages: 5 years, 12, 15, two of 21, 25, 27, 35, 40. Five white females, aged 10, 17, 19, 23, 37.

Three black males aged 7, 17, (these two are only dumb) and one of 50.

Two coloured females, aged 19, and 22.

Colour uncertain, one male, aged 31. One female, 22. One, age &c. not mentioned.

SLAVES.

In 1821, there were in the

City - - -	7 slaves
County - - -	4
	11

In 1828, there are in the

City - - -	1
County - - -	5
	6

Being a decrease of 5.

Taxables in the following years,

Years.	City.	County.	City & Co.
1720	—	—	1195
1740	—	—	4850
1751	—	—	7100
1760	2634	5687	8321
1771	3751	6704	10455
1779	3681	7066	10747
1786	4876	4516	9392
1793	7088	6885	13973
1800	6625	7919	14544
1807	7813	9055	16868
1814	9383	10486	19869
1821	12696	15196	27892
1828	16556	20750	37306

It appears that from 1814 to 1821, the taxables increased in the

City, about - - -	35½ per cent.
County - - -	45 "
Averaging - - -	40 "

And that from 1821 to 1828, those in the city increased at the rate of about 30 per cent. and the county 36½, averaging about 33 per cent.

At the former enumeration, (in 1821,) the Taxables were about in the proportion of one-fifth to the whole population—

At this rate the population of the City	-	-	-	82,780
would be now	-	-	-	103,750
And of the County	-	-	-	
Total	-	-	-	<u>186,530</u>
In 1820, the City contained	-	-	-	63,802
County	-	-	-	72,695
	-	-	-	<u>136,497</u>
Which compared with 1828	-	-	-	186,530
	-	-	-	<u>50,033</u>
Would exhibit an increase of	-	-	-	
Or of, in the City	-	-	-	18,978
in the County	-	-	-	31,055
	-	-	-	<u>50,033</u>

How far this calculation may prove correct, remains to be proved by an actual enumeration. It is probably the nearest approximation that can be made in the absence of better information.

The Districts of Passyunk, Moyamensing, and East and West Southwark, contained in 1821, 4015 taxables, and in 1828, 5095—making an increase of nearly *twenty-seven per cent.*

The Districts of Kensington, Penn, and Northern Liberties, contained in 1821, 7396 taxables, and in 1828, 10,971—being an increase of about *forty-eight per cent.*

The result of the whole will stand thus:

The increase of taxables, from 1821 to 1828—

City	-	-	-	30 per cent.
Northern Districts	-	-	-	48
Southern do.	-	-	-	27
City and County	-	-	-	33

In 1786 there appears to be a striking difference between the taxables of the county and those in 1779, probably the effects of the revolution. Also, between the taxables in the city in 1793 and 1800, occasioned perhaps by the different fevers within that period.

It is to be observed, that in 1825, there was an alteration of the limits of the Eastern Wards of the City, and an addition of a new ward, (Pine,) formed out of New Market and Cedar wards.

From the table of votes it would appear that at neither of the late elections, did more than *one-half* of the taxables vote.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

SENATE.

Tuesday, December 2, 1828.

At 11 o'clock the Senate met—present twenty-eight Senators.

A resolution for furnishing each senator with three daily newspapers, &c. was adopted.

Mr. Hawkins offered a resolution, which was adopted, inviting the electors of president to convene in the senate chamber, to-morrow, at 10 o'clock.

The following are the standing committees of the senate, with the names of the members composing them.

Accounts—Messrs. Logan, Hunt, King, Hay and Morris.

Claims—Messrs. Herbert, Leech, Ray, Scott and Sullivan.

Judiciary System—Messrs. Hawkins, King, Kelley, Miller and Morris.

Militia System—Messrs. Ogle, Ryon, Hambright, Ringland and Seltzer.

Banks—Messrs. Kerlin, Burden, Wise, Miller and McClure.

Education—Messrs. Kelley, Herbert, Fullerton, Hunt and Houston.

Roads, Bridges & Inland Navigation—Messrs. Brown, Duncan, McClure, Powell and Wise.

Agriculture & Domestic Manufactures—Messrs. Powell, Ray, Reiff, Drumheller and Krebs.

Election Districts—Messrs. Ryon, Hambright, Jackson, Bertolet and Ringland.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Sullivan, Leech, Seltzer, Fullerton and Jackson.

To compare bills and present them to the Governor for his approbation—Messrs. Hay, Scott, Bertolet, Houston and Drumheller.

State Library—Messrs. Duncan, Burden and Kerlin.

Thursday, Dec. 4.

The message from the governor was read, and referred to Messrs. Hawkins, Hay and Scott.

On Friday morning John De Pui, Esq. was unanimously re-elected Clerk of the Senate.—Mr. De Pui nominated Walter S. Franklin, Esq. as his assistant, which was unanimously approved of.

Samuel S. Stambaugh was elected printer of the English Journal; and Jacob Stoever printer of the German Journal.

E. F. Cryder & Co. were elected printers of the bills of the Senate.

Friday, Dec. 5.

Mr. Bertolet—the petition of citizens of the county of Schuylkill, praying for the creation of a fund for the formation of a general system of education. Referred to the committee on education.

Mr. Hawkins, from the committee appointed to arrange the several items of the governor's message, reported sundry resolutions, referring the governor's message to committees, which were twice read and adopted.

Mr. Krebs read in his place, and on leave given, presented to the chair, a bill, entitled an act authorising the governor to incorporate the Schuylkill Valley and Navigation Company.

Saturday, Dec. 6.

Mr. Wise presented the petition of citizens of Westmoreland county, praying that a state road may be laid out from Robbstown in said county to Cooks-town in Fayette county. Referred to Messrs. Wise, Drumheller and Ringland.

Mr. Burden—the memorial of Thomas F. Gordon, praying for legislative patronage for a Digest of the Statutes of Pennsylvania, about to be published by him. Referred to Messrs. Burden, Ray and Houston.

Mr. Hay—the petition of citizens of the city of Philadelphia, praying that the aldermen of the said city may be elected by the people. Laid on the table.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dec. 2d.—The house met at an early hour, but adjourned till half past two o'clock in the afternoon, when 94 members answered to their names. Ner Middlesworth re-elected Speaker—resolutions passed to furnish members, &c. with newspapers, and to pay postage on letters, &c. documents to and from members.

Wednesday, Dec. 3.

In the House of Representatives—Mr. Wilkins presented a petition from inhabitants of Allegheny county, praying for an appropriation in aid of opening a road from Uniontown to Pittsburg.

Mr. Frick—four petitions from citizens of this commonwealth, praying for an appropriation in aid of improving the state road from Rodger's Ferry to Sunbury.

Mr. Moore—a petition from inhabitants of Erie county, praying for the repeal of the acts which prohibit the issuing and circulating bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars.

Mr. Kerr—two petitions from inhabitants of Washington, Fayette, Westmoreland and Allegheny counties, praying for the erection of a new county out of parts of the said counties. Referred to Messrs. Kerr, Patterson, of Mifflin, Shindel, Lawson and Martin.

Mr. Simpson—two petitions from inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, praying that provision may be made

by law for the election of the aldermen of the said city by the people. Referred to the members from the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. Binder—a petition from inhabitants of Philadelphia county, praying for the incorporation of a company for the construction of a Rail Road from the neighbourhood of Willow street, on the river Delaware, through the Northern Liberties and Penn township, to the river Schuylkill. Referred to the members from the county of Philadelphia.

Mr. Lehman—a petition from the select and common councils of the city of Philadelphia, praying for an extension of their powers in relation to pavements in the said city. Referred to the members from the city of Philadelphia.

The speaker announced, that in conformity to the 28th rule of this house, he had appointed the following standing committees, viz:

Messrs. Cunningham, Blair, Boyd, Binder, Mallary, Kerr, and Overfield, a committee of Ways and Means.

Messrs. Mallary, Champneys, Workman, M'Sherry, Evans, (Mont.) Banks and Waugh, a committee on the judiciary system.

Messrs. Wilkins, Slemmer, Hergesheimer, Gebhart, Fuller, Robison and Geiger, a committee on claims.

Messrs. Patterson, (Mifflin,) Forrey, Pile, Lobach, Kline, Clymer and Wolfersberger, a committee on agriculture.

Messrs. Bonsall, Cooper, Blodget, Petriken, Post, Caldwell and Lambert, a committee on education.

Messrs. Kreps, Lauman, Siter, Gebhart, Cox, Heston and Livingston, a committee on domestic manufactures.

Messrs. Good, Lawson, Alexander, Wilson, Owens, Laporte and M'Kee, a committee of accounts.

Messrs. Duncan, Driesbach, Rankin, Haines, Shendel Patterson, (Washington,) and Heck, a committee on vice and immorality.

Messrs. Roberts, Matheys, Frick, Miller, (Lehigh) Doudel, Kreps and Horner, a committee on the militia system.

Messrs. Stevens, (Mont.) Miller, (Chester,) Whitlatch, Black, Stauffer, Byerly and Rankin, a committee on election districts.

Messrs. Snyder, Hastings, Riter, Farrell, Horn, Simpson and Forrey, a committee on banks.

Messrs. Evans, (Fayette) Trimble, Stephens, (Adams) Power, Lightner, Banks and Long, a committee on estates and escheats.

Messrs. Champneys, Rehner, Martin, Hostetter, Driesbach, Frick and Workman, a committee on bridges, and state and turnpike roads.

Messrs. Shannon, Hergesheimer, M'Reynolds, Hastings, Fuller, Galbraith and Boals, a committee on corporations.

Messrs. Kerr, M'Sherry, Martin, Bastress, Evans, (Mont.) Hastings and Metzler, a committee on local appropriations.

Messrs. Foulkrod, Fullerman, and Parkhurst, a committee to compare bills, &c.

Messrs. Binder, M'Clear and Petriken, a committee on the library.

Messrs. Lehman, Denison, M'Reynolds, Shannon, Lawson, Buttz, Moore, Bastress, Patterson, (Allegheny) Blair, Galbraith, Morgan and Lightner, a committee on inland navigation and internal improvement.

On motion of Mr. Hastings, ordered, that an item of unfinished business relative to an artificial road from Potter's Old Fort in Centre county, to the Juniata turnpike road in Huntingdon county, be referred to Messrs. Hastings, Shannon and Rankin.

Thursday, Dec. 4.

Mr. Hastings—a petition from sundry citizens of this commonwealth, praying for the establishment of a general system of education. Referred to the committee on education.

Mr. Boyd—a petition from the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, praying for a continuance of legislative patronage to that Institution. Referred to the members from the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. Bonsall—a petition from sundry inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, praying that provision may be made by law for the election of the aldermen of the said city by the people.

Messrs. Snyder, Hastings and Lobach, were appointed a committee to bring in a bill, entitled an act to repeal an act entitled an act for the relief of the poor.

Messrs. Snyder, Martin and Hassinger, were appointed a committee to bring in a bill entitled an act relative to the opening roads in the city and county of Philadelphia.

A number of items of unfinished business of the last session were referred to appropriate committees.

Invitation to Gen. JACKSON, to visit the Capitol of Pennsylvania.

Gen. Duncan, of Philadelphia, offered the following resolution:

Whereas, Gen. Andrew Jackson, president elect of the United States, is expected soon to visit the city of Pittsburg on his way to the seat of the General Government, and whereas, it would be highly gratifying to the citizens of this commonwealth, to welcome to their Capitol, "the man who has filled the measure of his country's glory"—therefore,

Resolved, That a committee, to consist of three members, be appointed, in conjunction with a similar committee of the Senate, if the Senate shall appoint such a committee, for the purpose of respectfully inviting the President elect, and in the event of his acceptance, escorting him, as the guest of the people, from Pittsburg to Harrisburg, to participate in the anniversary festival of the 8th of January, 1815.

The resolution was laid on the table till to-day.

Mr. Moore gave notice, that on to-morrow he would ask leave to bring in a bill, entitled an act to repeal an act passed at the last session, entitled an act concerning small notes for the payment of money.

Francis R. Shunk was unanimously re-elected clerk, and appointed Thomas J. Gross as his assistant.

James Smith was re-elected sergeant-at-arms, and Thomas Wallace, door-keeper.

Samuel C. Stambaugh was appointed printer of the Journals in the English language, and of the bills.

Jacob Baah was elected printer of the Journal in the German language.

Messrs. Snyder, Champneys, Banks, Workman and Simpson were appointed a committee to arrange the various items of the Governor's message.

Mr. Butts presented a petition from inhabitants of Bucks and Northampton counties, praying for an appropriation in aid of improving the road across Flint Hill. Referred to the committee on local appropriations.

Mr. Patterson—4 petitions from inhabitants of Mifflin county, praying for the erection of a new county, out of part of the said county. Referred to Messrs. Patterson, Petriken, Black, Buttz and Post.

Mr. Kerr—an act erecting parts of the counties of Washington, Fayette, Westmoreland and Allegheny into a separate county, to be called Jackson county.

ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Agreeably to an act of Assembly, the Electors of the state for President and Vice President of the United States, met on Wednesday last in the senate chamber of Pennsylvania. William Findlay, late Governor of the state, was appointed president of the college; and on the votes being counted, it appeared that general Jackson received the unanimous vote of the college for President of the United States, after the 4th of March next, having received twenty-eight votes. J. C. Calhoun received the same number of votes for Vice President.

Har Rep.

THE REGISTER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DEVOTED TO THE PRESERVATION OF EVERY KIND OF USEFUL INFORMATION RESPECTING THE STATE.

EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD.

VOL. II.—NO. 23.

PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 20, 1828.

NO. 51.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Address delivered by the Hon. John Sergeant, on Saturday, 29th November, 1828.—(Concluded from p. 351.)

The unhappy beings who are thus by the nature of our institutions, and for the security of society, placed in a course of training which must inevitably lead to misery and vice, who are hurried, as it were, to maturity of wickedness, often to premature, and sometimes to infamous death, are the children of the poor. They are generally neglected and destitute, frequently without parents or friends to advise or direct them; and there are not wanting numerous instances in which abandoned parents, for their own gratification, direct their children into the paths of vice, by sending them into the streets to beg or to steal. There is, besides, a case of by no means rare occurrence, appealing, if possible, still more powerfully to our sympathy—the case of a widowed mother, who sees her son rushing upon destruction, and is unable by any authority she can employ, or by any influence she can exert, to reclaim him from his evil ways, or arrest him in his progress to ruin. Where can she look for assistance or relief? If the power of the law be interposed, it sends him to jail, where he becomes still more degraded, and is condemned to deeper contamination. The true judgment of a mother's never-dying affection would readily assent to restraint, if accompanied with care and instruction, and freed from the stigma and the poison of a confinement in prison. But the jail she regards as an extremity so disastrous, that tears and prayers, and every exertion she can employ, are used to avert it; and when at last it comes, it is an overwhelming calamity. Thus is she doomed to witness the downward course, and final ruin of her child, without the power to save or to help him, like the poor mother bird, that sees its unfledged brood, which it has fed from its mouth, and sheltered with its wings, violently torn from the nest, and, helpless to preserve them from the destroyer, can do nothing but utter a piercing cry of anguish and despair.

This is no fancy sketch; nor is it drawn from other countries, or from other times. More than one unhappy and anxious mother has already applied to the managers, and found a new hope in the prospect of a Refuge.

If such be the nature of the institutions and laws, and such their inadequacy, or worse than inadequacy, in the case of juvenile delinquents—if the security of society requires, that without regard to their feebleness, their destitution, their inevitable ignorance, they should be treated as criminals, surely it is a noble charity which seeks to devise and to execute a plan for extending to them parental aid, affording them the means of instruction, and leading them into the ways of industry and innocence—which endeavours to rescue them from the effects of their unfortunate condition, ascribing, with equal justice and humanity, their errors, and even their vices and their crimes, to the want of that aid which childhood always requires.

You, whom the bounty of Providence has blessed with the means of conducting your children with every advantage, through the periods of childhood and youth, of cultivating their moral and intellectual growth, of guarding them from the approach of danger, and in due time placing them with strengthened powers in a re-

spectable position in society, how great a debt of gratitude do you owe? Acquit yourselves of some small portion of it by helping your destitute fellow creatures: Think of the little neglected wanderer, abandoned to his own weakness, without parental instruction, without counsel, almost without a home, and extend to him some support, when he is in danger of falling; help to provide for him a Refuge, that the blossom of hope, which has lived through poverty and neglected, may not be finally blasted by the impure atmosphere of a jail. You will still be debtors, largely debtors; but when you are bestowing a parent's benediction upon the tender objects of your love, the tear of thankfulness and joy that springs from a grateful heart, will not be the less sweet or pure, for a consciousness that we have done something to impart to others a portion of that comfort which is so freely given to us.

We would remind our fellow citizens, in the next place, that the objection to individual aid applies equally to every sort of contribution, of time as well as of money; and, indeed, to every kind of exertion. Those who give their labour, give that which is as substantial, and as valuable as money. But would it for a moment be insisted, that the faculties of individuals, their time, their exertions, and their means, are to be entirely and exclusively devoted to their own individual concerns—that no effort is to be made to devise improvements, no contribution of time, or talent, or money, to introduce them—that the human intellect is to be bound up in the narrow limits of our own personal affairs, and the feelings of man to be quickened by no generous sympathy for others? Happily, there are very few who practically adopt this doctrine. In a government like ours, where the representative is chosen from amongst ourselves, and is constantly dependent upon public opinion, or support, he must be animated and sustained, in all new undertakings of magnitude, by the expressed sense of the community, and the assured co-operation of his fellow citizens. His powers are limited; those of individuals are without restriction. This has been the history of all improvements, and this is the history of all the institutions of humanity which constitute the pride and the ornament of our city and our state. The enthusiasm of private benevolence, guided by individual intelligence, has led the way, and the Legislature has never been slow, in proper cases, to afford its aid in advancing the work. Look around you in every direction: begin at a remote period; explore the foundation of all those establishments which Philadelphia can exhibit as "her jewels," and you will find that they were laid by the hands of individuals, and in part, or entirely built up and sustained by individual contribution. There, too, you will find, (its source hidden by time or distance,) the beginnings of the reputation of our benefactors; there you will discern the means by which the memory of the dead has come to us embalmed by their works of beneficence, still fragrant and fresh; and there too you will learn how their living followers are to make themselves worthy to be associated in the remembrance of posterity with their illustrious predecessors. What would Philadelphia have been without her institutions of humanity and charity? She would scarcely have deserved the title of a civilized or a Christian community.

It may be difficult to draw with precision the line be-

yond which individuals not to be expected to advance; where they may, without hesitation, trust entirely to the interposition of the public power. There are cases, undoubtedly, where the legislature ought to have the exclusive cognizance, and where the charge should fall upon the public purse. There are cases too, where the burthen must be borne by individuals. But there are cases where they may most beneficially co-operate, and in which it is impossible to determine the exact proportion which shall fall upon each. But let us not be too anxious on this point. Charity, like mercy, "is twice blessed; it blesseth him that gives, and him that takes;" and it is in the order of Providence that this blessing shall never be wanting to him that gives. "He hath dispersed," says the inspired psalmist: "he hath given to the poor; his righteousness endureth for ever; his horn shall be exalted with honour." In the very act of charity there is a process of purification in the heart of the giver, which elevates his feelings and improves his character. Besides, it is an individual duty, which individuals only can perform. It must be voluntary. The moment it becomes compulsory, it is no longer charity. It may benefit "him that takes," but its virtue "to him that gives" is gone.

For this particular object, as entitled to individual care, we have the countenance of precept and example, and the encouragement of the success which has followed exertion in the same career. A little more than forty years ago, "the Philadelphia Society for alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons," was founded by a few of the citizens of Philadelphia; and that venerable man,* whose long life has been devoted to the service of his Maker and his fellow creatures, with exemplary purity and faithfulness, was appointed to the station of president, which he has since occupied without interruption, and still continues to occupy. "When we consider," they say in the preamble to their constitution, "that the obligations of benevolence which are founded on the precepts and example of the author of Christianity, are not cancelled by the follies or crimes of our fellow creatures; and when we reflect upon the miseries which penury, hunger, cold, unnecessary severity, unwholesome apartments and guilt, (the usual attendants of prisons,) involve with them, it becomes us to extend our compassion to that part of mankind, who are the subjects of these miseries. By the aids of humanity their undue and illegal sufferings may be prevented; the links which should bind the whole family of mankind together, under all circumstances, be preserved unbroken; and such degrees and modes of punishment may be discovered and suggested, as may, instead of continuing habits of vice, become the means of restoring our fellow creatures to virtue and happiness." They soon after addressed the public, asking for pecuniary aid, stating that the funds of the society were confined to an annual subscription *from each of its members*, and a ground rent of fourteen pounds, the donation of John Dickinson, Esq.

This little band of philanthropists went resolutely to work, and in the forty years that have elapsed, have persevered unceasingly in their exertions to promote the humane objects of their association. Their history has lately been given to us by Mr. Vaux. It is not too much to say, that to their labours, under Providence, we are chiefly indebted for an entire revolution in the conduct and management of our prisons: to them, in a great measure, we owe the credit of having been the first to introduce the penitentiary system, as well as the amelioration of our penal code. If the penitentiary has failed of its purpose, from want of accommodation, or from other causes, it is to be hoped that the Legislature will afford the means of remedying its defects, and of giving it a fair and full experiment.

Still, with all its imperfections, our present system offers a striking contrast to that which existed at the pe-

riod referred to. Tried and untried prisoners, of all ages and colours, and of both sexes, of every grade of offence, and of every variety of character, and even the poor debtors, who had committed no offence at all, were thrown into one common herd, in an ill contrived building, which retained the abomination of a subterraneous dungeon for prisoners under sentence of death. "What a spectacle," exclaims Mr. Vaux, "must this abode of guilt and wretchedness have presented!" Well might he ask the question. A den of wild beasts, desperate from confinement, and mad from hunger, abandoned to the work of mutual destruction, would be but a faint type of such an assemblage. The brute obeys his instinct; but to condemn a human being to an existence where mere brutal ferocity will assume the dominion over him, is to be accessory to the crime of effacing the image of his Maker, and robbing him of the attributes of humanity. Many details will be found in the pamphlet, which time will not allow to be repeated. There is one, however, which is not less curious than important. A clergyman,* who was a member of the acting committee, proposed to preach to the prisoners. His efforts were resisted by the keeper; and when at last by perseverance he gained admission, he found (on a Sunday) a loaded cannon, with a lighted match beside it, prepared by the keeper, pointed at the prisoners, and ready to do the work of destruction upon the least commotion. Such were the fears the keeper felt, or affected to feel, of his inmates.

It was with the sanction and the approbation of this society that the present plan was put forward, as a most material and humane improvement.

Is it necessary for me to add, as a further motive to influence the charitable, that wherever a Refuge has been established, its support, in whole or in part, has been supplied by the contribution of individuals? The London Refuge was thus begun, and has thus been maintained. In our sister city, which gave us an example of a Refuge in full operation before we had yet moved, the subscriptions of individuals have not only been larger than here, but they have borne a larger proportion to the aid afforded by the state. Shall we be outdone in charity? They laboured in an untried work; we have the light of their experience. They persevered in the face of doubt, and their exertions have been crowned with success. We have every ground of confidence, and yet the work languishes in our hands. The Legislature has given us a liberal earnest of its intentions. We have no reason to fear that it will ever be less disposed to extend its aid. It is for ourselves, then, to do what is now wanting, in humble reliance that what we do will not be done in vain.

But, the motives which have now been adverted to, are not the only ones which address themselves to us upon this interesting subject. Our interests, as well as our duties, are deeply concerned in it. The increase of juvenile delinquency has for a long time past occasioned the most serious apprehension and regret, wherever inquiry has been made into the state of crime and punishment. From this calamity, we are by no means exempt. On the 13th of the present month, there were in prison, under conviction, thirty-nine white boys, and twenty-one black, making a total of sixty. Of the untried boys, we have no account: nor have we any account of the girls, as they have not been separated from their seniors in vice. The whole number, however, if ascertained, would by no means ascertain the extent of the evil. The repugnance to prosecuting children, even when they are detected in offence, and the inclination of courts and juries to acquit them, out of compassion for their tender years, rather than consign them to the destruction of a prison, leave many at large to pursue their course of iniquity. The aggregate cannot be conjectured. It includes a great variety. Among the thirty-nine white boys named in the list from the prison, there are eleven who are styled by the keeper "good boys," from which we may understand that there is nothing in

* The Right Rev. Dr. White, Bishop of Pennsylvania.

their dispositions or habits decidedly vicious. With care and instruction they would probably be reclaimed, and become useful members of society. But what is their condition now, and what are their prospects?—Branded with the infamy of a jail—lost to the feeling of shame—turned loose upon the world—cut off from intercourse with the honest part of the community—without counsel, aid, or instruction, they are forced into the society of the vicious, and driven to crime for a subsistence. They are irretrievably lost, when they might have been saved. Rejected by society, excluded from honest occupation, with the world in hostility against them, they naturally become enemies of the world, and grow into the most desperate offenders.

An intelligent magistrate of England, in a letter recently published, has some very striking remarks on this point. They are entitled to great attention, because they are founded on actual observation, made in the course of a long experience. "Early imprisonment, therefore," he says, "is the great and primary cause from which crime originates. From this source most of the evils flow which affect the youthful offender, and at the earliest age lead him into those paths of vice, from which afterwards there is no escape; from which the light of hope is almost excluded, and where the tears of repentance are generally disregarded. Whatever may have been his first propensities at his first commitment, he invariably becomes worse and worse, and leaves his prison fully instructed in all the mysteries of crime. You will find the still lingering blush of shame quickly give way to the stare of habitually profligate associates; and you will hardly recognise in the familiar boldness of the felon, the distressed and desponding novice in his profession. To him to return is as fatal as to proceed; he is impelled onwards by every impulse which bad example, bad company, and the scoffs of the world have raised in him; till at last he is driven down the gulf, which has so long yawned to entomb its living victim of destruction." (Sir Eardly Wilmot's letter.)

In the sixth report of the committee of the Prison Society of London, it is remarked, that "Many hundreds of these lads (committed) have either no parents, or have been deserted by them. Thus abandoned, they have made fellowship with others alike friendless, contracted a desire for wandering, and an aversion to restraint; they live from day to day by preying on the property of others; at night they usually sleep in the open air. Their minds are in a state of the darkest ignorance, and the grossest vice. They are very frequently brought up before the magistrates for petty offences. They are committed for short periods; and when liberated, are very soon again in prison. They continue pilfering, increasing in guilt as they advance in years, until their career is terminated by transportation or death." And in a note it is stated, that "one boy, but nine years of age, who has been under the notice of the committee, had been eighteen times committed to the different prisons in the metropolis."

It is needless to dwell upon the facts which have been stated. They speak a language too plain to be misunderstood, and addressing itself to every thinking mind with irresistible force. Do you desire that crime should increase, that criminals should be multiplied, and become more hardened and dangerous? Do you wish that your security from depredation should be every day rendered more precarious, and the expense of providing guards for your property and pence, be constantly augmented? Are you willing that the generation which is rising, and of which your own children form a part, should be exposed to the evils that have just been exhibited? You cannot be. The dictates of prudence, as well as the suggestions of charity and mercy, say, No. While compassion is pleading to the heart for the friendless children of poverty and want, wisdom, speaking to the understanding, is telling us to beware how we encourage or permit the growth of ruffian and lawless propensities, lest, by and by, we should have to encour-

ter them in the fulness of their stature and strength.—She counsels us to eradicate them by culture before they have struck too deep into the soil, and in their place to sow the seeds of wholesome instruction.—Wherever we succeed, we save a human being to society, and we disburthen the jail of a permanent tenant. If, notwithstanding our best exertions, some should be lost, still we have the satisfaction of knowing, that but for those exertions, *all* would probably have perished.

To fulfil that "obligation of benevolence," which, in the language of the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons, "is not cancelled by the follies and crimes of our fellow creatures," especially towards those of them whose follies, or even crimes, are the least reprehensible, and to supply that defect in our criminal institutions which experience has shown to contribute to the increase of crime, rather than to its prevention, is the design of the House of Refuge.

It imposes restraint, for restraint is necessary no less for the good of the subject, than for the security of society. But it inflicts no punishment; it affixes no badge of disgrace; it stamps no degradation; it regards its inmates as unfortunate children, exposed in their weakness, without support, and bowed down by the storms and temptations of life, but capable of being restored to uprightness by steady treatment and judicious care.

Upon this simple and humane basis, all the regulations of the House are framed. The general object is, to impart to the inmates religious and moral instruction; to form them to useful and orderly habits; to furnish them with wholesome occupation; and at a suitable age, if they prove themselves worthy, to bind them as apprentices to some reputable employment, so that they may be enabled to earn an honest livelihood, and maintain an honest station in society.

It affords me sincere satisfaction to be able to say, and to the managers it affords the most confident hope, that the plan has proved eminently successful. So long ago as in the year 1819, Mr. Hoare, in his examination before a committee of the House of Commons, made this statement:—"In the different prisons I have visited, the reformation of the boys is generally considered as hopeless; in the Refuge we generally succeed. The classification is not so perfect as I think desirable, but the funds of the society are very low, and we are obliged to do the best we can."

The Warwick county Asylum (an imperfect Refuge, it would seem, where boys were generally received only after conviction, and consequently after the contamination of a prison,) established in 1818, and supported solely by voluntary contributions, is stated to have been of infinite benefit. Out of eighty-one boys, thirty-nine have been ascertained to have been permanently reformed; twenty-one have been since tried at Warwick, and sixteen remain. Boys, says Sir Eardly Wilmot, have occasionally been received into the Asylum without being tried and convicted; and I have it on the best authority to say that the facility of reform is incalculably greater with such boys than with convicted felons.

In the London Refuge, and in the Refuge of New York, a friend who has accurately examined the statements, informs me that a permanent reform has been effected in the proportion of nine out of ten. The cases detailed are numerous and interesting, and it is desirable that they should be extensively known, as they present a most powerful argument in favour of the plan.

There is reason to believe that a solution has thus been found for a difficult and afflicting problem. The public security may be reconciled with a just and humane attention to the circumstances of unfortunate youth. Our feelings may be spared the dreadful sacrifice of juvenile victims, which existing laws and institutions have demanded—prosecutors, magistrates, courts, and juries, may be relieved from the painful struggle between their duty and their strong inclination—the appalling increase of juvenile delinquency be checked—the quantity of crime be diminished—and the seeds of vice, which are

vegetating under an unnatural and cruel culture, in a soil capable of producing good fruit, be supplanted by the development of that germ of virtue, which, if not destroyed, is sufficient under Providence, to restore in some degree the likeness in which man was made, and to lead to present and to future happiness.

The philanthropist and the statesman may here concur. He who desires the welfare of all mankind, and he who only seeks to arrange the movement of a community so as to produce security and peace, will equally find his purpose promoted. And even the most rigid economist, looking only to the pecuniary cost, (if any such there be) will have nothing to object. The expense of maintaining a refuge, is not greater than the expense of maintaining a jail. The amount required to support its inmates, is less than the cost of an equal number in prison. And if, enlarging his view, he recollects, that those who begin their days in a jail, most commonly become a burthen for life, subsisted by the public while in, and by plunder when out; whereas the Refuge, working a reform, enables them to support themselves, and to contribute something to the general expenses of society; that the one enlarges the sources of crime, and swells the streams that flow from it, and the other seeks to diminish the fountain of iniquity, and dry up its noxious issues; he will be convinced that a just economy walks hand in hand with charity and policy.

That considerations like these will eventually obtain for the Refuge a much larger support from the treasury of the state or the county, we have no doubt. But the present object is to put it into operation, upon a scale of usefulness that will be creditable to those with whom it originated. The state and the county have contributed twenty thousand dollars towards the building, and have provided a revenue for supporting the establishment of five thousand dollars a year for five years, making a total of forty-five thousand dollars. Individuals have given about twelve thousand dollars. Money is now wanted, and the managers, having exhausted their efforts to proceed as they would wish, with the means which have been placed at their disposal, are compelled again to appeal to your enlightened charity.

If at this moment you should see a destitute and helpless child approaching the brink of a precipice, and know that its ignorant steps would in a few moments lead it to destruction, would you not reach forth your hand to save it? Many are on their way to that yawning monster, a jail, which devours all that is sound and healthful in their nature, and fills the vacant space with corruption. Will you not, from your abundance, give something to save them from imminent ruin, and yourselves from the infliction you must suffer from them, or will you allow the mischief to spread and grow till some other hand shall check it?

It was said of an eminent heathen sage, that he brought philosophy from the clouds, and fixed her abode among men. The Christian's philosophy comes from heaven, brought by no mortal hands, but freely given to man for his own benefit and guidance. It teaches us that charity is like unto the duty enjoined by the "first and great commandment."

From the Albany Argus.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL.

The public seem scarcely aware that a canal, one hundred and six miles in length, commencing at the tide water near Kingston, and terminating at Honesdale, in Pennsylvania, has been completed since July, 1825; and that this great work has been accomplished principally by the enterprise and perseverance of an individual company. As the channel for conveying coal to the navigable waters of the Hudson, this canal must be regarded as an improvement of incalculable importance to the public; if not of indispensable necessity, in supplying

the exhaustion of fuel occasioned by the great increase of steam engines.

The first squadron of boats, loaded with coal, arrived at tide water on the 5th instant. Fifty tons of this coal have been consigned to the Messrs. Townsends, which will afford our citizens an opportunity of testing its quality.

From gentlemen who have recently been through on the whole line of the canal, we learn that the work has been executed in the most permanent manner, and that in its construction, durability and economy are judiciously combined. This canal is 32 to 36 feet wide, upon the water line, and has 4 feet depth of water. The locks are 76 feet in length between the gates, and 9 feet wide. The boats are estimated to carry 25 to 30 tons.

From the mouth of the Rondout, where it connects with the Hudson, to Port Jervis, near the Delaware river, is a distance of 59 miles; on this section are 60 lift locks and one guard lock, of hammered stone, laid chiefly in hydraulic cement. There are also one aqueduct over the Neversink river 224 feet in length, upon stone piers and abutments; one over the Rondout entirely of stone upon two arches, one of 60 and the other of 50 feet chord; and ten others, of various dimensions, upon stone piers and abutments, over lateral streams; 15 culverts of stone, and 93 bridges having stone abutments and wing walls.

Port Jervis is less than a mile from Carpenter's point, formed by the junction of the Neversink and Delaware rivers, and at which point, the states of New York and New Jersey, corner upon Pennsylvania. Port Jervis affords a view of the territory of three states and also of the Delaware river and the fertile valley of the Neversink.

From this point, the line of the canal is carried along on the east side of the Delaware, to a point opposite the mouth of the Lackawaxen river. At this place a dam has been erected across the Delaware, by means of which the canal is fed, and boats cross the river. From McCarty's point, which is formed by the junction of the Lackawaxen with the Delaware, the canal follows up the valley of the Lackawaxen, 25 miles, to the forks of the Dyberry, at which point the canal terminates, and where a thriving village is already established, called Honesdale.

On the Delaware section of 22 miles, there are wooden locks, and on the Lackawaxen section of 25 miles, are 37 locks of the same description. These locks are secured by a substantial dry stone wall, and so constructed that the wooden lining can be taken out and replaced, without disturbing the rest of the lock.

Honesdale, where the canal terminates, is 16 miles distant from the coal region. Over this 16 miles, the coal is to be transported upon a rail road, which is already in great forwardness. The structure of the rail road is of timber, with iron plates securely fastened to the timber rails with screws. The plates are estimated to weigh nearly 366 tons. The railway is to be furnished with 5 stationary and 5 locomotive steam engines. It is estimated that this rail road and its appendages will transport 540 tons per day, in one direction. The steam engines for the rail road were taken up as soon as the canal was navigable; and it is expected the rail road will be in operation as early as June next.

The rail road terminates at Carbondale, on the Lackawana river, where several hundred tons of coal have already been quarried, and transported to the canal by rail road.

The coal of the Lackawana has been tested, and proves to be of the first quality for working iron, as well as for the ordinary purposes of fuel. As to quantity, there can be no reasonable doubt on the subject. A visit to Carbondale, and the coal region in its vicinity, will satisfy any person that the supply is inexhaustible. And the canal being now completed, and the rail road nearly finished, our citizens in the cities and villages bordering upon the Hudson may congratulate themselves

upon the facilities offered by this great highway for obtaining an inexhaustible supply of fuel.

ELECTORAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

We have received, and take this opportunity of publishing, "The Minutes of the College of Electors of the State of Pennsylvania," for the purpose of exhibiting the mode of proceeding in that important business.

Wednesday, December 3, 1828.

This day, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution and laws of the United States, and of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Electoral College convened in the Senate Chamber of the State Capitol, in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, of which the following is an extract from their journal:

IN THE SENATE.

December 2, 1828.

Whereas the act of second February, 1802, provides that the electors of president and vice president of the United States, shall meet at the seat of government on the first Wednesdays in December, succeeding the election.

Therefore, having understood, that they are now in attendance, Resolved by the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that the Electors be, and they are hereby invited to convene in the Senate Chamber in the State Capitol, on to-morrow at ten o'clock.

Extract from the Journal,

JOHN DE PUI, C. S.

On motion of Mr. John Scott and Mr. Leiper, William Findlay was unanimously appointed President.

Whereupon, he returned his thanks to the Electoral College for the honour conferred on him.

On motion of Mr. King and Mr. Cunningham, Mr. John De Pui was appointed Secretary to the Electoral College.

On motion, Messrs. Scott, William Piper and George G. Leiper, were appointed a committee to wait upon the Governor, and inform him that the Electoral College is duly organized and ready to receive his communications.

Mr. Scott from the committee appointed to wait upon the Governor, and inform that the Electoral College was duly organized, and ready to receive his communications, reported:

That they had performed that service, and that the Governor informed them he would make his communication by message forthwith.

Calvin Blythe, Esquire, the secretary of the commonwealth, being introduced, presented a message from the Governor, accompanied with three certified lists of the names of the Electors, duly elected by the people, on the 31st day of October last.

And said message and lists were severally read as follow, to wit:

To the Electors of a President and Vice President of the United States,

Fellow citizens,—The secretary of the commonwealth will deliver to you herewith, in pursuance of the act of congress, in such case made and provided, three lists of the names of the Electors of a President and Vice President of the United States, chosen by the people on Friday, the thirty-first day of October, in the present year, for this state, agreeably to the constitution and laws of the United States, and of Pennsylvania.

J. ANDW. SHULZE.

Harrisburg, December, 1828.

Pennsylvania, ss.

J. Andw. Shulze.

In the name and by the authority of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

[Seal.] J. ANDW. SHULZE, governor of the said commonwealth,

To all whom these presents shall come, certifies and makes known.

That, at an election held in and for the state of Pennsylvania, on Friday, the thirty-first day of October, in the present year, the following named persons were duly elected, and returned to be Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, for the term of four years next ensuing the fourth of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, agreeably to the laws and constitution of the United States, and of the state of Pennsylvania, that is to say: John B. Gibson, William Findlay, Edward King, John Lisle, Jacob Holgate, Samuel Humes, Sen. John W. Cunningham, Geo. G. Leiper, Henry Sheetz, Adam Ritscher, David Hotenstein, Peter Frailey, Francis Baird, Henry Winters, William Thompson, Leonard Rupert, Jacob Gearhart, George Barnitz, Jacob Heyser, John Harper, John M. Snowden, Robert Scott, John Scott, William Piper, Valentine Geisy, James Gordon, Henry Allshouse, and James Duncan.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this third day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and of the commonwealth the fifty-third.

(By the Governor.)

C. BLYTHE,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

[The other two certificate which follow, are *verbatim* the same as the foregoing.]

On motion, *Ordered*, that the names of the Electors be called over by the secretary, from the official lists furnished by the executive, to ascertain the absentees, if any.

Which having been done,

It appeared that all the electors were present.

On motion,

Mr. John W. Cunningham, and John M. Snowden, were appointed tellers to officiate at the election for president and vice president of the United States.

On motion of John B. Gibson, and John W. Cunningham, the certificates of the election of a President and Vice President of the United States, required to be signed by the electors, were read in the words following, to wit:

[See *hereafter*.]

On motion of John B. Gibson, and Edward King, the forms of the foregoing lists were adopted.

On motion of Mr. Frailey and Mr. King,

Ordered, That at the election the Electors vote in the order that their names appear in the official lists furnished by the Executive, and to be called by the president of the college.

The hour appointed by law for the electors on this day to perform the duties enjoined on them having arrived,

Mr. Cunningham and Mr. Snowden took their seats as tellers, and, on motion,

Of Mr. Holgate and Mr. King, the electors proceeded to choose by ballot a President of the United States, and the votes of all the Electors being now taken, the votes for President were opened, and severally read by the president of the college, and the votes and the tally lists corresponding, it appeared that Andrew Jackson had twenty-eight votes.

The President of the College then declared that Andrew Jackson had 28 votes for President of the United States.

The Electors then proceeded to choose by ballot a Vice President of the United States, and the votes of all the Electors being now taken, the votes for Vice President were opened and severally read by the president of the college, and the votes and tally papers corresponding, it appeared that John C. Calhoun had 28 votes.

The President of the College then declared that John C. Calhoun, had twenty-eight votes.

On motion of Mr. Gibson and Mr. King, the envelopes

containing the lists of votes for President and Vice President, required to be signed by the Electors, were read, and were in the following words:

"We, the Electors, duly elected, on the part of the state of Pennsylvania, to vote for a President and Vice President of the United States, do certify that lists of all the votes given for President and Vice President, are contained herein.

December 3d, 1828."

[Of which there are six copies.]

Triplicate certificates of the election of President of the United States, as approved of by the Electoral College, were then signed by the Electors, of which the following is a copy:

We, the Electors of president and vice president of the United States, being duly elected and appointed on the part of Pennsylvania, for that purpose by the people thereof, having met at the state house, in the borough of Harrisburg, the seat of government of the said state, this third day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and in conformity to the provisions contained in the constitution and laws of the United States, and of the state of Pennsylvania, proceeded by ballot to vote for a president of the United States, on the part of the state of Pennsylvania.

Whereupon,

It appeared that Andrew Jackson had twenty-eight votes.

In testimony whereof we, the said Electors, have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals, the day and year aforesaid.

John B. Gibson, (L. S.)	William Thompson, (L. S.)
William Findlay, (L. S.)	Leonard Rupert, (L. S.)
Edward King, (L. S.)	Jacob Gearhart, (L. S.)
John Lisle, (L. S.)	George Barnitz, (L. S.)
Jacob Holgate, (L. S.)	Jacob Heyser, (L. S.)
Samuel Humes, (L. S.)	John Harper, (L. S.)
John W. Cunningham, (L. S.)	John M. Snowden, (L. S.)
ham, (L. S.)	Robert Scott, (L. S.)
George G. Leiper, (L. S.)	John Scott, (L. S.)
Henry Sheetz, (L. S.)	William Piper, (L. S.)
Adam Ritscher, (L. S.)	Valentine Geisey, (L. S.)
David Hottenstein, (L. S.)	James Gordon, (L. S.)
Peter Frailey, (L. S.)	Henry Allhouse, (L. S.)
Francis Baird, (L. S.)	James Duncan, (L. S.)
Henry Winters, (L. S.)	

Triplicate copies of the election of Vice President, as approved of by the Electoral College, were then signed by the Electors, of which the following is a copy:

[Same as the preceding, excepting that the word 'Vice President' is inserted in the place of 'President'.]

On motion of Mr. Gibson and Mr. Snowden, Mr. Cunningham and Mr. Snowden, were appointed a committee to examine the certificates of the election of president and vice-president of the United States, and the envelopes, and ascertain whether they were respectively signed by each elector.

After some time, Mr. Cunningham from the committee reported:

That they had carefully examined the certificates and envelopes, and that they were all properly signed.

On motion of Mr. Gibson and Mr. King,

Ordered, that Mr. Cunningham and Mr. Snowden be a committee to cause the lists and certificates of the election for president and vice-president, to be enclosed with the proper envelopes, and each package sealed, and directed as required by law.

After some time,

Mr. Cunningham reported that the committee had carefully examined and enclosed the list and certificates of election for President and Vice President with the proper envelopes and sealed and directed each package as required by law.

On motion of Mr. Cunningham and Mr. Giesey, William Findlay, one of the electors, was unanimously ap-

pointed to take charge and deliver to the President of the Senate of the United States, at Washington City, the seat of government of the United States, on or before the first Wednesday in January next, one of the packages containing the list of votes of this Electoral College, for a President and Vice President of the United States.

Whereupon a certificate of the appointment of William Findlay was signed, and of which the following is a copy:

STATE CAPITOL OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Electoral College, December 3d, 1828.

We the undersigned electors for a President and Vice President of the United States on the part of the state of Pennsylvania, do certify that William Findlay, Esq. one of the electors of the electoral college of Pennsylvania, is hereby appointed to take charge of and deliver to the president of the Senate of the United States at Washington City, the seat of government of the United States, and in case there shall be no president of the Senate at the seat of government, on the arrival of William Findlay, Esq. entrusted with the list of votes of the electoral college, the said William Findlay, Esq. shall deliver into the office of the Secretary of State, on or before the first Wednesday in January next, one of the packages containing the list of votes of this electoral college for a President and Vice President of the United States.

[Signed by all the electors excepting W. Findlay.]

The Secretary then delivered to Mr. William Findlay his certificate of appointment, and one of the packages containing the list of votes for a "president and vice-president of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate of the United States, Washington City, D. C."

Mr. William Findlay then gave a receipt therefor, in the words following, to wit:

Harrisburg, Dec. 3, 1828.

Received from the president of the electoral college of the state of Pennsylvania, certificates of the votes given by them this day, for president and vice-president of the United States, to be by me delivered to "The President of the Senate of the United States, Washington city, D. C." to whom the same is directed, before the first Wednesday of January next.

WM. FINDLAY.

On motion of Mr. Cunningham and Mr. King,

One other of the packages, directed to the "Hon. Joseph Hopkinson, Judge of the Eastern District of the state of Pennsylvania," containing the list of votes for president and vice-president of the United States, was ordered to be delivered to John B. Gibson, to deliver the same accordingly, who receipted for the same in the words following:

Harrisburg, Dec. 3, 1828.

Received from the president of the electoral college of the state of Pennsylvania, certificates of the votes given by them this day, for president and vice-president of the United States, endorsed "The President of the Senate of the United States, Washington city, D. C." and enclosed with this direction: "Hon. Joseph Hopkinson, Judge of the Eastern District of the state of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia," to be by me delivered to the said judge Joseph Hopkinson, within ten days from this date.

JOHN B. GIBSON.

On motion of Mr. Giesey and Mr. King,

Mr. James Gordon was appointed to deliver the remaining package directed to the president of the senate of the United States, Washington City, District of Columbia, to the postmaster at the seat of government of this state.

The package was then delivered, and Mr. Gordon receipted therefor in the words following, to wit:

Harrisburg, December 3, 1828.

Received from the president of the electoral college, of the state of Pennsylvania, certificates of the votes by them given this day for president and vice-president of

the United States, to be by me delivered to the Post Master in this place, to be forwarded to "The president of the senate of the United States, Washington city, D. C." to whom the same is directed.

JAMES GORDON.

On motion,

Ordered, That Messrs. King, Sheets, and Frailey, be a committee to settle the pay due each elector respectively.

After some time Mr. King made the following report;
Harrisburg, Dec. 3, 1828.

The undersigned a committee appointed for that purpose, report that they have settled the respective accounts of the Electors, for the compensation allowed them by law, and that they are respectively entitled to the following sums, viz. *

John B. Gibson	\$42 00	Henry Winters	\$46 00
Edward King	42 00	William Thompson	66 00
William Findlay	75 00	Leonard Rupert	36 00
John Lisle	42 00	Jacob Gearhart	36 00
Jacob Holgate	42 00	George Farnitz	18 00
Samuel Humes	24 00	Jacob Heyser	26 90
J. W. Cunningham	36 00	John Harper	22 50
George G. Leiper	46 20	John Scott	42 00
Henry Sheets	42 00	William Piper	39 90
Adam Kitscher	18 00	Valentine Geisey	75 00
David Hottenstein	33 90	James Gordon	75 00
John M. Snowden	75 00	Robert Scott	81 00
Peter Frailey	36 00	Henry Allshouse	64 50
Francis Baird	51 00	James Duncan	93 00

All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDWARD KING,
HENRY SCHEETS,
PETER FRAILEY,

On motion of Mr. King and Mr. Sheets, said report was again read, considered, and adopted.

Warrants were accordingly so drawn, and, on motion of Mr. Gibson and John Scott, Messrs. Cunningham and Snowden were ordered to compare the amount of the warrants with the amount allowed each elector by the committee agreeably to their report as adopted.

On motion of Mr. Cunningham and Mr. Snowden, the following resolution was read and agreed to.

Resolved, That the secretary be requested to have the minutes of this Electoral College printed in pamphlet form.

On motion of Mr. Cunningham and Mr. King,

Ordered, That when the College adjourns, it adjourn to meet at seven o'clock, in the evening.

On motion of Mr. Frailey and Mr. Geisey, the College adjourned until that hour.

In the Evening,

The college met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Gordon and Mr. Harper,

The following resolution was twice read, considered, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Electoral College are hereby tendered to the Senate of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for their politeness in tendering the electors the use of their chamber during the sitting of the college, and that the secretary be directed to furnish the Senate with a copy of this resolution.

On motion of Mr. Cunningham and Mr. Allshouse,

The following resolution was twice read, considered, and adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this electoral college are hereby tendered to William Findlay, president, and John De Pui, secretary of this college, for their kind aid in the discharge of the very arduous duties of their respective stations, during the sitting of this electoral college.

On motion of Mr. George G. Leiper, and Mr. Valentine Geisey—the college adjourned *sine die*.

WM. FINDLAY, President.

Attest—JOHN DE PUI, Secretary.

[* They amount to \$1316 90.]

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCILS.

Thursday evening, Dec. 11, 1828.

Mr. O'Neill presented a petition from sundry citizens, praying for the erection of a market house, west of Broad street. Referred to the committee on markets.

Mr. Page presented a petition from John H. Willets, praying for the use of the rooms in the State House, for a school on an improved plan. Referred to Committee on the State House.

Mr. O'Neill, from the committee on the subject, reported that from two to three hundred dollars, had been collected for wharfage of vessels, lying at Sassafra's st. wharf, from May to October: and that of four different proposals, they considered that from W. Whildin, to rent the wharf for steam boat and commercial purposes, as the most eligible. The report was laid on the table, and the committee authorized to continue to receive proposals till the 20th inst.

The President stated that Mr. J. Hare Powell, one of the representatives of the city in the Senate of Pennsylvania, had, for the information of Councils, forwarded from Harrisburg, a copy of a memorial of the following tenor, lately presented to the Legislature.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The memorial of the subscribers owners of ground, on the banks of the river Schuylkill and traders on the said river:

Respectfully sheweth,

That by an act of Assembly, passed the 25th day of March, 1805, it was enacted, that if any person should build any wharf, storehouse, or other building, beyond low water mark, into the river Schuylkill, between the lower falls and its junction with the river Delaware, and without a license from the board of wardens, such persons should be liable to a fine of \$1000.

That under the authority of the said act, the board of wardens have permitted a large number of persons to erect wharves into the said river, beyond low water mark, so as to have from eight to seventeen feet water when the tide is out, but the said board of wardens do refuse permission under any circumstances to build store houses below low water mark, even upon wharves built according to their own regulations.

That in consequence of the distance between low water mark and the ends of the wharves being in many instances very great, the store houses are thrown so far back from where the boats can lay with safety to unload, and from the store houses being necessarily higher than the wharves to keep them out of the reach of freshets, the process of loading and unloading boats is attended with much delay and merchandize and the produce of the country liable to damage, it being rolled through the mud from the boats to the end of the store house. If on the other hand the storehouse was extended out so far beyond low water mark, that a boat, could when the tide is out, lay along side of it with safety, and by one operation load and unload, much time would be saved and much injury to merchandize avoided.

Your memorialists therefore pray that they may be permitted to build storehouses on their wharves so that boats may safely lie by them to load and unload when the tide is out.

And your memorialists as in duty bound, &c.

The subject was referred to Messrs. Maitland, Page, Read, and Richards.

On motion of Mr. Read of the Select Council, it was resolved that the Committee on the State House and Independence Square be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating the second floor of the State House for the purpose of a court room and offices for the Circuit and District Courts of the United States.

and at the same time be authorised to receive proposals for leasing the same for the purposes aforesaid.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, the following resolutions were adopted, Mr. J. stating that as the Paving Committee intended that the paving next year should be under their immediate inspection, the information called for was necessary for their guidance.

Resolved by the Select and Common Councils, that the City Commissioners, be and they are hereby directed, to furnish Councils at their next stated meeting, with a statement of the amount of moneys expended on new pavements, within the present year, designating the streets or squares, so paved, together with a separate statement of the number of yards paved in each district respectively.

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils, that the City Commissioners be and they are hereby directed, to cause to be laid before Councils at their next stated meeting, a statement of the improvements, which in their opinion are necessary to be made the ensuing season, whether east of Broad street or fronting on the river Schuylkill, designating the streets or squares requiring to be paved, together with those which require to be graduated or filled up to the regulations, and also the number of loads of paving stone and number of feet of curb stone, necessary for the same.—*Phila. Gaz.*

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL.

We have now the pleasure to lay before our readers the annual report of the Canal Commissioners, which affords an interesting view of the progress of that important work, and encourages the hope that at no very distant period, we shall begin to reap the fruits of the well directed liberality of the Legislature.

The Canal Commissioners of Pennsylvania respectfully submit the following

REPORT:

By their annual report on the 25th December 1827, it appeared, that the amount of canal, then under contract, and in progress towards completion was about 212 miles, composed of the following divisions.

Western division from Pittsburg, up the Allegheny, Kiskeminetas, and Conemaugh to Blairsville.	80 miles
Part of French creek feeder, from Bemis mill to Coneaut Out let,	9 miles
Eastern division, from the mouth of Swatara to that of Juniata,	24 miles
Juniata division, from a point near the mouth of Juniata to Lewistown,	44½ miles
Susquehanna division, from a point near the mouth of Juniata to Northumberland,	37 miles
Delaware division, from Bristol to Taylor's ferry,	18 miles
	212½ miles.

This aggregate is increased by about 4½ miles added to the Juniata and Susquehanna divisions, in order to unite them at a convenient point on Duncan's island, making the whole amount contracted for, under the authority of the acts of 1826 and 1827, about 217 miles.

Since the report alluded to was made, the work on the several divisions has been steadily prosecuted. Considerable delay was produced by the prevalence of high water, from an early period last fall to the month of June last, and severe inconvenience has also been felt, from sickness on the Juniata, Susquehanna and Delaware.

It will appear nevertheless from the following sketch of the state of those divisions, that a great amount of work has been accomplished.

The whole Western division from the out let locks on the Allegheny to Blairsville is so far completed, that it will unquestionably be navigable at the opening of the

spring. From the salt works fifty miles above Pittsburg, to the Kiskeminetasfeeder, the line is in actual use, and water is now flowing through thatfeeder, to supply the whole distance below. From the salt works upwards to Blairsville nothing remains which may not easily be finished during the present winter.

The nine miles of the French creek feeder are in a similar state of forwardness. One or two culverts, four bridges, the fencing of the line and a very small quantity of excavation and inside wall, are the only matters requiring further attention.

The amount of work done on the Juniata, between Lewistown and the mouth of Juniata may be regarded as equal to 2-3 of the whole. This line has suffered from sickness more severely, than any other in the state, and it experienced moreover a great scarcity of hands, in the earlier part of the season. Those difficulties being now entirely removed, its completion may be expected before the 1st of August.

The Susquehanna division from the mouth of Juniata to Northumberland, is considered ¾ completed. Like the Juniata line, it was delayed by the scarcity of workmen in the early summer months, and by the sickness incident to our river valleys. At its present rate of progression, it cannot fail of completion by the first of July next.

The eastern division is entirely finished, except the two sections at Peters mountain, (on which about two months work remains,) and the aqueduct embankment at Stony and Clark's creeks. It is confidently believed, that the navigation from the mouth of Juniata to Middletown will be in actual use before the rising of the Legislature.

The contracts existing on the Delaware, at the date of the last report, extended only to the excavation and Canal formation of 18 miles, and included no work of wood or stone. All these contracts have been satisfactorily completed, and further contracts have been made, for the locks, culverts, aqueducts and bridges on that portion of the line, to be executed early in the next season.

In executing the act of the last session of the Legislature, making further appropriations for the Pennsylvania canal, and directing additional contracts to be made, the Board acted on the principle, that the money thus placed at their disposal, should as far as practicable, be devoted to the old lines, and that the new contracts should be made so late in the season, as to constitute no serious charge upon the existing appropriation.

At the meeting of the Board in March, it was deemed advisable, to place under contract seven additional miles of the Delaware division, which was accordingly done on the 20th May following. No arrangement having yet been made with the State of New Jersey for the use of the Delaware, and it being still uncertain, from what quarter the canal might ultimately be filled with water, the engineer was directed to re-examine the whole line from New Hope to Easton, and so to adjust its location, as to admit of a full and easy supply, whatever might be the result of a negotiation with New Jersey. This was satisfactorily effected to a point about seven miles below Easton, from which the location must entirely depend upon the question, whether the Delaware or the Lehigh be used as a feeder. The Board accordingly determined at their meeting in August, to place under contract 28½ miles from New Hope upwards, and to reserve the remaining distance until the result of the negotiation pending with New Jersey should be known. Of this amount 18 miles were contracted for on the 18th of September, and 10½ miles more on the 18th of November. The excavation and canal formation of the first seven miles of the Delaware line, above Taylor's ferry are nearly complete. The next 18 miles are actively advancing and in the remaining 10½ miles, the contractors are now commencing their operations. The payments already made on the new line, amount to \$28,285.23. It is the intention of the Board to extend

their contracts to Easton as early as possible next spring.

At the meeting of the board in March last, Charles T. Whippo, Esq. was appointed an engineer, and was directed to commence the location of a canal line upon the north branch of the Susquehanna. Having selected the Nanticoke falls, 54 miles above Northumberland, as the proper place for taking a feeder, he continued his line 27 miles downwards, and reported it to the board at their meeting in June. His plan being approved, that portion of the canal was placed under contract, on the 24th of July. At the meeting in August, the remaining distance of 27 miles to Northumberland, was located by the board, and the superintendent was directed to enter into contracts for 18 miles, so as to make up the 45 miles, authorised by law. The work on this division has advanced with great spirit, and should the legislature authorise the construction of the remaining 9 miles, estimated to cost only 37,000 dollars, a perfect navigation of 54 miles on the north branch, laying open the whole region of anthracite coal on that stream, will be in use by the spring of 1830.

In conformity with the act of the last session, Mr. Francis W. Rawle, an engineer in the service of the board, was instructed to make an accurate survey and estimate on both sides of the West Branch, from Northumberland to the mouth of Bald Eagle. His report of these surveys having been laid before the board at their session in August, and it appearing to their satisfaction, that the left bank of the river was decidedly preferable, a portion of canal on that bank, commencing at Northumberland, and extending upwards to the Muncy Hills, 23 miles was placed under contract on the 1st of October. Since that period the work has been commenced on every section, and within the present week payments will have been made, to the amount of twenty thousand dollars.

As this line presents unusual facilities no doubt is entertained of its completion within the coming year.

At an early period of the summer, Mr. Clinton, the engineer of the Juniata division, was instructed to continue that line, from its termination at Lewistown, a further distance of 45 miles. In the preliminary examinations necessary for this purpose, a survey was made, as required by law, to determine the practicability of carrying the canal, along the Kishicoquillas valley. At the meeting in August, Mr. Clinton made a report on this subject, and presented to the Board a draft and estimate of the line selected. He also reported, that the proposed route along the Kishicoquillas valley was wholly impracticable. In the month of October last, contracts were entered into for 45 miles, commencing at Lewistown, and terminating at Smith's Mills, a short distance above Huntingdon. On this portion of the canal operations have partially commenced, but no payments will be made until the 15th of January next, and its completion is not looked for before the middle of the year 1830.

Contracts have also been entered into, for the extension of the French creek feeder 10½ miles for continuing the Western Division from Blairsville up the Conemaugh 27 miles, and for ten miles of the distance between Middletown and Columbia, all of which are commenced, but no payments have been made for work except a small amount of the feeder line.

Early last spring, Major Wilson as engineer of the Pennsylvania railway, was directed to commence at Columbia, and to make an accurate location of the whole line from thence to Philadelphia. He was instructed to examine every route which had been proposed to the Board, or which might be deemed advantageous by the inhabitants of the country through which the improvement passes. In such a survey much time was necessarily consumed, and consequently no part of the line has yet been constructed. At the present session of the Board, a full and gratifying report has been received from Major Wilson, showing that a railway graduated

within the limit of locomotive machinery is perfectly practicable from the bank of the Susquehanna to that of the Schuylkill, and containing minute estimates and descriptions of the work. At each end of the road an inclined plane and stationary engine will be required to reach the river level. From the inclined plane on the Schuylkill, which it is contemplated to fix near the residence of the late Judge Peters, the railway will cross that river by a bridge, and pursuing the line of the old Union Canal, will reach the city of Philadelphia, at the intersection of Broad and Vine streets.

The Board have reason to believe, that the selection of this line has been skilful and judicious; and that the mode of entering the city of Philadelphia is preferable to any other proposed. They have therefore confirmed the whole location, and in compliance with law have directed the road formation of 40 miles to be placed under contract.

It is believed, that a line of Railway leading to a large city, cannot exert its full capability, without the construction of branch lines near its point of termination, by means of which the trade may be conveniently diffused. It would be difficult for the Board to fix the localities of such branch lines, as they must occupy in some degree, the streets of the city, and otherwise interfere with its internal regulations. They have regarded it, however, as a great advantage attending the present location, that by keeping the level of the summit between the Schuylkill and the Delaware, it admits of an easy extension to the latter river, through the city or adjoining districts; and it is recommended that every facility for such extensions be afforded, either to the corporations of the city and districts, or to associations of individuals formed for the purpose.

While considering this subject, they have been struck with the importance, in a commercial point of view, of a line from the stationary engine near Judge Peters', to some point on the Schuylkill, affording a complete communication with the ocean. As such a line must follow the west side of the river, the difficulty before suggested would not be felt; and, but for want of authority under the existing law, the board would be prepared to direct its construction.

A particular and very extensive examination of the Allegheny mountain, with a view to a portage between the Juniata and Conemaugh levels, has been made this season, by Mr. Nathan S. Roberts. A number of projected routes have received attention; and a vast amount of useful information is embodied in his report. The results however, are not so conclusive as to justify a decision, until some additional investigations shall have been made.

Mr. Roberts having accepted employment elsewhere, Moncure Robinson, Esq. an engineer of high reputation, has been appointed in his place. He will be furnished with the notes and drafts of Mr. Roberts, and as early as possible, will commence his enquiries with a view to the construction of a railway composed of lifts and levels, and also of a Mac Adamised road of easy graduation, between the two Canals. This latter examination is dictated from a belief that such a turnpike will be found indispensable for the accommodation of travellers having business on the Canals and Railways, and not from a wish to place it in competition with the first named mode of improvement, as a means of transportation for merchandise and produce.

The surveys authorised by law, for a Rail road from "some point on the Schuylkill Canal to Sunbury, Danville and Catawissa," and for Canals and Railways between the Lehigh and North Branch by Nescopeck valley and other projected routes, have been ably executed by Mr. Robinson; within the present season. For an account of operations so extended, embracing the whole summit between the waters of the Susquehanna and the Delaware, as far north as the Lackawanna, and branching off into innumerable lateral examinations, recourse must be had to the Report of Mr. Robinson, annexed

hereto. Among other results, it is ascertained, that a Canal by way of Nescosceck Valley, is entirely practicable, although the amount of lockage will prove a serious inconvenience. It appears also, that from Catawissa, a railway suited to locomotive engines, except at the summit, where stationary power must be employed, may be carried, either through Quakake Valley to the Lehigh, by the Schuylkill to Pottsville, or the head of Little Schuylkill to its mouth, and that a Railway conveniently adjusted for the use of horse power, may be made from Pottsville to Sunbury or Danville. Particular drafts and estimates of several of these routes, will be forwarded to the Legislature, as soon as they can be prepared.

Agreeably to the law of the last session a further examination of the proposed line of canal from Easton along the Delaware to Carpenter's Point, has been made by Major Douglass, and two estimates have been furnished; one for a canal of the same dimensions with that below Easton, and the other for a canal of reduced size, as described in the law. The cost of the larger improvement is estimated at an average of \$13,309 per mile, and of the smaller, at \$11,678. The last mentioned sum having fallen below the maximum fixed by the Legislature, a resolution determining the location of the line, has been passed by the board, but no part has been placed under contract.

At the meeting of the Board in March last, Mr. Edward F. Gay, late engineer of the Conestoga navigation, was selected to execute the surveys with a view to canals and slack water navigation, directed to be made, on the Allegheny, Monongahela, and Ohio rivers; his instructions embraced the various modes of improvement mentioned in the act of the last session of the Legislature, and a full report on each of the subjects referred to his care, is now presented. The cost of a navigation by dams, locks, and ponds adapted to steam boats, along the Allegheny river, from the mouth of French creek to that of Kiskiminetas, (the plan preferred by Mr. Gay,) is estimated at \$923,098 or about \$10,000 a mile, for 93½ miles. He represents the construction of a canal along the Monongahela, as almost impracticable, but the river may be advantageously improved in many places by dams and locks, at an expense of \$265,000. The cost of steam boat navigation from Pittsburgh down the Ohio to Beaver, by dams and locks, is estimated at \$221,298.

At a late period of the present season Mr. Wm. H. Hopkins, an engineer recently in the service of the state of Ohio, was engaged to ascertain the practicability of a rail road from the west end of the Harrisburg bridge to Chambersburg, and from thence by way of Gettysburg to York. His labours in the field are now about completed, and his report, as soon as received, will be forwarded to the Legislature.

In this sketch of operations within the past year, it has been the object of the board to avoid all unnecessary detail. For such further particulars as may be desired, reference is made to the numerous documents annexed hereto.

For the sake of brevity, also, they have deemed it expedient, to present at a single view, a list of all the contracts, which will claim attention within the coming year. As the Eastern and Western Divisions are already so far completed, that they cannot be the source of much additional expenditure, after the work already done shall be paid for, they are left out of the account. The other lines at a liberal estimate will stand as follows:

Delaware	- - - - -	\$520,000
North Branch	- - - - -	330,000
West Branch	- - - - -	151,000
Juniata, (Lower Line)	- - - - -	315,000
Do. (Upper Line)	- - - - -	890,000
Susquehanna division, including dam and bridge over the river	- - - - -	284,000

French Creek Feeder	- - - - -	76,000
From Middletown to Columbia	- - - - -	245,000
Conemaugh from Blairsville to Johnstown,	- - - - -	500,000
Part of Pennsylvania Rail Road,	- - - - -	200,000

\$3,511,000

It is estimated from the experience of former seasons, that supposing the utmost activity to be used upon all of the lines within the approaching year, at least \$700,000 of the aggregate exhibited by this statement will remain to be expended in the year 1830, so that the amount required for the operations of next year, making full allowance for the sums yet to be paid on the Eastern and Western Divisions, cannot materially exceed \$3,000,000, and may probably fall short of that sum. Inasmuch, however, as the faith of the Commonwealth is already pledged for the contracts made, it will probably be desirable, that a precise limit should not be fixed, and that full scope should be given for the execution of such contracts as early as possible.

That this statement presents a scene of operations of great extent is readily admitted. But it is equally certain that a vigorous effort for another year, will so reduce its magnitude as to place the success of the whole system of internal improvement beyond a reasonable doubt. By the month of August next, 47 miles on the Juniata, forty-one miles more on the Susquehanna, and twenty-eight miles on the Delaware, will certainly be completed, reducing the whole distance to 184 miles. By the month of December next, the North and West Branch Divisions may be ready for navigation, the Delaware line to Easton will be nearly completed, and the obligations of the Commonwealth for lines now under contract, will have been reduced to a sum considerably short of one million of dollars.

Upon the view thus presented the Board would propose a system of proceeding, recommended at once by its extreme simplicity, its tendency to sustain the confidence of the public, and the certainty it affords, that the whole scheme of the Internal Improvement adopted by the state, embracing a complete communication from Philadelphia to Pittsburg and Lake Erie, and the projected lines along the Susquehanna, its branches, and the Delaware, may be triumphantly executed within a reasonable period.

It is based upon the supposition that the whole expenditure of the present year will be \$3,000,000, which added to \$3,300,000 already borrowed, makes 6,300,000 dollars; and also that the income from the Eastern and Western Divisions next year will equal the interest of the excess of the canal debt above \$6,000,000, at the end of that year. Upon these suppositions it is proposed.

1. That the revenue at present applicable to the interest of canal loans be so increased by legislative provisions, as to produce annually the interest of six millions of dollars, independently of all receipts from the canals.

2. That all further extensions of the lines of improvement beyond the cost of six millions of dollars, shall be made by loan, upon the credit of receipts, from the finished canal, and shall be limited by the sufficiency of those receipts to discharge the interest of such further loans.

3. That as the finished portions of the canal increase in revenue, so as to exceed the interest of the loans, to which they are pledged, the excess shall be applied as a sinking fund, or as a fund for the making of other valuable improvements, not included in the present system.

The Board in offering these suggestions desire it to be understood, that they mean not to diminish the extent of the system, already adopted, but on the contrary that they calculate upon its early and effectual completion. They entertain no doubt, that the receipts from canal tolls, within the year 1830, will justify the expenditure of three millions that year, if such a sum be

required; and will increase from that time in a ratio fully equal to the further wants of the commonwealth in executing its system. In proof of this they remark, that during the whole of next season 103 miles of valuable canal will be in full operation, that at the commencement of the year 1830, the extent navigable will be 290 miles, and that within the last mentioned year, it will be extended to 350 miles, embracing sections equalled by none other in promise and importance.

They have based their calculations as to the practicability and consequences of the plan proposed, upon facts which they regard as established, and they look to its adoption, or that of some other corresponding in principle, however different in detail as essential to the preservation of public confidence, and the ultimate success of the improvements begun.

By the report of the Board in December last, the amount of contracts existing, was estimated at about 2,050,000 dollars, and this amount was soon after increased to 2,350,000 dollars, by additions on the Susquehanna and Juniata divisions, which included a bridge across the Susquehanna, an aqueduct over the Juniata, a set of outlet locks, and about four miles of canal.

To meet these contracts the means of the Board have been

1. The balance then remaining of the appropriation of 1827, about	\$400,000
2. Appropriation of 1828	2,000,000
	<hr/>
	\$2,400,000

Of this sum, however, 150,000 dollars have been diverted to other objects. The expenditures on new lines subsequently put under contract amount to 110,000, and about 4000 have been drawn from the Treasury for surveys, damages, expenses of the Board, and other contingent items.

This statement has been made, to account for the fact, which has in a different form been communicated to the Legislature, that the appropriation of 1828 is already exhausted, and that the exigencies of the service call for a further and immediate supply. Further particulars, as to the precise objects to which the funds have been applied, will appear by the reports of the several acting commissioners and superintendents, annexed hereto.

One or two subjects remain to be presented for consideration.

At the present session of the Board, a statement has been made from a quarter entitled to great respect, that a communication between the Pennsylvania Canal, along the west branch with the river, at a point opposite Lewisburg, will be productive of convenience to a large section of valuable country. The Board appreciate fully the importance of the district, which the arrangement would accommodate, and they do not hesitate to recommend the subject to the consideration of the legislature. What may be the precise cost of such a communication and upon which plan it might most easily be effected, they are not at this time prepared to say, but they apprehend no serious difficulty upon either point, if an opportunity be given for proper examinations.

In a number of instances the mode of constructing the lines of improvement have already or will hereafter produce a large amount of water power, which may be disposed of on profitable terms to the Commonwealth, without injury to the public works. The dam across the Susquehanna at Shamokin, and the various dams along the Conemaugh, Kiskiminetas, and Juniata, are prominent examples. At present no available power to sell or lease such water rights exists in the Board, and as the time is approaching, when they may easily be made a source of revenue, the subject is urged upon the attention of the Legislature.

Under the existing laws, authorising the commission to make the necessary contracts for the construction of canals, a doubt has arisen in the accounting department,

whether contracts for repairs done to the works, after it had been taken off the hands of the original contractor, can be considered as included. A modification of the law is therefore asked, which will enable the Board promptly to make and pay for such repairs as may be required on the lines of the canal. Such lines cannot be regarded as completed, until the water has been admitted, and the accidents attending a first trial of their strength have been remedied. In general these repairs will be made by the acting Commissioner, or Superintendant, having charge of the next unfinished line.

In one instance, however, it has already occurred, that the acting commissioner could not find time for this additional duty. The Board have therefore appointed a supervisor to take charge of the Western Division as far as completed, and to direct the making of all necessary repairs. The same necessity may probably exist in other quarters before the close of the year, and it will be convenient, that such officers have power to obtain the funds required, immediately from the Treasury. It is proposed therefore, that all supervisors of the canal lines, who may be appointed by the Board, shall give bond to the Commonwealth in the sum of ten thousand dollars, and shall be permitted to draw money to that amount under restrictions, and with obligations to account, similar to those prescribed in the case of Acting Commissioners and Superintendents.

Signed by order of the Board.

DANIEL MONTGOMERY, President.

Attest—JOS. M'ILVAINE, Secretary.

Canal Office, Harrisburg, Dec. 11th, 1828.

FROM FOULSON'S AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

STATESMEN.

Towards the close of that period of our city history, when the State Legislature sat, where it now ought to be in session, in the Old State House, on Chesnut street, His Excellency, the first Governor, under the new Constitution, a hero of the revolution; the most popular man in the State, and without a competitor before the People—was observed one day with great interest, by three boys, (sitting beneath the shade of a thorn hedge) on his return from his, (at the time,) well known superb country mansion near the falls of the Schuylkill. He was dressed in full uniform, as commander-in-chief; holsters and bear skin, military boots and spurs—mounted on his "gallant gray," and moving elegantly and rapidly along the ridge road, on his way into the city; being followed by his black servant, in suitable livery, handsomely mounted, and coming hard after him, at proper military distance.

In his walks about the town, and through the market, on market days, he was usually followed, in the latter case, by his serving man, yielding, beneath the pressure of an ample basket. Upon the pavement walk, as remembered, he stood very erect; dressed as a citizen in rich apparel such as became a gentleman of his circle; was of the middle size, with a handsome rotund, but active person; evidently "with good capon lined;" a hearty claret coloured, or rather ruddy complexion, and a keen coal black eye. He moved in a kind of quick step, and conversed with a brisk and easy sort of elocution, while stopping, with some of the "great ones of the city" who had encountered him on his way. The word being given, at Fourth street market—"here comes the governor," would pass along among the victuallers, from stall to stall. Good morning Mr. Cope—good morning governor—and so onward to Mr. Woelpper, near Second street, and through Jersey market.—Good morning Mr. Sloan—"Good morning—hope thou art well to day"—down to the fish women "on the hill."

At this time, they withstood the "peltng of the pitiless storm," during the winter season, sheltered only by their thick coating cloaks, and warmed only by cups of coals, enclosed in small "wooden stoves;"—nevertheless they all vied with each other, which of them should

have the pleasure of telling to his Excellency, the finest rock fish. Such was the popularity, and personal influence of the governor, resulting from a well earned fame, that meeting, one day, as if by accident, a tumultuous body of the sailors of the port, who had agitated the city for a day or two, by marching up and down, in helter skelter order of procession, with clubs and colours: they seeking redress, they knew not where (for wrongs real or imaginary;) and wanting a friend, they knew not whom, finally resolved to march up "to Congress," then in session at the hall.

The governor, being apprised of the circumstance; and having selected a suitable elevation on the route, hailed the ringleaders as they came up, which brought the whole *posse* to a stand still. They knowing him to be somebody, listened attentively to what he said to them; and he being equally ready with his tongue, as with the sword and pen; and pledging himself to support them, should they call upon him the next morning, in all just claims in the present instance—he so touched their finer feelings, and made such an appeal to their patriotism, that instead of surrounding Congress Hall, as they had intended to do, they dispersed immediately, with three cheers for the noble governor.

The State Secretary, during the forenoon in fair weather, was to be seen occasionally, either on the broad pavement before his office, (then in the State House, up stairs,) or shaded beneath "the elms," then in their youthful beauty within the square, he walking up and down, in conversation with others, in his usual easy, highly polished, gentlemanly way, and "winning golden opinions from all sorts of people." He was very conspicuous among the crowd without, by his fine person and noble appearance—his ever ready gracious smile, and friendly grasp of the hand; by his earnestness of manner, and animated gesture; observable at times while discussing some constitutional limit with the gentlemen of the bar; by his dressed and powdered hair; which was so contrived by the Friseur, as to appear very bushy at the ears, forming a striking contrast with his glassy black round beaver hat, usually worn by him raking a little on the one side; also by his elegant small *bob* of hair pendant behind, fastened with a riband, and rolling gracefully, as he turned his head about from shoulder to shoulder. Now he was to be seen kissing his hand in courtesy, "at a somebody across the way; and then, leaning familiarly, with his ungloved hand, upon the shoulder of some Pennsylvania farmer, and listening attentively to his communication, relative to some business he might have in the office of the state secretary.

The person of the first Chief Justice, under the new constitution, was familiar to every inhabitant, by his venerable appearance on the street, calculated to arrest the attention of every passing stranger; his ample cocked hat and powdered wig, curled at the ears, his sanguine complexion and energetic look; his dark cinnamon coloured suit, and splendid ruffles at the knuckles; his erect and manly gait, and his golden headed cane carried by him "trail arms" in his right hand. On his way from his antique palace shaped mansion (then standing in South Third street,) up Third and up Chesnut street to the Supreme Court, he was observed some times to "travel out of the record" passing by Israel Israel's corner, and returning occasionally, a profound bow, to the morning salutations of some of the leading politicians of the day, (usually assembled thereabout, even as the Athenians at "Mars Hill," to see and hear of some new thing,) and so onward, as far as Thomas Parker's new regulator, near Cook's buildings, (which regulator had now eclipsed the ancient fame of the "old clock," standing within the entry of John Wood, watchmaker, at the south east corner of Chesnut and Front streets,) for the express purpose of comparing, and having his gold watch set, if necessary, to the true standard time, so that when seated upon the bench in

any matter relative thereto, he could speak emphatically.

The Senate of Pennsylvania, held their deliberations in an upper chamber of the State House, Anthony Morris, Speaker, in the chair, facing the north:—his personal appearance from the chair, was that of an amiable contemplative placid looking gentleman, dressed fashionably plain, in a suit of mixed or drab cloth; fair complexion, and light flaxen hair slightly powdered; his imperturbable serenity of countenance, seemingly illuminated by a brilliant pair of silver mounted spectacles.

The Representatives' Chamber was in the east wing down stairs, designated, since the arrival of La Fayette, as "Independent Hall," George Latimer in the chair, facing the west. When seated in the chair, and the table before him, he seemed admirably adapted to the station he so honourably filled, and which he had the honor to fill, by his well formed manly person from his bust upward, and being of the proper height and bulk; his neck supporting a head and physiognomy of the first order; even such an one as is given by Milton, to our first Parent, in these words:

"His fair large front, and eye sublime, declared
"Absolute rule."——

Nevertheless, being judged even by his political opponents, all spake of him as being possessed in a high degree of that admirable quality, of "softness in the manner but firmness in the purpose" which he exhibited one day with great effect. A new member, fresh from his constituents, and highly charged with the political fluid of the day, attempted to introduce personality into the debate. He was on the instant stopped by Mr. Speaker, and cautioned by him, very gently, to beware; as it would in no case be permitted. The member, notwithstanding, in a short time afterwards, intimated something like a repetition of his purpose, on which Mr. Speaker raised himself upon his feet, and addressed to him certain words of powerful import, in a low, but *firm* tone of voice, which caused the offending member to shrink within himself, as a touched terrapin within the shell—Mr. Speaker, the mean while, deliberately preparing with finger and thumb, to regale himself from his open snuff box, with a cool pinch of snuff.

On the floor of the House and from the lobby, the first object which arrested the attention of the spectator, was the venerable appearance of old Mr. Hiltzheimer, from South seventh street: he being always among the first in his place, and looking towards the door with the most profound gravity, through a pair of full moon spectacle glasses; or else reading, and filing away, the daily printed journal which had been just handed him, damp from the press.

The largest man in the House, and probably in the state at the time, was the member from Berks county, Mr. Coolbaugh: a gentleman of high respectability, and very popular among his constituents, though sometimes designated in the city as the "Dutch Giant,"—but among them all, as the leading master spirit, or "Prospero" of the assembly; and the most memorable state politician of the day, was the far-famed (within the boundaries of the state) Doctor Michael Leib. He was always remarkable, in the house, for his erect position of crest; his fashionable gentlemanly dress and address—his handsome face and ruddy complexion, and his piercing brilliant black eyes, sparkling with intelligence, and quickness of thought. He used to be seen continually in motion somewhere; either conversing with animated gestures, among other members surrounding the fire place, addressing himself to the chair, in some energetic speech, exhibiting therein thoughts which glowed, and words which burned in the cause of "the People," as he at all times constantly averred in days

LANG SYNE.

To the Editors of the New York Gazette.

GENTLEMEN,—I hand you herewith another communication addressed to your respected friend Poulson, of Philadelphia, which I hope will appear in your paper.

Yours respectfully,
AN OLD PHILADELPHIAN.

Mr. Poulson,

Marry come up! I find that the few recollections of my favourite city, which were favoured with a place in my respected friend's paper in this city, have been the means of brushing up the memories of several others. I hope they will continue to amuse the good inhabitants of Philadelphia; and I promise you, I will not be behind hand in contributing my mite. "Robert Shallow" thinks I belong to the Society of Friends—no disparagement, but I do not. He says he could almost name the square in which I resided, judging from what I wrote. He might as well say, I was an Episcopalian, because I used to go in the belfry of Christ Church on the usual evenings of ringing. I would often meet there, his old friend Billy Wiggleworth; by the by, I knew Billy as well as I did the father, and knowing his propensity for playing off tricks, I, on one occasion, turned the key on him in the lock of the belfry of Christ Church and there he remained until let out by his friend Sermon, who resided directly opposite the Church.

No, Mr. Poulson, I can tell him of many matters, and things concerning the inhabitants of every part of the city and Northern Liberties. I could go with him over Pool's bridge, visit the residence of Esquire William Coates, Justice of the Peace, and old Mr. Leib, tanner and currier, and the father of the Doctor. I could pass over with him to Spring Garden, to the old brick house tavern kept more than forty years ago by Barney Jacobs. I could yet run with him out the Ridge Road, visit Turner's lane, and point out, and name, the ancient owner of every respectable country house. I could dash down and write him an account of the secret memoirs of Southwark, Passyunk, and Moyamensing; and, if his breath would hold out, pass over Gray's ferry, along the woodlands; leave the middle ferry to the right, reach the upper bridge, and re-cross to Robert Morris' old country residence, and tell him such things as his *young* mind never knew; and, if all this would not content him, I would make a trip to Sammy Cooper's ferry, in the Jerseys; and, if he wished it, ride with him down to Woodbury; return via Gloucester Point House, refresh ourselves with a cheerful glass, and on our way home, point out to him "Wharton's Place," where the champ fete was given in honour of Lord Howe, previous to his departure from Philadelphia: and, if he was desirous to hear it, a full description of that famous *Mechiagan*; and as he will have accompanied me thus far, perhaps he would have no objections to Darby and Chester, and take dinner at the house formerly kept by Mrs. Withy, (and who is the Philadelphian, that was ever fond of good eating, that had not feasted himself at her well spread table)—but how shall we go that distance? A hackney coach, by all means. Plenty of them now-a-days. I well remember when Philadelphia could boast of but one hackney coach—it was owned and driven by a man with a wooden leg, his name was Myers; and his stand was opposite the Conestogo Waggon, in Market street. He might have starved by his business; sure I am he could not have gained a living by it.

In those days, it was not unfashionable for ladies and gentlemen to walk. But it is time to leave Chester, and go as far as Marcus Hook; jump on board an Egg-harbor shallop, (no steam boats then) and land at the draw-bridge; take a look at the Old Fish House; walk up Spruce street, to Second, and make a low bow at the house once occupied by Mrs. Lydia Darrach, a whig of the revolution, who assisted in increasing the census of the city more than any other lady of her profession.—And now, Sir, we will march up Second street to the

Merchant's Coffee House, in my time kept by Edward Moyston, and called the City Tavern, where I shall leave you for the present, having led you a pretty dance; and when you shall have recovered from the fatigue, I may be induced to accompany you to Kensington, through Fish Town to Point no Point; round to Frankford; pass up to Sandy Hill, and so on to Bustleton. At the latter place and neighbourhood, I could relate a good many anecdotes of our revolution, that happened there, but, we shall not have time to spare, wishing to take a view of the old Baptist meeting house close by, under the charge, for many years, of the Rev. D. Jones. He was a giant of a man in mind and in person, and a chaplain in the continental army during the war. Now being on our return to the city, we must pass round to Chesnut hill, through Beggar's Town, Germantown and Nicetown; and, should we enter Third street, I would show you the barracks of the American army; and, after all this, are you of opinion that you "could name the square in which I resided?"

When time, of which I have not much to spare, will permit, I may give a description of the beautiful gardens of Mr. Pemberton, southwest corner of Third and Chesnut streets. The treasury department of the United States was kept there previous to Congress removing to Washington; that of Mr. Norris in Chesnut street where you have built the United States' bank, with a description of the famous tavern at the south west corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets, where you also have a bank, and a full account of the Friends' school house opposite, when under the charge of that strict disciplinarian Friend Todd.

OPPOSITION TO THE TEA ACT.

A NEW SONG.

To the plaintive tune of Hosier's Ghost.

As near beauteous Boston lying
On the gently swelling flood,
Without jack or pendant flying
Three ill-fated Tea ships rode:

Just as glorious Sol was setting,
On the wharf a numerous crew,
Sons of Freedom, fear forgetting,
Suddenly appear'd in view.

Arm'd with hammer, axe and chissels,
Weapons new for warlike deed,
Towards the herbage freighted vessels,
They approach'd with dreadful speed.

O'er their heads aloft in mid sky
Three bright Angel forms were seen;
This was HAMFREN, that was SIDNEY,
With fair LIBERTY between.

"Soon, they cried, your foes you'll banish,
Soon the triumph shall be won;
Scarce shall setting Phœbus vanish,
'Ere the deathless deed be done."

Quick as thought the ships were boarded,
Hatches burst and chests display'd;
Axes, hammers, help afforded;
What a glorious crash they made!

Squash into the deep descended
Cursed weed of China's coast—
Thus at once our fears were ended;
British rights shall ne'er be lost.

Captains! Once more hoist your streamers,
Spread your sails, and plow the wave!
Tell your *masters* they were dreamers
When they thought to cheat the BRAVE.

BRITANNO-AMERICANUS.

PHILADELPHIA,

[*Pennsylvania Packet,*

January 1st, 1774.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29, 1773.

The ship *Polly*, Capt. Ayres, from London for this port left Gravesend on the 27th of September, with the *detested* TEA on board, and is hourly expected.

[*Dunlap's Pennsylvania Packet.*

December 5, 1773.

Whereas, the sudden rise in the price of Tea at this critical juncture, has, by the enemies of America, been ascribed to motives of interest, and as taking an undue advantage of the present commotion respecting that article: This has been taken into consideration by a great number of respectable inhabitants of this city, at a public meeting; and as it is of great importance that we should all concur in a noble opposition to this oppressive measure of the East India Company, of introducing their Tea into America, while subject to the present duty, it is hoped that every person, of whatever rank and situation in life, will suspend any opinion or prejudice on this head: And that the public may be fully apprised how and by whom the price of this commodity has been enhanced, a Committee is appointed to inquire what quantities of Tea are now in this city—in whose hands—and whether the increase of price at this juncture, is the effect of intention in the holders of Tea to take any undue advantage of their fellow subjects, or an occurrence of trade, arising from an unforeseen and accidental scarcity; and what measures can be fallen upon to reduce the price within some reasonable bounds—The result of which inquiry will, as soon as possible, be laid before the public. *Ibid.*

December 13.

The gentlemen nominated to make inquiries concerning the rise of Tea, having made the necessary inquiry—The Committee appointed by the inhabitants of this city, on the fourth instant, now beg leave to lay before the public, what has appeared to be a true state of facts respecting the increased price of Tea. Upon the strictest search and inquiry among the principal importers and dealers in that commodity, it is found that there is but a small quantity of Tea in the city, at the best computation not more than 25 chests, which chiefly lays in the hands of the retailers and shop-keepers, who being apprised of the scarcity of that commodity, engrossed it, and not advertent to the dangerous tendency of advancing the price at this time, inconsiderately fell into that mistake; But in justice to these store-keepers and retailers, the Committee inform the public, that upon representing to them the pernicious consequences of such a procedure at this time, and the great dissatisfaction it has occasioned among their Fellow Citizens, they readily and unanimously complied with the advice and request of the said Committee, not to ask more than six shillings, or at most 6s. 6d. per pound for what Tea they have to sell, and to retail it in small quantities only, so as to accommodate every one as much as possible, and prevent its being farther engrossed at an advanced price. As the above inquiry has been directed and made by the Committee, in order to give satisfaction to their Fellow Citizens, and particularly the Tradesmen and Mechanics, who may be supposed to be most affected by the high price of this article—it is hoped, that laying aside all prejudice and suspicion (if any have been entertained) they will cheerfully and unanimously concur in the noble opposition now formed against the introduction of Tea in this province, while subject to a tax imposed by the British parliament.

And as there may be some persons who have not come within the notice of this inquiry, and others, who forgetting the duty they owe their country, may attempt to enhance the price of Tea, beyond what has been agreed to by such as have been called upon. This Committee do most earnestly request, that if any importer of Tea shall ask such a price for it as not to allow a reasonable profit to the retailer at the price of 6s. or 6s.

6d. per pound, that notice thereof may be given to the Committee at the Coffee House—And if any shopkeeper, or retailer of Tea, shall demand more than 6s. 6d. per pound, and at the like rate for any lesser quantity; the Committee do also beg that the like notice may be given, in order that the names of such persons may be communicated to the public, and such farther steps be taken as may be necessary for the safety and essential interests of our country. *Ibid.*

Monday, December 27.

The TEA SHIP having arrived, every inhabitant who wishes to preserve the liberty of America, is desired to meet at the State House this morning precisely at ten o'clock, to consider what is best to be done on this alarming crisis. *Ibid.*

January 3d, 1774.

The unanimity, spirit, and zeal, which have heretofore animated all the colonies, from Boston to South Carolina, have been eminently displayed in the opposition to the pernicious project of the East India Company, in sending Tea to America, while it remains subject to a duty, and the Americans at the same time confined by the strongest prohibitory laws to import it only from Great Britain, that a particular account of the transactions of this city, cannot but be acceptable to all our readers, and every friend of American liberty.

Upon the first advice of this measure, a general dissatisfaction was expressed, that, at a time when we were struggling with this oppressive act, and an agreement subsisting not to import tea while subject to a duty, our fellow subjects in England should form a measure so directly tending to enforce the act, and again embroil us with our parent state. When it was also considered, that the proposed mode of disposing of the tea tended to a monopoly, ever odious in a free country, a universal disapprobation shewed itself throughout the city. A public meeting of the inhabitants was held at the State House on the 18th October, at which great numbers attended, and the sense of the city was expressed in the following resolves:—

1. That the disposal of their own property is the inherent right of freemen; that there can be no property in that which another can, of right, take from us without our consent, that the claims of Parliament to tax America is, in other words, a claim of right to levy contributions on us at pleasure.
2. That the duty imposed by Parliament upon Tea landed in America, is a tax on the Americans, or levying contributions on them without their consent.
3. That the express purpose for which the tax is levied on the Americans, namely for the support of government, administration of justice, and defence of his Majesty's dominions in America, has a direct tendency to render Assemblies useless, and to introduce arbitrary government and slavery.
4. That a virtuous and steady opposition to this ministerial plan of governing America, is absolutely necessary to preserve even a shadow of liberty, and is a duty which every freeman in America owes to his country, to himself, and to his posterity.
5. That the resolution lately entered into by the East India Company to send out their Teas to America, subject to the payment of duties on its being landed here, is an open attempt to enforce this ministerial plan, and a violent attack upon the liberties of America.
6. That it is the duty of every American to oppose this attempt.
7. That whoever shall, directly or indirectly countenance this attempt, or in anywise aid or abet in unloading, receiving, or vending the Teas sent, or to be sent out by the East India Company, while it remains subject to the payment of a duty here, is an enemy to his country.
8. That a committee be immediately chosen to wait on those gentlemen, who, it is reported, are appointed by the East India Company to receive and sell said Tea,

and request them, from a regard to their own character, and the peace and good order of the city and province, immediately to resign their appointment.

In consequence of this appointment the Committee waited upon the gentlemen in this city, who had been appointed consignees of the expected cargo. They represented to them the detestation and abhorrence, in which this measure was held by their fellow citizens, the danger and difficulties, which must attend the execution of so odious a trust, and expressed the united desire of the city, that they would renounce the commission, and engage not to intermeddle with the ship or cargo in any shape whatever. Some of the commissioners resigned, in a manner that gave general satisfaction, others, in such equivocal terms as required farther explanation. However, in a few days, the resignation was complete.

In this situation things remained for a few days. In the mean time, the general spirit and indignation rose to such a height, that it was thought proper to call another general meeting of the principal citizens, to consider and resolve upon such farther steps as might give weight and ensure success to the unanimous opposition now formed.

Accordingly a meeting was held, for the above purpose, at which a great number of respectable inhabitants attended; and it appeared to be the unanimous opinion that the entry of the ship at the Custom House, or the landing any part of her cargo, would be attended with great danger and difficulty, and would directly tend to destroy that peace and good order, which ought to be preserved. An addition of twelve other gentlemen was then made to the former committee, and the general meeting adjourned till the arrival of the Tea ship. Information being given of that, the price of tea was suddenly advanced, though this was owing to a general scarcity of that article; yet all the possessors of tea, in order to give strength to the opposition, readily agreed to reduce the price, and sell what remained in their hands, at a reasonable rate. Nothing now remained, but to keep up a proper correspondence and connection with the other colonies, and to take all prudent and proper precautions on the arrival of the Tea ship.

It is not easy to describe the anxiety and suspense of the city in this interval. Sundry reports of her arrival were received, which proved premature. But on Saturday evening the 25th ult. an express came up from Chester, to inform the town, that the Tea ship, commanded by Capt. Ayres, with her detested cargo, was arrived there, having followed another ship up the river so far.

The committee met early the next morning, and being apprised of the arrival of Mr. Gilbert Barclay, the other consignee, who came passenger in the ship, they immediately went in a body to request his renunciation of the commission. Mr. Barclay politely attended the committee at the first request, and being made acquainted with the sentiments of the city, and the danger to which the public liberties of America were exposed by this measure, he, after expressing the particular hardship of his situation, also resigned the commission, in a manner which affected every one present.

The Committee then appointed three of their members to go to Chester, and two others to Gloucester point, in order to have the earliest opportunity of meeting Captain Ayres, and representing to him the sense of the public, respecting his voyage and cargo. The gentlemen, who had set out for Chester, receiving intelligence that the vessel had weighed anchor about twelve o'clock, and proceeded to town, returned. About two o'clock she appeared in sight of Gloucester point; where a number of inhabitants had assembled, with the gentlemen from the Committee. As she passed along, she was hailed, and the captain requested not to proceed farther, but to come on shore. This the captain complied with, and was handed through a lane made by the people, to the gentlemen appointed to confer with him. They represented to him the general sentiments,

together with the danger and difficulties that would attend his refusal to comply with the wishes of the inhabitants; and finally desired him to proceed with them to town, where he would be more fully informed of the temper and resolution of the people. He was accordingly accompanied to town by a number of persons, where he was soon convinced of the truth and propriety of the representations, which had been made to him—and agreed that upon the desire of the inhabitants being publicly expressed, he would conduct himself accordingly. Some small rudeness being offered to the Captain afterwards in the street, by some boys, several gentlemen interposed, and suppressed it before he received the least injury.

Upon an hour's notice on Monday morning, a public meeting was called, and the State House not being sufficient to hold the number assembled, they adjourned into the Square. This meeting is allowed by all to be the most respectable, both in numbers and rank of those who attended it, that has been known in the city. After a short introduction, the following resolutions were not only agreed to, but the public approbation testified in the warmest manner.

1. RESOLVED, That the TEA, on board the ship Polly, Capt. Ayres, shall not be landed.
2. That Capt. Ayres shall neither enter nor report his vessel at the Custom House.
3. That Capt. Ayres shall carry back the Tea immediately.
4. That Captain Ayres shall immediately send a pilot on board his vessel, with orders to take charge of her, and proceed to Reedy Island next high water.
5. That the Captain shall be allowed to stay in town till to-morrow, to provide necessaries for his voyage.
6. That he shall then be obliged to leave town, and proceed to his vessel, and make the best of his way out of our river and bay.
7. That a Committee of four gentlemen be appointed to see these resolves carried into execution.

The Assembly were then informed of the spirit and resolution of New York, Charles-Town, South Carolina, and the conduct of the people of Boston, whereupon it was unanimously

Resolved, That this assembly highly approve of the conduct and spirit of the people of New York, Charles-Town, and Boston, and return their hearty thanks to the people of Boston for their resolution in destroying the Tea rather than suffer it to be landed.

The whole business was conducted with a decorum and order worthy the importance of the cause. Captain Ayres being present at this meeting, solemnly and publicly engaged, that he would literally comply with the sense of the city, as expressed in the above resolutions.

A proper supply of necessaries and fresh provisions being then procured, in about two hours the Tea ship weighed anchor from Gloucester point, where she lay within sight of the town, and has proceeded, with her whole cargo, on her return to the East India Company.

The public think the conduct of those gentlemen, whose goods are returned on board the Tea ship, ought not to pass unnoticed, as they have, upon this occasion, generously sacrificed their private interest to the public good.

Thus this important affair, in which there has been so glorious an exertion of public virtue and spirit, has been brought to a happy issue; by which the force of a law so obstinately persisted in to the prejudice of the national commerce, for the sake of the principle on which it is founded, (a right of taxing the Americans without their consent) has been effectually broken—and the foundations of American liberty more deeply laid than ever.

The ground, which was covered by the people, on Monday last, in the State House Square, being measured, it was calculated, by two different persons, un-

known to each other, that there were near 8000 people collected there, and many hundreds, who were on the way, were disappointed reaching the place of meeting, before the business was over, owing to the short notice that was given.

On Tuesday last, at three quarters of an hour after two o'clock, Captain Ayres, of the TEA SHIP Polly, with Mr. Barclay, late one of the Consignees, left Arch street wharf, on board a pilot boat, (having been 46 hours in town,) to follow the ship to Reedy Island, and from thence transport the East India Company's adventure to its old ROTTING PLACE, in Leaden-Hall street, London. They were attended to the wharf by a concourse of people, who wished them a good voyage.

When the account of the inhabitants of Boston having destroyed the tea belonging to the East India Company, reached this city, the bells of Christ Church were rang, and every class of people testified the most sincere joy upon the occasion. *Ibid.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

SENATE.

Monday, December 8, 1828.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Powel, for an alteration in the law prescribing the mode of executing criminals.

Also, relating to warehouses on the Schuylkill.

Mr. Powel, an act supplementary to the act to incorporate and endow the Pennsylvania institution for deaf and dumb.

Mr. Burden submitted a resolution, which was laid on the table, as follows:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, to join a committee of the House of Representatives, if that House should appoint such a Committee, to examine into the state of the banks of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, with power to send for persons and papers, and report the result of their examination on or before the third Monday in January next.

Mr. Powel submitted a resolution, which was adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the committee on roads bridges and inland navigation, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of requiring all commanders of vessels, propelled by steam, for the conveyance of passengers on the waters of this commonwealth, to take licenses from an officer to be appointed by the Governor, whose duty it shall be to ascertain, periodically, the fitness, as well of said commanders and their engineers, as of the machinery and vessels to be so employed.

Tuesday, Dec. 9.

Mr. Wise, an act authorising the laying out of a state road from the west bank of the Voughiogheny river, opposite to Robbstown, in Westmoreland county, to Cookstown, in Fayette county.

Mr. Logan submitted a resolution which was adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary system be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making some provision by law for the continuation of liens on real estate, created by testatum executions; and also what further regulation is necessary (if any) to make the property of debtors liable to the payment of their debts.

Mr. Ogle submitted a resolution, which was adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law passed on the 12th day of April, 1828, concerning small notes.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, December 5.

Petitions presented. Mr. Kerr, for a new county out of parts of Washington, Fayette, Westmoreland

and Allegheny; referred to the committee appointed on the subject.

Butts, for an appropriation in aid of improving the road across Flint Hill; referred to the committee on local appropriations.

Mr. Patterson, for a new county out of parts of Mifflin county; referred to Messrs. Patterson of Mifflin, Petrikin, Black, Butts and Post; Mr. Frick, three petitions for an appropriation in aid of improving the road from Rodger's ferry to Sunbury; referred to the committee on local improvements; Mr. Good, for the passage of a law for the delivering of possession to purchasers of estates from habitual drunkards; Mr. Rehner, from sundry citizens of Schuylkill county, praying for the creation of a fund for the support of a general system of education; referred to the committee on education.

A motion was made by Mr. Snyder, that the petition presented on the 3d inst. relative to the repeal of the acts which prohibit the circulation of bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars, be referred to the committee on banks. Which was agreed to.

Bills Reported. Mr. Snyder, a bill No. 1, entitled an act to repeal an act, entitled An act for the relief of the poor. Order for Tuesday next. Mr. Snyder, a bill No. 2, entitled An act relative to the opening of roads in the county of Philadelphia. Mr. Kerr, a bill No. 3, entitled An act erecting parts of the counties of Washington, Fayette, Westmoreland and Allegheny, into a separate county, to be called Jackson county. Mr. Roberts, a bill No. 5, entitled An act to remedy the loss of certain dockets and records of the court of common pleas of the county of Dauphin.

Laid on the table.

The house resumed the second reading of the resolution postponed on yesterday, relative to the appointment of a committee to invite and escort the president elect to the seat of government, referred to Messrs. Evans of Fayette, Duncan, Champneys, Wilkins, Rankin, Frick and Binder.

Saturday, Dec. 6.

Mr. Driesbach, of Union, presented the petition of sundry persons, praying for a law authorizing the laying out a state road from Middletown, in Union county, to Liverpool, in Perry county.

Referred to the committee on Bridges, State Roads, &c.

Mr. Hassinger of Philadelphia, presented petitions praying for the passage of a law authorising the election of aldermen.

Mr. Petrikin presented sundry petitions from inhabitants of Mifflin county praying for a division, and the erection of a new county out of part of said county.

Referred to a committee.

Mr. Duncan presented the petition of a number of the citizens of Philadelphia, praying for a law authorising the election of Aldermen.

Mr. Cunningham of Mercer, moved that the president and directors of the bank of Pennsylvania be requested to exhibit a statement of the situation of the institution, on or before the 2d Monday in January next.

Monday, Dec. 8.

The speaker reported the following committee on that part of the governor's message which related to the extra session. Messrs. Boyd, Martin, Lombaert, Miller, (of Chester) Haines, Cooper, Alexander, Black, Stauffer, Butt, Miller, Frick, Driesbach, Reynolds, Patterson, (Washington) Farrel, Rankin, Kreps, Blodgett, Heck, Stevens, (Mont.) Lauman, Wolfersberger, Post, Laporte, Blair, Shannon, Patterson, (Allegheny) Banks, Siter, Gebhart, Parkhurst, Whitlatch, Stephens, (Adams) Petrikin, Galbraith, Moore, and Cunningham.

A letter was received from Roberts Vaux, president of the Pennsylvania hospital, exhibiting the state of the institution. Laid on the table.

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DEVOTED TO THE PRESERVATION OF EVERY KIND OF USEFUL INFORMATION RESPECTING THE STATE.

EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD.

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PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 27, 1828.

NO. 52.

AN EULOGIUM

Of the brave men who have fallen in the contest with Great Britain. Delivered by Judge BRACKENRIDGE, on Monday, July 5, 1779, before a numerous and respectable assembly of citizens and foreigners, in the German Calvinist Church, Philadelphia.

Heroes then arose;
Who, scorning coward self, for others liv'd,
Toil'd for their ease, and for their safety bled.

Thomson.

It is the high reward of those who have risked their lives in a just and necessary war,* that their names are sweet in the mouths of men, and every age shall know their actions. I am happy in having it in my power, before a polite assembly, to express what I think of those who have risked their lives in the war of America. I know my abilities rise not to a level with so great a subject, but I love the memory of the men, and it is my hope that the affections which I feel, will be to me instead of genius, and give me warm words to advance their praises.

I conceive it as the first honour of these men that, before they engaged in the war, they saw it to be just and necessary. They were not the proud vassals of a chieftain rousing them, in barbarous times, by the blind impulse of attachment to his family, or engaging them to espouse his quarrel, by the music and entertainment of his hall. They were themselves the chieftains of their own cause, highly instructed in the nature of it, and from the best principles of patriotism, resolute in defence. They had heard the declaration of the court and parliament of Great Britain, claiming the authority of binding them in all cases whatsoever. They had examined this claim, and found it to be, as to its foundation, groundless, as to its nature, tyrannical, and in its consequences, ruinous to the peace and happiness of both countries. On this clear apprehension and decided judgment of the cause, ascertained by their own reason, and collected from the best writers, it was the noble purpose of their minds, to stand forth and assert it, at the expense of fortune, and the hazard of their lives.

These brave men were not soldiers by profession, bred to arms, and from a habit of military life attached to it. They were men in the easy walks of life; mechanics of the city, merchants of the counting-house, youths engaged in the literary studies, and husbandmen, peaceful cultivators of the soil. Happy in the sociability and conversation of the town, the simplicity and innocence of the country village, or the philosophic ease of academic leisure, and the sweets of rural life, they wished not a change of these scenes of pleasure, for the dangers and calamities of war. It was the pure love of virtue and of freedom, burning bright within their minds, that alone could engage them to embark in an undertaking of so bold and perilous a nature.

These brave men were not unacquainted with the circumstances of their situation, and their unprepared state of war. Not a bayonet was anvil'd out, not a fire arm was in their possession. No redoubt was cast up to secure the city, no fort was erected to resist invasion,

no gun mounted on the battery, and no vessel launched upon the stream.

The power of Britain, on the other hand, was well known, and by the lightning of her orators, in a thousand writings and harangues, had been thrown, in full force, upon their minds. They were taught to believe her, (what indeed she was) old in arts and in arms, and enriched with the spoils of a thousand victories. Embraced with the ocean as her favourite; her commerce was extensive, and she sent her ships to every sea. Abounding in men, her armies were in full force; her fleets were completely manned, her discipline was regular, and the spirit of her enterprise, by sea and land, had, in most cases, insured her successes.

The idea of resistance to the power of Britain was indeed great—but the mighty soul of the patriot drank it in, and, like the eagle on the mountain top, collected magnanimity from the prospect of the height from which he meant to soar. Like the steed who swallows the distant ground with his fierceness* he attempts the career, and poured himself upon the race.

The patriot quits his easy independent walk of life, his shop, his farm, his office and his counting house, and with every hope, and every anxious thought prepares himself for war. The materials of gunpowder are extracted from the earth, the bayonet is anvil'd out; the fire arm is manufactured in the shop; the manual exercise is taught; the company is formed in battalion; the battalion is instructed to manœuvre on the field; the brigade is drawn forth, and the standard of defiance is planted on the soil.

Shall I mention the circumstances of the day when the sword was drawn, and the first blood was shed; and shall I trace the progress of the war in the course of five campaigns? The narration would require the space of an entire day: I can mention but the sum of things; and only tell you, that the inroad of the foe has been sustained upon the plain; and the forward and impetuous bands have been driven over the disdainful ground which they had measured in advance. The hill has been defended, and the repulsed and rallying foe has been taught to understand, that the valor of America was worthy of the cause which her freemen have espoused. The wilderness has been surmounted in the march. It has been fought, foot to foot, and point to point, in skirmishes, and night surprises, and in pitched battles, with alternate hope and dubious success. The enemy, beaten in one state, has retired to a second, and beaten in the second, he has returned to the first; beaten in every state he has sought the water, and like a sea monster rolling to the deep, has washed his wounds in the brine of the ocean. Rising from the ocean he has sought the land, and advanced with a slow and suspicious step upon the hostile territory. War is again arisen, and it has been fought from spring to autumn, and from autumn to spring, through the heat of summer and inclemencies of winter, with unabated ardor and unshaken perseverance. What tract of country has not been marked with the vestiges of war? What ground has not been cut with trenches? What hill has not been covered with redoubts? What plain has not been made the scene of the engagement? What soil of

* Tacitus.

* Book of Job.

our whole earth has not been sowed with ball?

These have been the toils of the heroes of our army; but the brave men whom we this day celebrate, have added to their toils the loss of life. They have fallen in the contest: These of them in the long and laborious march: These by the fever of the camp: These have fallen, when advancing on the enemy—they have received the bayonet in their breast; or high in hope, and anxious of victory, they have dropt by the cannon or the musket-ball.

For what cause did these brave men sacrifice their lives? For that cause which, in all ages, has engaged the hopes, the wishes, and endeavours of the best of men—the cause of liberty. Liberty! thou art indeed valuable; the source of all that is good and great upon the earth!—For thee the patriot of America has drawn his sword—has fought—and has fallen!

What was in our power we have done with regard to the bodies of these men. We have paid them military honours—we have planted them in the native earth—and it is with veneration that we yet view their tombs upon the furzy glade, or on the distant hill. Ask me not the names of these. The muses shall tell you of them, and the bards shall woo* them to their sons. The verse which shall be so happy as to embrace the name of one of them shall be immortal. The names of these shall be read with those of Pelopidas, Epaminondas, and the worthies of the world. Posterity shall quote them for parallels, and for examples. When they mean to dress the hero with the fairest praises, they will say he was gallant and distinguished in his early fall, as Warren; prudent and intrepid as Montgomery; faithful and generous as Macpherson, he fell in the bold and resolute advance, like Haslet and like Mercer. He saw the honour which his valour had acquired, and fainted in the arms of victory like Herkimer. Having gallantly repulsed the foe, he fell covered with wounds, in his old age, like Wooster!

The names of these brave men shall be read, and the earth shall be sensible of praise where their bodies are deposited. Hill of Boston,* where the god of arms gave uncommon valor to the patriot! Here the muses shall observe the night and hymn heroic acts, and trim their lighted lamps to the dawn of morning: The little babbling mystic brook, shall bear the melody, and stealing with a silver foot, shall tell it to the ocean. Hills within the prospect of York city, where the enemy rejoicing at his early strength, adventured and fought, or where, refusing the engagement, he fled with precipitation to his ships! On you, the tomb of the hero is beheld, and fancy walking round covers it with shades. Grounds in the neighbourhood of this city,† where the foreigner shall enquire the field of battle, and the citizen shall say with conscious pride, as if the honour were his own, this is the tomb of Witherspoon; that is the ground where Nash fell! Plains washed by the Ashley and Cooper, and before the walls of Charleston!—Here has the hero fallen, or rather he has risen to eternal honour, and his birth place shall be immortal. His fame, like a vestal lamp is lighted up: It shall burn with the world for its temple—and the fair assemblies of the earth shall trim it with their praise.

Having paid that respect to the memory of these men, which the annual return of this day demanded, it remains that we soothe the grief of those who have been deprived of a father, bereaved of a son, or who have lost a brother, a husband, or a lover in the contest.

Fathers, whose heroic sons have offered up their lives in the contest; it is yours to recollect, that their lives were given them for the service of their country. Fathers! dismiss every grief; you are happy in having been the progenitor of him who is written with the heroes of his country.

* Plino.

† Bunker's Hill.

‡ Philadelphia.

Sons! whose heroic fathers have early left you, and in the conflict of war, have mixed with departed heroes; be congratulated on the fair inheritance of fame which you are entitled to possess. If it is at all lawful to array yourselves in borrowed honour, surely it is best drawn from those who have acted a distinguished part in the service of their country. If it is at all consistent with the feelings of philosophy and reason to boast of lineal glory, surely it is most allowable in those who boast of it as flowing from such a source. We despise the uninstructed mind of that man who shall obtrude upon our ears the ideas of a vain ancestral honour; but we love the youth, and transfer to him the reputation of his father, who, when the rich and haughty citizen shall frown upon him, as ignobly descended, shall say, "I had a father who has fallen in the service of his country."

When after times shall speak of those who have risen to renown, I will charge it to the golden-winged and silver-tongued bards, that they recollect and set in order every circumstance, the causes of the war; early and just exertions, the toils, hazardous achievements, noble resolution, unshaken perseverance, unabated ardor; hopes in the worst of times; triumphs of victory; humanity to an enemy. All these will I charge it that they recollect and set in order, and give them bright and unsullied to the coming ages. The bards I know will bear me, and you my gallant countrymen will go down to posterity with exceeding honour. Your fame shall ascend on the current of the stream of time: It shall play with the breezes of the morning. Men, at rest, in the cool age of life, from the fury of a thousand wars, finished by their fathers, shall observe the spreading ensign. They shall hail it as it waves with variegated glories; and feeling all the warm rapture of the heart, shall give their plaudits from the shores.

[Niles's Principles and Acts of the Revolution.

BATTLE OF THE KEGS.

Account of the unparalleled prowess of his Britannic Majesty's troops in an attack upon a formidable body of Kegs, in the river Delaware.

In January, 1778, whilst the British troops were in possession of Philadelphia, some Americans, up the river Delaware, had formed a project of sending down by the ebb tide, a number of kegs charged with gunpowder, and furnished with machinery, so constructed that on the least touch of any thing obstructing their passage, they would immediately explode with great force. The design was to injure the shipping, which lay at anchor opposite to the city in such numbers that the kegs could not pass without encountering some of them. But the very evening, in which those machines were sent down, the first hard frost came on, and the shipping were hauled into the docks—so that the scheme failed. One of the kegs, however, happened to explode near the town: this gave a general alarm in the city—the wharves were filled with troops, and the greater part of a day spent in firing at every chip or stick that was seen floating on the river. For the kegs were sunk under water, nothing appearing on the surface but a small buoy.

This circumstance gave occasion to the following publication in the New Jersey Gazette:

Extract of a letter dated Philadelphia, January 9, 1788.

"This city hath been lately entertained with a most astonishing instance of the activity, bravery, and military skill of the royal army and navy of Great Britain. The affair is somewhat particular, and deserves your notice. Some time last week a keg of singular construction was observed floating in the river. The crew of a barge attempting to take it up, it suddenly exploded, killed four of the hands, and wounded the rest. On Monday last, some kegs of a similar construction made their appearance. The alarm was immediately given.

Various reports prevailed in the city, filling the royal troops with unspeakable consternation. Some asserted that these kegs were filled with armed rebels, who were to issue forth in the dead of night, as the Grecians did of old, from the wooden horse, at the siege of Troy, and take the city by surprise; declaring that they had seen the points of their bayonets sticking out of the bung-holes of the kegs. Others said that they were filled with inveterate combustibles which would set the Delaware in flames, and consume all the shipping in the harbour. Whilst others conjectured that they were machines constructed by art magic, and expected to see them mount the wharves, and roll, all flaming with infernal fire, through the streets of the city. I say nothing as to these reports and apprehensions, but certain it is, that the ships of war were immediately manned, and the wharves crowded with chosen men. Hostilities were commenced without much ceremony, and it was surprising to behold the incessant firing that was poured upon the enemy's kegs. Both officers and men exhibited unparalleled skill and prowess on the occasion; whilst the citizens stood gaping as solemn witnesses of this dreadful scene. In truth, not a chip, stick, or drift log, passed by, without experiencing the vigour of the British arms. The action began about sun-rise, and would have terminated in favour of the British by noon, had not an old market-woman, in crossing the river with provisions, unfortunately let a keg of butter fall over-board; which, as it was then ebb-tide, floated down to the field of battle. At sight of this unexpected reinforcement of the enemy, the attack was renewed with fresh force, and the firing from the marine and land troops was beyond imagination, and so continued until night closed the conflict. The rebel kegs were either totally demolished, or obliged to fly, as none of them have shown their heads since. It is said that his Excellency Lord Howe has despatched a swift-sailing packet, with an account of this signal victory, to the court of London. In short, Monday the — of January, 1778, will be memorable in history for the renowned battle of the kegs."

[*American Museum*, 1787.]

THE BATTLE OF THE KEGS,

By Francis Hopkinson, Esq.

Gallants attend and hear a friend,
Trill forth harmonious ditty,
Strange things I'll tell which late befel
In Philadelphia city.

'Twas early day, as poets say,
Just when the sun was rising,
A soldier stood on a log of wood,
And saw a thing surprising.

As in amaze he stood to gaze,
The truth can't be denied, sir,
He spied a score of kegs or more
Come floating down the tide, sir.

A sailor too in jerkin blue,
This strange appearance viewing,
First d——d his eyes, in great surprise,
Then said some mischief's brewing.

"These kegs, I'm told, the rebels bold,
Pack'd up like pickl'd herring;
And they're come down t' attack the town
In this new way of ferry'ng."

The soldier flew, the sailor too,
And scar'd almost to death, sir,
Wore out their shoes, to spread the news,
And ran till out of breath, sir.

Now up and down throughout the town,
Most frantic scenes were acted;

And some ran here, and others there,
Like men almost distracted.

Some fire cry'd, which some denied,
But said the earth had quaked;
And girls and boys, with hideous noise,
Ran thro' the streets half naked.

Sir William* he, snug as a flea,
Lay all this time a snoring,
Nor dream'd of harm as he lay warm,
In bed with Mrs. L.*r*ng.

Now in a fright, he starts upright,
Awak'd by such a clatter;
He rubs both eyes, and boldly cries,
For God's sake, what's the matter!

At his bed-side, he then espy'd,
Sir Erskine,† at command, sir,
Upon one foot, he had one boot,
And th' other in his hand, sir.

"Arise, arise,—sir Erskine cries,
The rebels—more's the pity,
Without a boat are all afloat,
And rang'd before the city.

"The motley crew, in vessels new,
With Satan for their guide, sir,
Pack'd up in bags, or wooden kegs,
Come driving down the tide, sir.

"Therefore prepare for bloody war,
These kegs must all be routed,
Or surely we despis'd shall be,
And British courage doubted."

The royal band, now ready stand,
All rang'd in dread array, sir,
With stomach stout to see it out,
And make a bloody day, sir.

The cannons roar from shore to shore,
The small arms loud did rattle,
Since wars began I'm sure no man
E'er saw so strange a battle.

The rebel dales, the rebel vales
With rebel trees surrounded;
The distant wood, the hills and floods,
With rebel echoes sounded.

The fish below swam to and fro,
Attack'd from ev'ry quarter;
Why sure, thought they, the devil's to pay,
'Mongst folks above the water.

The kegs, 'tis said, tho' strongly made,
Of rebel staves and hoops, sir,
Could not oppose, their powerful foes,
The conqu'ring British troops, sir.

From morn to night these men of might
Display'd amazing courage—
And when the sun was fairly down,
Retir'd to sup their portage.

A hundred men with each a pen,
Or more upon my word, sir,
It is most true would be too few,
Their valour to record, sir.

Such feats did they perform that day,
Against these wicked kegs, sir,
That years to come, if they get home,
They'll make their boasts and brags, sir.

* Sir Wm. Howe.

† Sir Wm. Erskine.

FEMALE PATRIOTISM.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The M. S. of the following interesting letter was politely forwarded to us by a gentleman of Baltimore, and was found among some old papers of a distinguished lady of Philadelphia.—It is a copy of a letter from a lady of Philadelphia to a British officer at Boston, written immediately after the battle of Lexington, and previous to the declaration of independence—it fully exhibits the feelings of those times.—A finer spirit never animated the breasts of the Roman matrons, than the following letter breathes:

Sir—We received a letter from you—wherein you let Mr. S. know that you had written after the battle of Lexington, particularly to me—knowing my martial spirit—that I would delight to read the exploits of heroes. Surely, my friend, you must mean the New England heroes, as they alone performed exploits worthy of fame—while the regulars, vastly superior in numbers, were obliged to retreat with a rapidity unequalled, except by the French at the battle of Minden. Indeed, general Gage gives them their due praise in his letter home, where he says lord Percy was remarkable for his activity. You will not, I hope, take offence at any expression that, in the warmth of my heart, should escape me, when I assure you, that though we consider you as a public enemy, we regard you as a private friend; and while we detest the cause you are fighting for, we wish well to your own personal interest and safety. Thus far by way of apology. As to the martial spirit you suppose me to possess, you are greatly mistaken. I tremble at the thoughts of war; but of all wars, a civil one: our all is at stake; and we are called upon by every tie that is dear and sacred to exert the spirit that Heaven has given to us in this righteous struggle for liberty.

I will tell you what I have done. My only brother I have sent to the camp with my prayers and blessings; I hope he will not disgrace me; I am confident he will behave with honour, and emulate the great examples he has before him; and had I twenty sons and brothers they should go. I have retrenched every superfluous expense in my table and family; tea I have not drank since last Christmas, nor bought a new cap or gown since your defeat at Lexington, and what I never did before, have learnt to knit, and am now making stockings of American wool for my servants, and this way do I throw in my mite to the public good. I know this, that as free I can die but once, but as a slave I shall not be worthy of life. I have the pleasure to assure you that these are the sentiments of all my sister Americans. They have sacrificed both assemblies, parties of pleasure, tea drinking and finery to that great spirit of patriotism, that actuates all degrees of people throughout this extensive continent. If these are the sentiments of females, what must glow in the breasts of our husbands, brothers and sons? They are as with one heart determined to die or be free. It is not a quibble in politics, a science which few understand, which we are contending for; it is this plain truth, which the most ignorant peasant knows, and is clear to the weakest capacity, that no man has a right to take their money without their consent. The supposition is ridiculous and absurd, as none but highwaymen and robbers attempt it. Can you, my friend, reconcile it with your own good sense, that a body of men in Great Britain, who have little intercourse with America, and of course know nothing of us, nor are supposed to see or feel the misery they would inflict upon us, shall invest themselves with a power to command our lives and properties, at all times and in all cases whatsoever? You say you are no politician. Oh, sir, it requires no Machiavelean head to develop this, and to discover this tyranny and oppression. It is written with a sunbeam. Every one will see and know it because it will make them feel, and we shall be unworthy of the blessings of Heaven, if we ever submit to it.

All ranks of men amongst us are in arms. Nothing is heard now in our streets but the trumpet and drum, and the universal cry is "Americans to arms." All your friends are officers: there are captain S. D. lieutenant B. and captain J. S. We have five regiments in the city and county of Philadelphia, complete in arms and uniform, and very expert at their military manœuvres. We have companies of light horse, light infantry, grenadiers, riflemen, and Indians, several companies of artillery, and some excellent brass cannon and field pieces. Add to this, that every county in Pennsylvania, and the Delaware government, can send two thousand men to the field. Heaven seems to smile on us, for in the memory of man never were known such quantities of flax, and sheep without number. We are making powder fast, and do not want for ammunition. In short, we want for nothing but ships of war to defend us, which we could procure by making alliances: but such is our attachment to Great Britain, that we sincerely wish for reconciliation, and cannot bear the thoughts of throwing off all dependence on her, which such a step would assuredly lead to. The God of mercy will, I hope, open the eyes of our king that he may see, while in seeking our destruction, he will go near to complete his own. It is my ardent prayer that the effusion of blood may be stopped. We hope yet to see you in this city, a friend to the liberties of America, which will give infinite satisfaction to,

Your sincere friend,
To Captain S. in Boston.

C. S.
[Niles's Acts of Rev.]

DRY GOODS.

Prior to '93, and afterwards, that inimitable, native artist and carver in wood, William Rush, of this city, now living, had been delighting and astonishing the natives, both here and in the English seaports, after the peace, by his admirable copies from nature, of ship figure heads. In particular, those of the North American Indian Chief, in the limited varieties of the nose jewell, moccasin and blanket costume. Placing him also, in exact position, either, as drawing his arrow to the head, at the supposed bounding deer; flourishing his tomahawk, with fatal aim, for the distant death blow; or else, in attitude of solemn thought, with his arms folded within his blanket drawn closely around him, and showing exactly the contour of his brawny person and limbs. The frontlet of distinction fastened upon his forehead, and pinioned behind with the eagle's plume. The head closely shaved, leaving only the single tuft of black hair, to aid in the scalping. The eye brows drawn closely together, under the compress of thought, emanating, as it were, possibly, from the "great spirit;" softening down within his eye of flame, the native savage fire of revenge, cherished by him as a virtue, into gentle pity for the devoted object before him; his faithful dog, invariably in company, crouching at his heels. Each figure head was so admirably brought out, from its original block of wood, and coloured to the life, by the painter, under directions from the sculptor, that the beholder would be almost ready to imagine he heard the distant savage yell. He also carved a figure head, as large as life, for the ship Washington, of this port, exhibiting a capital likeness of the President, in full uniform as commander-in-chief, pointing with his finger at some distant object, and holding a perspective glass grasped in his left hand. It was reported here, at the time, that on the arrival of this figure head, in the port of London, it caused no small sensation there, by the perfection manifest in all its parts and proportion, as a statue likeness in wood. When here, the ship always attracted crowds of spectators to the place, after she had hauled in at Clifford's wharf, near the Old Maid's Dock."

About this time, on the arrival of the spring and fall ships from England, the pavements, all along Front street, from Walnut to Arch street, used to be lumber-

ed and strewed before the doors of the Importing Dry Goods Merchants, with boxes and bales of English merchandize, landed from the ships *Pigou*, the *Adriana*, the *Washington*, and the *Grange*, from London and Liverpool. The boxes and bales, every one of them, bearing the initials of each importer's name, marked upon them. The clerks employed by the merchants—their apprentices and subordinates, all busy as bees in their several vocations; some with sharp knives, and claw hammers, ripping and breaking open the bales and boxes, and others within door exhibiting the goods as salesmen, with the emblematical feather, stuck behind the ear,—altogether forming a pleasant, bustling rivalry, among the importers, and competition, in making sales; but *no* monopoly.

The City Retailers, principally Females, were to be seen, hovering about, as butterflies near the rivulet;—mingling among the men, and viewing with admiration, the rich displays of British chintzes, muslins and calicoes of the latest London fashions—all business transactions, were computed in pounds, shillings, pence, and *farthings*, as in Old England, upon the principles taught by Dilworth's arithmetic, re-printed here, for the use of schools, by Joseph Crookshank, in 1791. Dollars and cents were only as yet, to be found in the reports of Secretary Hamilton. Among many "signs of the times," remembered, but now no more, there were, in Front street; Stuart & Barr, Thomas Orr, Robert Smith, Emanuel Walker, Pattison Hartshorne, John Field, Clow & Co. Knox & Henderson, Hugh Cochran, Richard Vaux, Drinker and Thomas, and Jacob Baker; James I Mazurie for French goods, and Holmes and Rainey for Irish linens. In Chesnut street, James Calbraith, James Hawthorn, John Shields, John Oldden and John Smith; at the corner of Lodge Alley, in South Second street, James Smith, Jr. and in North Second street, Thomas Barton and J. W. Gibbs. In Market street, William Wister, William Chancellor, and George Bickham. In the city, the shopkeepers were in number, no more, than as one to one hundred, at the present day. The first fancy retail Hardware Store, with bulk windows, remembered, was the one, opened by James Stokes, in what had been the Old Coffee House, at the south west corner of Market and Front streets. The buck handled "Barlow," penknives, the gilt and plated buttons, and the scissors, curiously arranged, on circular cards, (a new idea,) and the bulk windows, lighted up, at night, (a new thing) was a source of great gratification to the boys, and the country market people, lounging about with arms folded, on Tuesday and Friday evenings.

One evening, among a group of gazers from about Conestoga, one of them exclaimed to the others in Pennsylvania German, "Cook a mole, har, Cook do!" "meinersale!"—The first brilliant fancy retail dry goods shop, with bulk windows, as remembered, was opened by a Mr. Whitesides, from London, as 'twas said, in the true "Bond street style," at No. 134 Market street, in the house now occupied by Mr. Thomas Natt. The then uncommon sized lights in the two bulks, and the fine mull mull and jaconet muslins, the chintzes, and linens suspended in whole pieces, from the top to the bottom, and entwined together in puffs and festoons, (totally new,) and the shop-man, behind the counter, powdered, bowing and smiling, caused it to be "all the stare" for a time. There being too much of the "pouncet box," in the display however, and the "vile Jersey half pence, with a horse head thereon" being wrapped up, when given in change in whitey brown paper, with a counter bow to the ladies, seeming rather too civil by half for the (as yet) primitive notions of our city folks—it gradually settled down into plain shop, like other people. The buyers of bargains at this time, were divided in their preferences between the two famous cheap shops, then in full competition—one by Mr. John G—st, at No. 30, South Second street, and the other by Mrs. Hannah Holland, at No. 2, North Front street, on the east side.

Mrs. Holland, in her person, was of vast breadth and bulk, and seeming too unskillfully for her vocation as the "principal salesman," but she had the name of excelling in it by her patient devotion to the varied wants and whims of her customers, and her unceasing, fascinating smiles towards purchasers of the smallest amount. Both of these cheap shops used to be crowded from morning till night: so much so, that Mrs. Holland never opened her door until nine o'clock in the morning.

Mr. John G—st, with a slight halt in his gait, and a pleasant smiling countenance, was to be seen of mornings, here and there, among the stores, or at Connelly or Footman's auctions, picking up bargain for the shop. The sales within door, conducted by two sisters, handsome young ladies, "gay quakers," and designated familiarly as the "Miss G—sts," also by two plainly dressed young gentlemen, who have since been, both of them, eminent merchants in the city; but who at that time answered each others call, as Charles and Robert—all of them very popular among the purchasers, for their serenity, their affability and pleasantness of manner while making sales.

Among the country "store keepers" of the time, and the traders from the "Backwoods" of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and the region round about, James Sterling, of New Jersey, was pre-eminent, and most renowned for the extent of his purchases from the importing merchants, and the rapidity with which he made them, every spring and fall. His store in Burlington, had the name of having every thing to sell, and where any thing and every thing was to be purchased, from the Jersey plough, down to the triangular goose yoke. As remembered, James Sterling was of middle height and size, square built, strong and active in his movements, plain in his dress, and not of many words; a round full face and sanguine complexion—at first sight, his large grey eyes looking at you from beneath his bushy eye brows, indicated a severity of manner—but no, they only seemed to say he was a man of business, and not to be trifled with. His active zeal for "the church," his "labour of love" in lodging, comfortably, the wayfaring itinerant preacher, and washing the "saint's feet" whenever necessary, was "sounded out" every where, within the Methodist connexion at that time.

The only public water conveyance between this city and Burlington, was by way of "Meyers' Boats," from Arch street wharf. These boats, on Sunday mornings, in summer time, used to be crowded with all sorts of people huddled together upon their little decks. From the wharves, and to the spectators who had seen them off under full sail, they seemed at times, to be almost ready to capsizes, on being taken by the first light staggering breeze, from the westward; while approaching the Old Glass House, then in ruins, near Kensington, (now Dyott's,) or bearing away from Point No Point, towards the Jersey shore. Compared with the present mode of conveyance, on the same route, by the powerful steam boat, ploughing the Delaware, at the rate of ten miles the hour, against wind and tide, with furrows of white foam, on each side, and the undulating wave behind; the splendid dining cabin, decorated with emblematic paintings by the first artists; the spacious deck, covered with passengers; exhibiting, from a side view, to the admiring spectator, standing on the shore, a line of ladies, seated and decorated about the head, as taste and fancy might suggest—from the white satin, plain bonnet, to the whimsical Leghorn, or dashing Navarino; altogether, producing an effect to the eye similar to a row of variegated tulips, at the hoisted parlour window; elegantly defended from the heat, by the wide stretched awning over head;

—"with seats beneath the shade
"For talking age, and whispering lovers made."

Thus compared, the amiable little sloop, or passage boat, of that day, would sink, into comparative insignificance; and yet the scramble to get on board, for a

good stand or a chance seat—(taking good care to dodge the boom) was greater at the time, than now adays at the steam boat wharf, for a modern, "Sundays excursion." With the wind ahead, backing and filling, near Dunck's ferry, the steamer would pass it by, as would the fast trotting horse, the restive loaded mule. If noticed at all through the "Eye Glass," of some "exquisite," it would most probably be with the opened eye of wonder, where, in the name of every thing fashionable, without it was to Camp meeting, could such a queer looking boat load of people, be possibly going to in the humble way, every one, gentle and simple, used to go by Meyer's boat from Philadelphia, to Bordenton, and Burlington,—in days

LANG SYNE.
Poulson.

STATE HOUSE STEEPLE.

Mr. Poulson,—

As the erection of the *new* steeple on the state house has caused much enquiry about the *old*, I have overhauled the numerous papers in my possession respecting the erection of public buildings of old times, and find:—

That the contract with the carpenters, for building the state house, was in March, 1732.

That the work was measured by Samuel Powell, Samuel Rhoades, Joseph Fox, and John Nicholas, in several parts, for the then province, and the county of Philadelphia, in 1740, 1741.

That the steeple was raised Nov. 4, 1741, and the bell put therein April 17, 1753.

And that the steeple was taken down, July 16th, 1781.

I send you a copy of the carpenter's bill of expense, at raising the steeple, and also, at raising the bell, with also the Rigger's bill, for taking down.

If you think the subject worth noting in your paper, you are at perfect liberty to use the whole, or any part, as you please.

Am your old friend,

J. K. Northern Liberties.

Nov. 4th, 1741.

The Province of Pennsylvania,

To EDMUND WOOLEY, Dr.

For expenses in raising the tower of the Stadt House, viz:—

95 loaves of bread,.....	£0 19 9½
6½ lb. bacon,..... at 7d.....	1 14 ½
148½ lb. beef,..... at 3½d.....	2 8 1
Potatoes and greens.....	0 7 11
800 limes..... at 4s.....	1 12 0
1½ barrel of beer..... at 18s.....	1 7 0
44 lb. mutton..... at 3½d.....	6 12 8
37½ lb. veal..... at 3½d.....	0 11 0
30 lb. venison..... at 2d.....	0 5 0
Turnips.....	0 1 6
Pepper and mustard,.....	0 1 5
2 Jugs and Candles, Pipes and Tobacco.....	0 6 0
Butter, 9s. 8d. Turkey, 4s. 4 pair fowls, 9s.....	1 2 8
½ of a hundred of flour.....	0 3 6
Two former hookings at getting on two floors, and now for raising the tower, fire wood, &c.	3 0 0
	£14 12 8½

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 17, 1753.

The Province,

To EDMUND WOOLEY, Dr.

For sundrys advanced for raising the Bell Frame and putting up the Bell.

A peck potatoes, 2s. 9d.; 14 lb. Beef, at 4d—	
4s. 8d.; 4 gammons, 38 lb. at 6d.—19s.	£1 6 5
Mustard, Pepper, Salt, Butter.	0 2 0
A Cheese, 13 lb. at 6d.—6s. 6d.; Beef, 30 lb. at 4d.—10s.; a peck potatoes, 2s. 7d.	0 19 1

300 Limes, 14s. 3 gallons Rum, of John Jones, 14s.	1 8 0
36 Loaves of Bread, of Lacey, ye Baker,	0 9 0
Cooking and Wood, 8s. Earthenware and Candles, of Duchee, 3s. 4d.	0 11 4
A barrell of beer, of Anthony Morris,	0 18 0

Errors excepted, Ed. Wooley, £5 13 10

Mr. Thomas Nevell, for the State House,

1781, To JOHN COBURN, Dr.

July 16—To sundry hands getting down the Old Steeple, and getting up the new one, getting up the Bell, & fixing of it,	£12 00 00
To the two falls and blocks and Crab getting the Old Steeple down and the new up, and the Bell,	8 00 00

20 00 00

Note.—This is the Rigger's bill against Nevell, the Carpenter.

CANAL LOAN BILL.

The following bill passed the House of Representatives on Tuesday.

An act authorising a loan for the continuance of the Pennsylvania Canal and Rail Road and for other purposes.

SECT. 1. That the Governor be and he is hereby authorised to borrow on the credit of the commonwealth, a sum or sums of money in the whole not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, and the sum or sums so borrowed shall be paid to and vested in the commissioners of the internal improvement fund, to be applied by them in the manner and for such purposes as are or shall be directed by law, and in case offers shall not be made within the time specified by the Governor for loaning sums of one thousand dollars or more, but less in the aggregate than the whole amount authorised to be borrowed, at an interest not exceeding five per centum per annum, then the Governor, if he deems the whole sum necessary, may receive proposals for loaning the whole sum proposed at one time at an interest not exceeding five per centum per annum: *Provided*, That no engagement or contract shall be entered into, which shall preclude the commonwealth from reimbursing any sum or sums thus borrowed at any time after the expiration of twenty five years from the first day of January next.

SECT. 2. That the Governor be and he is hereby authorised, to cause to be constituted, certificates of stock, signed by the Auditor General and countersigned by the State Treasurer, setting forth that they pertain to the canal loan for the sums so borrowed by virtue of this act, or for any part thereof, bearing an interest not exceeding five per centum per annum and reimbursable as aforesaid, which stock thus created shall be transferable on the books of the Auditor General or at the bank of Pennsylvania, by the owner or owners of the same, his, her or their attorney, and new certificates of them shall be issued by the Auditor General and State Treasurer to the new holders. And it is hereby further declared, that it shall be deemed to be a good execution of the said power to borrow, for the Governor of this commonwealth to cause the said certificates of stock or any part thereof for any amount not less than one thousand dollars, as may be judged best adapted for the purpose, to be sold, and the faith of the commonwealth is hereby pledged to establish a sufficient revenue for making up any deficiency that may hereafter take place in the funds appropriated for paying said interest and reimbursing said principal.

SECT. 3. That the State Treasurer be and he is hereby authorised and directed to pay to the commission-

ers of the internal improvement fund any sum of money from the treasury not otherwise appropriated, which in the opinion of said commissioners can be done without embarrassing the ordinary operations thereof, in anticipation of the loan provided for in this act, to be applied as is directed by the several acts authorising the surveys of routes and the construction of canals and rail roads, and the expenses incident thereto, and as soon as the loan authorised by the first section of this act shall have been made, and the moneys arising therefrom shall have been received to a sufficient amount, the amount of money so taken from the treasury shall be repaid thereto by the commissioners of said fund.

SECT. 4. That if any further funds be required for the purpose of the Pennsylvania canal and rail road, in addition to the amount provided for in the foregoing section, previous to the negotiation and receipt of the permanent loan provided for by this act, then and in such case the Governor be and he is hereby authorised to negotiate a temporary loan not to exceed eight hundred thousand dollars at an interest not exceeding five per centum per annum for the amount so required, with any bank, corporation, or individual, or individuals, as in his opinion may be most advantageous, the monies so borrowed to be applied to the purposes set forth in the third section of this act, and to be repaid to the lender or lenders out of the permanent loan authorised by the first section of this act within six months after the passage of this act.

The above bill has passed three readings in the Senate, and only wants the signature of the Governor to become a law.—*Harr. Chronicle.* It is now a law.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON SMALL NOTES.

Thursday, Dec. 18.

In Senate.—Mr. Kerlin, from the committee on banks, which was directed by a resolution of the 10th inst to enquire into the expediency of repealing the law passed on the 11th day of April, 1828, entitled an act concerning small notes for the payment of money, and to which has also been referred divers memorials upon that subject, reported:

That the system of policy pursued by the legislature for a number of years, in their endeavours to restrain the circulation, within this state, of notes of a less denomination than five dollars, is in the opinion of your committee, founded in the soundest principles of political economy, and if persisted in, cannot fail of producing the most beneficial results to the community. Of this system, your committee are of opinion, that the act of the last session forms a most important feature. Previous to the passage of this act the efforts of the legislature had been alone directed to control corporations of their own creation in their issues of this paper, but the act strikes at the evil in a different shape, by rendering penal the use of this species of circulating medium, wherever and by whomsoever issued. Your committee are not aware of any change of circumstances affecting the interests of the community, calculated to induce an alteration of the deliberately expressed opinion of the legislature at their last session; on the contrary, this appears to be the appropriate time; business of all kinds continues in a flourishing condition, productive labour and capital, the great sources of wealth and prosperity, are fully employed. No moment, therefore, could be more propitious than the present for the ample restoration of a currency of intrinsic value to the small channels of circulation.

The argument (and it is the only plausible one advanced by any of the memorialists) that small notes are of convenience in facilitating the transmission by mail of small sums of money, however correct in itself, is trivial in comparison to the evils arising from the circulation throughout the community, of an unsound medium of exchange.

To repeal this act at the present moment, before it shall have gone into operation, the avowed desideratum of the movers of this enquiry, would, in the opinion of your committee, evince a weakness and vacillation, on the part of the legislature, not less derogatory to their high character than detrimental to the best interests of the community.

In their enactment of this law, the legislature were not unmindful that the substitution of a wholesome for a spurious currency, like all other radical changes in human institutions, must inevitably be accompanied with partial inconveniences; hence the operation of the law was postponed, and ample time afforded to prepare for this event. It is within the knowledge of your committee, that in many parts of the commonwealth, advantage has been taken of this cautionary provision, to prepare for the operation of the law at the appointed time, and it is believed, that by far the more considerable portion of the state is thus prepared. If some sections thereof, resting upon the faith of successful importunities for a repeal of the law, or on their own determination to disregard its wholesome provisions, have been supinely neglectful of the salutary and paternal voice of the legislature, the fault is not chargeable to the law itself, but those who are bound to obey it, and furnishes no argument against the wholesomeness of its provisions, or reason for a repeal thereof. If indeed the position assumed by some memorialists, that the inhibition of these small notes will deprive them altogether of a circulating medium, was correct, in that case the law certainly would be to them a grievance. But to this position, your committee cannot for one moment assent. The fears of the memorialists on this head are entirely groundless. The scarcity of metallic currency among them has been occasioned by the introduction of these notes—they have either taken the place of the coin which was at one time employed in circulating the annual produce of the land and labour of that portion of country, or having been originally introduced there, have since been used to the entire exclusion of a metallic currency. Let them but drive small notes out of circulation, and specie and notes of a larger denomination, of each in proportion to the wants and convenience of the community, will inevitably take place. The local situation of some portions of the state, will not form an exception to this theory. If the paper in the small channels of circulation cannot be exchanged for specie on demand, it is most certainly not the value it purports to be, and these industrious citizens of the state are exchanging the produce of their land and labour for a fictitious, instead of real value. It is admitted by the memorialists, that if the law was general, embracing the neighbouring states of New York, Ohio, &c. specie would be forced into circulation. To this suggestion, your committee would remark, that in order that such a law should become general, a commencement must be made somewhere. Maryland has made this commencement. Pennsylvania came next into the measure, and it is confidently believed, that the states bordering on her will follow the example of her sister states in the adoption of a similar policy—if not immediately, most certainly at no remote period—when its beneficial and salutary effects shall have been developed by actual experience. Your committee therefore, most earnestly and unanimously recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to repeal the law of the last session, entitled an act concerning small notes for the payment of money.

Laid on the table.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BANKS

Relative to the act concerning Small Notes for the payment of Money. Mr. SNYDER, Chairman. Read in the House of Representatives, December 18, 1828.

The committee on banks, to whom were referred sundry petitions and remonstrances, relative to the re-

peal of the act to restrain the circulation of small notes, made report:

That they have given the subject every consideration its importance would seem to require, and with great deference to the opinions of those who have memorialized the legislature, the committee consider it their duty, and therefore, submit such of their views as have induced them to come to the conclusion drawn in this report. There is no subject can so much claim the attention of an enlightened legislature, as the regulation of the common currency of the State; it is a matter in which every citizen of the Commonwealth is immediately interested, and deservedly, has had the attention of some of our most eminent economists. It would appear from all the acts passed to regulate the currency of this state, that the settled policy of Pennsylvania was to prohibit the circulation of small notes, inasmuch, as banks incorporated by her acts are prohibited from issuing notes of a less denomination than five dollars, and your committee cannot but view with deep concern any attempt made to change that policy, adhered to for the last twenty years, with the exception of a short time during the war, when circumstances rendered it necessary to suspend specie payments, the effects of which, though at the time unavoidable, is felt even to this day; for the last two years exertions have been made, and acts passed to perfect that policy, and it was confidently expected that the act of the last legislature, would have been regarded and suffered to go into operation so as to fully test its effects by experience, before any portion of our fellow citizens should have thought proper to petition for its repeal. By the terms of the act, the circulation of small notes is not prohibited until after the first of January, 1829; more than eight months was thus allowed to prepare the public for the change. As yet no evils can have been suffered by the petitioners, and until some specific injury or inconvenience is pointed out, your committee trust, that the House will persevere in a system, which, not only had the assent of a large portion of the last legislature, but was received with joy by the community in general. Your committee beg leave further to remark, that since the passage of the act of the last session, as they are informed, preparations have been made in various sections of the state, and especially those parts most vexed by the circulation of foreign small notes, to carry into effect the provisions of that act. Those notes are becoming discredited in public opinion; to repeal the law now, therefore, would not only give the appearance of unsteadiness in legislation, (in itself a great evil) but would most assuredly produce an unusual flood of this worthless paper, to the great injury of the public, and particularly the working classes, for they are the principal sufferers as will appear from facts noticed in this report.

Your committee would further remark, that in their opinion the time for carrying this law into effect has been happily chosen. The nation is at peace with all the world, and in a state of great prosperity, any temporary inconvenience therefore, which might be felt by a change in the important subject of circulation, will be quickly remedied, while if this important reformation is put off until a season of financial and commercial embarrassment, judging from experience, it is much to be feared that the evil of a corrupt circulation will be beyond the reach of legislative control. They would respectfully refer to the period of time shortly after the last war, when the circulating medium was in a very corrupt state, and to the fruitless legislative efforts which were made to correct it, as a proof of what they have advanced.

The increase of the crime of forgery of bank notes, calls loudly for the interposition of the legislature, to protect the poorer classes of people (who mostly receive those small notes) from imposition. Those who deal in the larger denomination of bank notes, soon learn to judge between the forged and the genuine. Not so with the poor man who must suffer without redress, because he

does not possess knowledge sufficient to decide upon the character of the note offered to him. Nor can he test the *value* of it, by offering it for payment to a bank beyond his reach and out of the state.

Your committee forbear to enter more at large upon the general policy of the law, as it would only be going over the ground upon which the act complained of was passed. The general reasons for which will be found ably stated in a report on the subject made by the committee on banks of the last session. After the fullest consideration your committee can see no reason to vary from the views and statements made by their predecessors, and therefore proceed to notice the petitions referred to them.

Your committee have looked into the situation of the people of Erie county, and others who have petitioned for a repeal of the law, with a view of discovering if there are any circumstances to render a law, so highly useful to the rest of the community, injurious to the petitioners—but they have been unable to see any thing materially to vary the application of the law to that respectable portion of our fellow citizens. Your committee conceive that the greatest error into which they have fallen is that a paper currency such as they have is healthy, and sound. To those who understand the subject, such an opinion can have no weight; it is the first time that it has ever been represented to any legislature of this state, that a mere promise to pay was equal to actual payment.

The petitioners represent that their local situation is such that the act if put in force would be injurious and almost ruinous to them. It must be admitted that some trifling inconvenience may at first be felt by the citizens of Erie county, as well as those of other counties on the northern and western borders of the state. All acts of the legislature to regulate the currency of the commonwealth, must necessarily partially affect a greater or lesser portion of the community, especially those located on the borders of those states that may differ with us in their policy. The only question therefore with the guardians of the public welfare should be whether that of a paper or a metallic currency for the common and every day transactions of the people would most promote the interest and welfare of the community, or what is the fundamental interest of the state. Your committee are extremely anxious that in this question the general interest of the commonwealth should be consulted, and if this act to regulate her currency should prove inconvenient to a small portion of her citizens for a short time, it is not any good reason for its repeal.

The petitioners further represent that they will be deprived of a circulating medium. Such a supposition in the view of your committee, is entirely groundless, for when we take into consideration the amount of exportable produce of the country, it must appear to all conversant with trade, that this deprivation could not take place.

The petitioners seem to forget, that trade is an interchange of commodities, not of bank notes; and the real question for them to decide, is whether or not that trade shall be carried on through a depreciated and often spurious medium, and this observation will apply to the petitioners from Allegheny as well as those from Erie county. It is highly probable the petitioners have taken a wrong estimate of the amount of small notes employed, in dealing with persons out of the state, and at a distance. Such transactions are generally, and can altogether be performed with notes of five dollars and upwards, which are not prohibited by our laws. Your committee also think that the amount of small notes in circulation is not so great in those districts as the petitioners seem to suppose; and that a small addition to the amount of silver at present in circulation, (an addition which it will certainly receive if the law be put in force) will be amply sufficient to carry on the common and every day transactions within the county. But further; if it be as they represent, that their present paper

circulating medium is healthy and sound, it will certainly command silver when offered to those banks that have issued it, and in that case they could not be deprived of a circulating medium.

It is further represented by the petitioners, that numbers of travellers pass through Erie county, and will drain them of what specie they have. This position at first view may have some little plausibility, but your committee cannot think that the great state of Pennsylvania, commonly called the key-stone of the Union, should at once take so insignificant a rank that her laws should be unknown, and most especially those to regulate her currency. But whatever may be the opinion of the House, of the probable effect of the law on the county of Erie, Allegheny, or any other county on the borders of the state, your committee trust, and most earnestly request that that effect will be fully shown by experience, before they consent to its repeal. It could not be otherwise expected, but that those interested in the banking institutions of New York, New Jersey, &c. that issue none other but notes of a less denomination than five dollars, and depend principally upon their circulation in this state, would if possible get up a feeling of hostility to this law. We would not say that it is they alone that have operated upon the people of Erie and Allegheny counties, but have no doubt but they have done their part, being immediately interested, for it is highly probable that some of these institutions will have to close their concerns if this law goes into operation. For it is a notorious fact that the labouring men employed in the construction of the improvements of the state, are in many cases paid by their employers, the contractors, in this species of paper, obtained, as your committee understand, directly from those institutions, upon such terms as to make it a matter of interest to them. It may be expected, then, that those who speculate at the poor labourers' cost, will exercise their influence. There are many interested in another species of paper equally disreputable, whose influence will be co-extensive with the dependence of the employed. It is that of individual or company paper, which appears in the guise of being the bank notes of some capital city, by the imprint of Philadelphia and New York, and having the word *near* printed on them as small as possible for the eye to discern. And it is a lamentable fact, that many impositions are practised upon the unsuspecting with this species of paper. The issuers being regulated by interest alone, it is impossible to conceive the evils that might arise therefrom, should they be permitted to continue in circulation.

Your committee have seen with pleasure that the citizens of the neighbouring states, particularly the state of New York, are becoming dissatisfied with the state of their currencies, and are anxious to go back to a sounder system, and it is highly probable, will follow the example set by Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. A perseverance, therefore, in the law of last session, will tend greatly to bring about this very desirable object, particularly, as it will deprive the banks of the other states of the profit of circulating their notes in Pennsylvania. And in viewing this report, your committee cannot but express the hope, that no act of the present legislature will damp the efforts which are making throughout the United States, to produce a sound basis for our circulating medium.

With respect to the suggestion of the petitioners, regarding the repeal of the 8th section of the act of 1817, prohibiting the Pennsylvania banks from issuing notes under five dollars, your committee deem it unnecessary to enter into the question, confident that the legislature will not destroy the settled policy of the state. Counter petitions have been referred to us, and we entirely agree with the petitioners in the view they have taken of the probable good effects that may result from a steady adherence to the acts complained of, and therefore offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the

further consideration of the various petitions referred to them on this subject.

EFFECTS OF CLIMATE ON NAVIGATION, &c.

On page 23, of this volume, the present article was commenced; but it has continued open until the present period, on account of the difficulty of obtaining the necessary information—and is still imperfect, for the same reason. But being desirous of bringing all the facts we have collected into the same volume, we have concluded to do so, and may hereafter add to them.

1776. } We can find no notices.

1777. }

1778. *January 19.* The river was closed at this date.

1779. *February.* Leaves of willow, blossoms of peach, and flowers of dandelion were seen.

1780. *January 5.* On Sunday morning last, at a fire at the French Consul's, the weather was so severe that many of the engines were rendered useless by the intense cold; during this month, the mercury, excepting one day, never rose so high in the city as to the freezing point.

March 4. The Delaware became navigable after having been frozen nearly three months. This is denominated the *hard winter*. Ice 16 to 19 inches thick—frost penetrated the ground from 4 to 5 feet. During this winter the ears of horned cattle, and the feet of hogs exposed to the air, were frost-bitten. Squirrels perished in their holes, and partridges were often found dead.

1781. *January 27.* "The winter thus far hath been remarkably mild—so that the earth has scarcely been frozen half an inch deep, or the smallest ponds covered with ice strong enough to bear a dog. Thus mild it had continued until Monday last, (23d,) when we had a very hard gale of wind, chiefly from the north-west, but alternately varying to almost every point, and accompanied with a smart fall of rain and snow. Several vessels were forced from their fastenings, and drove ashore on the Jerseys, and the island. Trees were torn up by the roots, and some houses unroofed." Garlic was tasted in butter this month.

1782. In a pocket almanac, on the blank leaves between January and February, is the following memorandum:

"29 and 30 of this month, was extremely cold.

31. More moderate; the river froze over the 30th of last month, at night, so as to admit people on it the 31st, in the morning, and continued fast until the 16th inst.—when it drives generally, and the 21st several vessels came up;" and in the Freeman's Journal is the following paragraph:

February 6. "About a week since the extremity of the cold was felt here. On Tuesday afternoon the thermometer fell very low. This day the mercury was within the bulb, and in some instances it fell 4° below 0, being the greatest excess of cold experienced here for many years. It is needless to say the Delaware opposite the city, and for several miles downward, is covered with a fixed and strong floor of ice.

10th. Ferry boats cross upon the ice.—The river probably closed on the 30th January, and opened on the 16th February.

1783. *May*—. A heavy hail storm, believed the heaviest ever known here—did not extend more than half a mile north and south. Stones fell weighing half an ounce. Windows were broken by them.

November 30. An earthquake in the city.

December 1. Do. do. Most of

the houses were sensibly shaken, so that in many the china and pewter, &c. were thrown from the shelves—and several persons awaked from their sleep.

26th. The navigation stopped, and in a few days the river was frozen over, opposite the city, and continued so till 18th of March. 29, snow.

1784. *January 13.* Great damage done by the sudden and extraordinary rise of water occasioned by the thaw and great rain of Thursday last. On Tuesday and Wednesday a most remarkable thaw, attended with a warm, disagreeable, unwholesome vapour, which in the evening was succeeded by a sharp N. W. wind and clear sky, so that within a few hours we have experienced a transition from heat to cold, of at least 53 degrees. The suddenness and severity of the frost has entirely bound up the navigation.

February 12. Bay full of ice.

28th and 29th. Mercury below 0.

March 12. Navigation opened, having been closed since 26th December.

15th. This morning (Sunday) about 2 o'clock the ice in the Schuylkill gave way, but soon after the floating ice lodged and formed a dam—by which means the ground about the middle ferry became suddenly overflowed, which carried away every thing but the Brick house—drowned several horses and cattle, and forced the family to secure themselves in the second story till daylight; whither they were followed by a horse, who had taken sanctuary in the house from the water. The waters did not subside till 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon. [One of the family informs us that there were 21 persons in the house at the time—only two are now living. The house was at this time occupied by Joseph Ogden; who built the first floating bridge at the Middle Ferry, after that destroyed by the British. In the Pennsylvania Gazette of the 27th March, 1784, the particulars of this event are related in the form of 2 Chapters in Chronicles, in scripture style.] It was considered one of the hardest winters for 40 years.

December 22. So much ice that the river is at a stand.

1785. *January 3.* Vessels attempt to go down; the moderate weather having so far cleared the ice; but on the evening of the 4th the harbour was entirely frozen across.

20th. Frozen from side to side; broke up in 4 or five days, and was entirely free from ice; all vessels from below came up.

February 2. The river was again frozen over.

22. Vessels got up and down.

1786. *January 21.* Our weather has been remarkably mild for the greater part of the winter, until Friday (17th) last, when it grew cold, and froze the river in a few days from side to side at the lower part of the city.

April 1. A north-east gale, with hail and snow, did great damage.

May. Remarkable for the absence of the sun for 14 days, and constant damp or rainy weather.

December —. Navigation stopped.

1787. *January 6.* The mildness of the weather for some days past having liberated the navigation, several vessels came up.

1788. *February 5.* Thermometer fell to 6° below 0, or 38 below freezing point. The day before it had stood at 6° above freezing point; so that it fell 42° in about 17 hours.

March 5. Boys sliding on the ice.

August 18 and 19. There fell seven inches of rain.

November 10th and 11th. A violent storm

from S. E. Caused a heavy swell in the river. Many vessels injured.

December 23. Navigation interrupted by large quantities of floating ice.

26th. Skaiting on Schuylkill.

1789. *January 3.* Owing to moderate weather the navigation is again restored, and many vessels have departed. The three lower bridges on Schuylkill were carried away by the breaking up of the ice, and one of them nearly destroyed.

19th. Sleighing.

February 5. Vessels locked up in the river near Marcus Hook. River froze and thawed four times, and not navigable till 8th March.

19th and 20th. Snow 8 or 10 inches deep. Mercury fell 5° below 0 in the city, and twenty miles from the city 12° below 0. Both at six A. M.

23d, 24th, 25th, and 27th. Mercury fluctuated between 4 and 10 above 0. A very backward spring. Peaches failed almost universally. No cherries or strawberries.

Uncomfortable to sit without fire until 1st June.

July [or August.] Very hot weather. By ten A. M. the meat in the market became putrified. Mayor ordered it to be thrown into the Delaware—Merchants shut up their stores. Deaths numerous, particularly among children. 16 infants buried on the 1st Sabbath of July. Thermometer at 96° for several days.

August. Fires agreeable.

September. No rain during this month.

December. Entries and clearances through the month.

1790. *January 2.* Such an open winter as the present has not been known in this city since it was founded—Boys bathing in river as if it were summer—wharves crowded with wood—oak 15 shillings hickory, 25 shillings.

February 7. Only time this winter that the Delaware was interrupted by ice—frozen over.

8th. Skaiting on the river.

10th & 11th. Deep snow.

17th. Ice drove.

March 10. The only considerable snow this winter—only remained on the ground three days. Yesterday morning thermometer at 4°

Sept. 24. First frost.

Nov. 26th and 27th. First snows.

Dec. 8. River closed by ice.

12th & 15th. River navigable—vessels sailed.

16th. Snow and cold until

18th, when the river, frozen over & stands—boys skating—continued closed till 18th January.

21st. Snow all the morning—continues cold till the end of the month. 31st, very cold.

1791. *January 1.* Ohio river has been closed for some time by ice.

17th. Snow.

18th. Snow—river opened so that vessels arrived.

Dec. 23. River closed—having been obstructed by floating ice for several days continued closed till end of the month.

1792. *January 2.* Mercury on Saturday at 12 o'clock, 48°—an April day—navigation expected to open in a day or two.

5th. Arrivals.

7th, 13th, 18th, 22d. Snow.

Feb. 7th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th. Snow.

March 6. Ice started.

Dec. Arrivals and clearances this month.

1793. *Jan. 14.* Hail.

18. The extreme temperateness of this season exceeds every winter remembered by the oldest inhabitants of Philadelphia, for now we

have April weather. A fine shad was caught and brought to Mr. Irwin's tavern, the white horse, Market street, where it was elegantly served last Thursday evening (17th) to several gentlemen who supped on the January shad with great satisfaction, and toasted the fishermen.

21st. Light showers like April—no ice in the river to this time of any consequence; the navigation being free and open.

24th. A little snow this morning.

27th. Snow and rain.

30th. Snow about six inches deep—windy night and some hail.

Feb. 1. Froze hard last night—first time any sleighing has been this season.

2d. Rain. 6th. Rain.

9th. Rather warm for the season.

12th. Snow last night and this morning about 1½ feet deep—coldest weather this winter.

23. Snow this morning—great fresh in Schuylkill.

April 1. Blossoms on fruit trees universally in the city—birds appeared two weeks earlier than usual.

May 22. To end of month, a continuance of wet and cloudy weather—wind mostly N. E. and so cool that fire was necessary most of the time.

Oct. Very dry weather and warm mostly thro' this month—very little rain for 8 weeks past—the yellow fever raging in the city.

1794. January. Vessels could not leave the piers on account of the quantity of ice still in the river.

13th. River clear from ice—vessels sailed yesterday.

18th. Vessels got up safely to Fort Mifflin piers.

May 21. A violent storm.

Dec. 25. "As warm as the most timorous invalid could wish."

Arrivals and clearances through the month.

1795. Jan. 21. The sky has continued almost invariably without a single cloud for a long time past. Flies were seen a few days ago. Indeed there was an expectation with many people, that there would be no ice during the present season—about the middle of last week however, a frost came on Monday morning, January 19th, at 7 o'clock, the thermometer in the open air was so low as 12°—a great part of the river was frozen over. This morning (20th) thermometer same hour and situation has risen to 19°. The positive cold has diminished, but the Delaware is now entirely frozen over.

26th. A vessel coming up meets drifting ice near Marcus Hook.

Feb. 26. Thermometer at half past 7 A. M. 9°

27. do do 10°

We do not remember, through the winter, the mercury being so low at the same hour.

December. Arrivals and clearances throughout the month.

1796. Jan. 7. A violent storm last night did considerable damage to the shipping.

10th. Snow. 11th. Moderate to the 16th—no ice in the river of any consequence.

17th. Snow, rain and hail. 20th. Snow.

27th. Snow. 29th & 30th, coldest this season. Navigation open to this time.

Feb. 2. Vessel arrives at New York, under-standing Delaware is closed by ice.

9th. Navigation interrupted by driving ice for about a week past—yesterday a vessel came up. The winter to this time the most moderate I ever remember for 45 years—very little interruption by floating ice. Schuylkill is frozen so as to bear people on it; but not very safe for many in a place.

15th. One of the coldest days this winter.

19th. Snow last night. 22d, do.

March 8. Snow last night.

17th. Hard gale last night.

18th. Lower tide than recollected for many years, (say not since Dec. 26, 1750, when it was lower) owing to N. W. wind. The flood tide was two feet lower than a common ebb—the bar visible nearly across—chimneys &c. blown down.

April 1. Delaware has not been standing this winter.

11th. Frost last night—a very dry spell of weather. 14th. Showers. Dry to 24th.

30th. Some frost last night.

May 6. Dry weather continued to this time, then a fine rain much wanted—vegetation being at a stand.

July 26. Most plentiful harvest remembered.

Sept. 23. Frost.

October 1. Do. Cool for a week past.

7th. Do. Very dry—rest of the month grain suffering for rain.

Nov. 30. Some snow.

Dec. 6. Within ten days we have had very cold weather—the Susquehanna has closed; men and horses cross daily. It is not within man's memory to have seen the river so low of water or to have closed so early. Snow in Philadelphia, 2 inches deep.

23d. River closed—there were entrances up to the 21st. On the night between 23d and 24th, Dr. Priestley's thermometer in the town of Northumberland, was depressed to 13 below ° while in this city it stood at 2° below °.

24th. Severe cold as remembered for 40 years; snow two feet deep at the westward.

1797. January 10. River still closed—loaded wagons come over on the ice—weather as cold as remembered these fifty years.

16th. Last Monday night (9th) about a mile N. W. of this city, a gill of best French brandy was placed in a field in a common saucer, and about 10 minutes after the sun rose next morning, the circumference had a ring of ice about half an inch broad. The ice had no regular form; but clotted like grease. The remaining brandy had the appearance of oil, and when tasted was mild as milk. A small vial of the same brandy with a glass stopper was exposed in the field—no crust was formed on it, the action of the air being prevented by the stopper. Water placed in a room where no fire had been for some days, was in a liquid state until the dawn of day, but was formed into a lump of ice in 10 minutes after the sun rose. 28th. River still fast; though it thaws, and the weather is fine for the season.

Feb. 7. A vessel arrives at Marcus Hook—river driving.

9th. A vessel arrives.

March 3. Snow last night. Frosts to the 10th.

11th. Snow.

April 7. Peaches and apricots in blossom.

May 13. Frost.

Dec. 1. Schuylkill fast and Delaware full of ice.

15th. Weather moderated something—two or three vessels came up, but in a few days the weather became cold, and continued so, that on the 22d the river was quite fast; being one day sooner than last year.

1798. January 1. Ice and slippery pavements.

5th. Snow in the night about 4 inches.

February 5. River opened about this time.

October 31. Snow last night.

November 19. Snow. 20th. Snow.

December 12. Snow—ice in the Delaware.

13th. Clear.

- 15th. Several outward bound vessels sailed yesterday, our river being perfectly free from ice.
 17th & 18th. Ice in the Delaware stopped.
 23d. Snow.
 25th. Fine sleighing.
1799. *January* 1. Snow—more snow in the last 6 or 8 weeks than remembered for several winters in the same time and season, and very cold weather most of the time.
 3d. Snow.
 4th. Delaware full of ice.
 5th. Snow.
 6th. Ice in the Delaware stopped, and boys skating on it—snow on the ground about 3 inches deep.
 9th. Snow.
 10th. Delaware nearly cleared of ice, vessels preparing to sail.
 24th. Snow.
 29th. Delaware full of skim ice.
 30th. Do. clear of ice—a fog last night.
Feb. 3. Stormy; snow and hail; a tolerable deep snow on the ground.
 4th. Considerable ice in the Delaware.
 9th. Delaware clear of ice.
 17th. Tolerable deep snow.
 19th. Snow—streets and pavements very slippery.
 23d. Last night and this morning thought to be as cold as any this season. Navigation obstructed by ice, as much being made last night as on any night this winter.
 25th. Extremely cold. Skaiting on the Schuylkill, and the ice in the Delaware stopped.
 26th. Skaiting on the Delaware—began to drive in the afternoon, and the people hastened off—snow.
 27th. A deep snow on the ground.
March 3. Small snow.
 5th. Last night as cold as any this season—Delaware full of ice.
 6th. River full of ice.
 11th. Delaware clear of ice. Several vessels came up.
 12th. A deep snow on the ground. "A very long and severe winter this has been."
 14th. A deep snow on the ground.
April 3. Frost last night.
 11th. Some ice in the gutters.
 20th. Some ice this morning.
June 6. Black and white frost in the neck.
1800. *January* 1. The winter thus far has been remarkably open; there having been very little ice in the Delaware and that very thin.
 6th, 7th & 8th. Mornings and nights very cold—much ice in the Delaware.
 18th. Delaware clear of ice.
 24th. A smart snow on the ground—this day warm, the snow soon melted.
 25th. A little snow.
 29th. Last night coldest this season—the Delaware being frozen from side to side, though very little in it last evening.
 31st. Tremendous storm of snow and wind, N. E. by E.
February 9. Deep snow on the ground.
 28th. Snow.
March 8. Snow without intermission for 25 hours, near two feet upon a level.
May 25. Locusts appeared this day as they did in 1776 and 1783.
December 23. The weather, except some cold nights, has been remarkably open. No ice in the Delaware—this day being remarkably warm for the season—such a season not being remembered since the British army were here in 1777 & 78.
1801. *January* 3. As cold as remembered for many years. 7th. Earthquake and meteor at Pittsburg.
March 2. This & for 8 days past remarkably warm and fine for the season. Buds on the gooseberry bushes, frost generally out of the ground; but little ice in the Delaware, and some weeks none. Unusual quantities of rain fell.
May 4. A smart snow on the ground. 28th, Hay harvest began near the city.
November 12. At midnight the shock of an earthquake.
December 31. Very little cold weather thus far this season—began to snow in the afternoon.
1802. *January* 15. No ice to impede navigation, and even the ponds have not been frozen to bear.—30th, Weather moderate—many shrubs put forth leaves and blossoms—one fall of snow during the month.
February 4th, 5th & 6th. Coldest weather this winter—freezes hard. 17th, A shad in market. 22d. No obstruction this winter except floating ice this day for a few hours—snow storm. 23d. Heavy storm of wind, N. E.; coldest weather.
March 26. Snow.
April. Several frosts this month.
May. Fires agreeable.
December 19. River fast. 21st, Completely frozen. 22d, 23d and 24th, a general thaw—navigation open.
1803. *January* 3. Snow.
 —22d. River full of ice; navigation stopped.
Feb. 9. Very heavy fog for several days:
 —16. Snow.
March 2. Snow. 7th. Snow. 27th. Snow.
April 16. Snow.
May 7. Ice. 8th. Snow, which broke down the poplars. 15th. Fire necessary.
November 9. Frost. Dryest time for many years. Pumps in Abingdon dry.
December 22. Coldest day this winter.
1804. *January* 1. The most open, moderate weather for the season, remembered for many years; not the least sign of ice in the Delaware; little or none in the Schuylkill. Vessels come and go as in summer.
 10th and 11th. Some ice in the docks, and on Jersey shore. Boys skaiting on ponds for the first time this winter.
 13th. Some ice in the Delaware. Some snow.
 14th. A little ice in the Delaware.
 16th. Considerable ice made in Del. last night.
 19th. Snow—sleighing.
 21st. The Delaware full of ice. 22d, Snow.
 23d. The deepest snow remembered for several winters. River full of ice.
 25th. Ice in the Delaware stopped. Good skaiting on it. Water froze in bed-chambers last night for the first time this season.
 27th. Skaiting on the Delaware.
February 5. Ice in the Delaware afloat.
 24th. Deep snow on ground. 28th, light snow.
March 2. Snow; heavy snow on the ground.
 5th. Delaware full of ice; ice at Burlington strong enough to cross upon.
 6th. Ice in the Delaware stopped.
 7th. Delaware tolerably clear of ice, high wind having driven it ashore. Wood very scarce and dear; from 10 to 12 dollars a cord.
April 22d and 23d. A very great fresh in the Delaware and Schuylkill, attended with very high tides, occasioned by heavy rains. But few signs of vegetation before the 15th April.
 During the winter the thermometer stood for many days at 4 and 6 deg. above 0. Medium depth of snow 2 feet.
December 18. Delaware obstructed by ice.

1805. *February* 28. Delaware navigable.
March 2. No ice to be seen.
 Winter variable and peculiar; intense cold, deep snow, hail, sleet, high wind, and heavy rain. No rain after middle of June, and all July. Mercury for 10 days between 90 and 94. Pastures burnt up; great deficiency of summer vegetables. Schuylkill lower by three inches than had been known for 70 years.
October 7. Frost.
December 28th and 29th. Great storm—"a mere hurricane"—by which several vessels were sunk at the wharves, and others broke from their fastenings and went to pieces. Thus far the season has been remarkably favourable. Very little ice either in the gutters or elsewhere.
 30th. The country people were ploughing yesterday in different parts of the country; very little skating, even on the ponds, for boys.
1806. *January* 6. First snow of consequence this season.
 9th. Quantities of ice in the river.
 13th. Vessels come up to the Hook.
 15th. Coldest day this season.
 18th. River not yet fast; great quantities of ice; Schuylkill fast.
 19th. Snow. 21st. Sleighing for a week past.
 27th. Vessels pass up and down.
February 1. River free of ice.
March 7. Snow. 19th, snow. 23d and 24th, snow. 26th, snow.
April 11. Freezes hard.
October 17. Frost.
December 4. Snow. 5th, Sleighing in the valley. 11th, Snow. 12th, Sleighing in the city for the first time this season. 18th, River so full of ice as to stop navigation. 20th, River navigable. 22d, Vessels came up. 31st. Coldest night; froze in a stove room window.
1807. *January* 12. Some ice in the river.
 14. Navigation stopped by great quantities of ice. 18th, Snow last night; sleighing. 20th, River still being full of ice, no passing up or down; very cold for three days past. 21st, River fast, and so continued till
February 3. When it drove—full of ice. 5th, Snow. 7th, Very cold—river fast again. 9th, It is remarked, that the weather for 4 or 5 days has been the coldest known for several years past. 14th, Ice broke up at Trenton; fears entertained for the bridge. 15th, Ice drives—vessels sail. 29th, Schuylkill broke up; great quantities of ice driven down.
March 5. Snow. 14th, Snow and rain. 29th, Snow and rain. 31st, Snow.
April 3. Snow.
June 13. Fire necessary in the evening.
August and September Influenza prevailed.
October 7. A comet visible.
November 17. Snow. 25th, Snow.
 19th. Huntingdon. Thursday last the most remarkable dark day ever witnessed by the citizens. Candles lighted at 11 A. M. in the Court House, taverns, &c. Fowls went to roost. Continued nearly two hours.
Dec. 18. River has not been impeded by ice up to this date.
1808. *January* 11. Navigation still open. 14th, Snow, sleighing. 15th, Great quantities of ice in the river. 16th, River not quite fast. 20th, Much ice in the river. 28th, Snow.
February 1. Heavy rain. 5th, Snow. 14th, Snow. 20th, Snow.
October 19. Frost. 29th, white frost and ice.
November 28th. Snow.
December 7. Snow. 8th, Skim ice in the docks. 26th, ground covered with snow.
1809. *January* 3. New Castle packet returned on account of spray freezing on rigging; navigation stopped at Whitehall. 5th, interrupted here. 9th, Snow; great quantities of ice driving out of the Delaware; much ice drifting at Cape May. 10th, Ground covered with snow. 11th, Heavy fog. 13th, An arrival—the last till 25th—much ice made last night. 14th, A brig drifting in the ice at Bombay Hook. 15th, Some snow; fine skating on the pavements. 22d, Deep snow on the ground. 25th, Last night the coldest this season. Delaware nearly frozen over. 26th, Snow 8 inches deep.
February 5. Snow. 7th, Snow. 9th, much ice in the river. 10th, A fog, skating on the Delaware; sleighing. 14th, Hail. 18th, Fog.—20th, Good skating on the river below Pine st.; from thence to Callowhill, before the city, is and has been open for some time. Wood brought from the island in boats, being taken there from Jersey in sleds upon the ice, having been frozen on that side for many weeks. Snow—on the 18th the ice in Brandywine broke up with a great swell, and carried away part of the bridge.
 27th. Men employed by merchants to cut the ice from Pine street to Gloucester point—above, being clear to Callowhill street—above that, and between the island and Jersey, fast.
 28th. Heavy white frost.
March 4. Snow on ground. 6th, Snow. 13th, Snowed all day. Flocks of birds which passed to the northward early last week returned to the southward. 14th, Snow, the deepest this winter, being 18 inches. 18th, Windows and doors open; first shad in market. 24th, Ice on south side of street; thus far the spring very backward. 26th, Froze in the shade all day. 28th and 29th, Freezing. 31st, Blue birds whistling in every direction.
April 13. Houses covered with snow, looks like winter; this is noted as the twenty-third snow. 26th, Ice as thick as a dollar.
May 6. Ice. 13th, Grass frozen. 30th, Frost; coolest May remembered for many years.
November 24. Strange to tell to future generations, snow about one foot deep, and tolerable good sleighing; a circumstance not known for many years, if ever, in this land, 25th, Sleighs and sleds in market; this morning at sunrise, the river Schuylkill, above and below the permanent bridge, was frozen over; a similar circumstance has not occurred for many years at so early a period. 30th, Heavy white frost, and skim ice.
December 27. A snow storm at the Capes.
1810. *January* 19. Lowest tide for 14 years. 20th, Ice in the Delaware for first time this season, being the most open recollected for many years, there not having even been skating on the ponds; similar to 1802; water froze in bed-chamber for first time; I have known 2 winters in which navigation has not been interrupted by ice; not even a single cake: Schuylkill frozen over: 21st, Delaware stopped about noon, and boys skating in afternoon; also on the 22d, ice remarkably thick and strong; a vessel drifting in the ice, deserted by her crew, near Wilmington: 26th, Snow: 27th, Snow 5 or 6 inches deep; tolerable sleighing. 31st, River still fast.
February 3. Snowed all day, and sleighing—11th, Ice disappeared below; vessels preparing for departure—14th, Snow—16th, Ice began to float in Delaware—17th, Wasting fast—18th, Fog, and a N. E. wind drove ice on shore; ice not come down from the Falls—19th, Vessels get up—20th, Ice from the Falls came down; river very full of broken ice—21st, Delaware entirely

clear of ice and several arrivals—26th, Large lumps and cakes of ice from above the Falls.

March 11. Rain and snow—12th, Houses covered with snow—14th, Herrings in market—17th, Ice $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch thick; a shad in market—24th, snow $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches—28th, spits of snow—29th, snow—31st, Ice thickness of a dollar.

April 1. Snow on ground—3d, spits of snow.

May 1. Large flock of wild geese—13th, White frost for several mornings.

November 1. First snow this season—2d and 3d, Snow—4th, Froze hard—17th, This day has been cool and clear, after two of rainy weather, during which time there was a heavy gale of wind from the eastward, which raised the river higher than for some years back—19th, Rain again began last night, and continued to-day very fast—The meadows overflowed, and some of the wharves and stores injured—23d, Snow most of the day.

December 3. Snow last night and this morning—9th, Skating on the ponds for the first time—15th, Skim ice in the Delaware; first this season; some of it an inch thick, and very sharp; several vessels sailed—18th, Delaware froze from side to side, and the navigation completely stopped—19th, Ice in Delaware broke up this afternoon—20th, Several vessels sailed; ice much broken, and drove on shore—21st, Delaware very full of broken ice—22d, Rain and heavy fog; ice much gone—24th, Many vessels sailed yesterday and to-day; Delaware entirely clear of ice—31st, Snow.

This year has been the most remarkable for fruit of all kinds I ever knew. The apples are larger and clearer of any knotty appearance than in former years; all other kinds of fruit in great plenty and of good quality.

1811. *January 4.* Snow—7th, To this date river free of ice—8th, Heavy fog—9th, Rain—11th, Light snow—12th and 13th, snow and rain—16th, Hail and rain; slippery pavements; boys skating on them—29th, Ice in the river—30th, Snow.

February 3d and 4th. Rain and snow—5th and 6th, ditto; ground well covered—7th, Snow last night and this morning, deepest this winter—12th, Snow—17th and 18th, Snow—19th, Coldest day this season by 3° . Thermometer 19° —20th, Delaware covered with ice—22d, Snow most of the day; distressing time for wood; none to be purchased—25th, Thaws—26th, Much ice in Delaware.

March 6. Snow. 12th, Foggy. 13th, Warm for the season—like spring. 14th, Shad in market. 18th, High wind. 24th, Rain, with thunder and lightning.

July 3. Warm dry weather for some time—Indian corn suffers—a finer hay harvest has not been known for many years—no rain to injure it, and the crops abundant. 9th, Dry weather continues, and for some days past, the warmest known for many years. Thermometer 94 to 97. Several persons died suddenly.

October 10. Heavy fog W. S. W. Therm. 72. The comet has appeared every evening for two weeks past, about 2 o'clock, A. M. or 6 or 7 P. M.

November 4. The comet appears at 45° above the horizon at 8 A. M. 22d, Comet more southerly. 26th, Hard frost for the season.

December 2. Frost. Second growth of apples at Washington, Pa. 3d, Moderate for the season. 7th, The weather has been remarkably moderate for the season to this date, though a great deal of rain has fallen within a month past, but no snow. Comet hardly visible to the naked eye. 13th, Snow. 14th, ditto 4 inches. 19th, Coldest day this season. 20th, Coldest night this

season. 21st, Snow. Ice in Delaware quite thick. 24th, Snow last night—very hard gale of wind—freezes hard. 25th, Full of ice.

1812. *January 12.* River fast. 16th, Much drifting ice—snow last night four inches deep. 18th, River fast again. 19th and 20th, Snow and sleighing. 22d, Much ice from Bombay Hook. 23d, Earthquake at Lewistown. 27th, Thaws, but river fast; heavy fogs. 31st, Very foggy; river fast.

February 4. Heavy gale of wind last night; the ice driving this morning; a remarkable rumbling noise like thunder about twelve o'clock. 7th, Several shocks of an earthquake this morning at quarter before 4 o'clock. 8th, River free; vessels came up; two schooners in the ice yesterday below Reedy Island. 11th, Snow. 16th, Snow and hail. 21st, Snow. 23d, Snow and rain. 25, Snow.

March 8. Hail and snow.

April 13. Snow and rain.

May 4. Rain and snow. 8th, Frost. 23d, Spring very backward; fire necessary.

November 19. Snow, a little. 24th, A very hard gale; blew down several chimnies and fences; Maffet's letter of marque brig upset in it, and sixteen drowned.

December 9. Snow, the first of any consequence. 21st, Schuylkill fast, and Delaware full of ice. 25th, River navigable—vessels sailed to-day.

1813. *January 9.* Some snow. 11th, Vessels at Reedy Island ice bound; river full of ice. 13th, River fast. 15th, Snow in the night and this morning one foot deep, sleighing plenty—good bottom. 19th, Thaws. 20, Rain and snow. 26th, Snow. 28th, Snow. 30th, River fast.

February 4th and 6th, Thaws fast. 10th, Rain and snow. 12th, Snow. 20th, Snow. 22d, Snow. 26th, Vessels sailed; river navigable.

March 7. Snow most of the day.

October 10. Frost and ice. 14th, White frost. 21st, Heavy frost.

December 11. The weather to this day has been very moderate—little or no snow, and no ice in the river. 19th, Snow most of the day and night. 21st, Snow about four inches deep.

1814. *January 9.* Navigation stopped by ice. 13th, River fast. 21st, Ditto—skating on it.

February 2. River drives—full of ice. 13th, Vessels came up.

November 8. Heavy white frost.

December 6. Fresh pound butter sold at fifty cents. 10th, Snow. 15th, Much floating ice in the Delaware. 16th, Thaw. 21st, Skim ice in Delaware. 22d, Increase of ice. 24th, Ice gone and vessels sailing. 26th, Some ice in Delaware. 27th, River full of ice.

1815. *January 6.* Considerable ice in the Delaware. 7th, River full of ice, floating. 10th, Ice is much broke and wasted. 14th, Much ice in Delaware. 22d, Snow. 30th, Ice in the Delaware stopped and strong. 31st, Delaware hard frozen, and boys skating on it.

February 2. Sleighs and sleds bring wood to South street wharf. 8th, Fine sleighing. 11th, Ground well covered with snow. 13th, Fine sleighing—a good and complete road across the Delaware from Southwark to James Kaighn's wharf—large quantities of wood brought over in sleds, carts and waggons; and now selling at \$10. 16th, Ground covered with a light snow; the weather on Tuesday last was more severely cold throughout the day than any other day within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants: the thermometer at 8 A. M. was 9 below 0, at noon 6, at 9 P. M. 12; on the 11th of January, 1813, it was for a little time at 11, but in a few hours rose to 3 below 0. 18th, Fine snow. 21st,

Strength of the ice weakening fast in the Delaware; several ferry boats broke in in crossing. 22d, Snow. 24th, Snow. 27th, Wood sawed at 12 to 14 dollars for oak; pine 9 to 10 dollars. 27th, Ice in Delaware continues firm, and large quantities of wood brought over in sleds from Kaighn's ferry to Southwark.

March 1. Ice in Delaware weakening; sleds break in; poor suffer much. 2d, A fog on the river. 5th, Ice in the Delaware began to move about 5 A.M. to the great joy of the inhabitants. 6th, Delaware nearly clear of ice; five boat loads of river fish, rock and perch, came up; about 500 suckers were taken in a shad net at one haul on Saturday about eight or nine miles up Schuylkill, a mode of fishing not commonly used at this season; a very great fresh on the river yesterday; to-day has completely cleared the ice. 13th, Two shad in market, sold at \$1 50 each. 14th, River fish plenty and reasonable; no shad to-day.

1816. *January 1.* A large she wolf taken in West Nottingham, Chester county, nearly three feet high, measuring upwards of six feet. 18. Schuylkill Falls bridge fell, having it is calculated about thirty tons of snow upon it.

February 28. First shad in market—sold at one dollar.

June 5. Frost at Chambersburg. 10. Frost so severe as to kill beans in cornfields. 11. There have been at Downingtown five severe frosts in five successive nights—corn is cut down by whole fields. 12. Rye affected by frost at Pittsburg.

August 21. A severe frost at Sunbury, Pa. weather like December.

1817. *January 7.* An eagle shot 15 miles from Philadelphia, in Moreland township—the first collected in that township—wings extended measured 7 ft. 1½ in.; weighed 8 lbs. 4 ozs. A wild cat killed at Easton, Pa. measured in length 3 feet. 8. About 11 o'clock a sudden agitation of the river Delaware took place to such a degree that vessels at the wharves were violently tossed about, and the tide swelled upwards of twelve inches. It is supposed to have been the reverberation or concussion of the earth operating upon the watery element of the earthquake to the southward on the same day. 14. First snow. 16. The first snow this season to cover the ground, fell in Marlboro' township, Chester county, three quarters of an inch deep. 17. Rain and lightning; the Susquehanna frozen the second time this season at Wilkesbarre. 19. River closed.

March 9. River opened.

1818. *January 31.* River closed.

February 28. The ice in the Delaware gave way a few minutes past 2 o'clock.

July 22. Monday last rain fell on a level four inches deep.

August. Fish in Neshaminy Creek die, owing to long absence of rain.

December. River obstructed by ice.

1819. *January 1.* River in a fair way to be cleared of the ice which has for some time obstructed the navigation. 2. River in a great measure freed from ice—weather unusually mild, clear and pleasant—wind west. 4. River partially open—occasional arrivals and departures. 5. River free from ice. 6. Do. much obstructed by floating ice from above—weather very mild. 7. Permits vessels to depart. 8. Much obstructed by ice. 9. Filled with ice. 11. River partially open—some ice until 26th, then free. 25. No frost for a week

past, and what was in the ground dissolved—fire disagreeable at Indiana, Pa.—a snake basking in the sun.

February 12. N. E. snow storm, continued till dusk, about twelve inches deep. 18. Snow.

April 9. Shad fishery commenced at Trenton.

September 1. Scarcity of potatoes around Philadelphia. 28. The meadows below the city completely overflowed by the great rise of the Delaware during late gale.

October 25. Snow at Lancaster, which whitened the roofs of houses.

December. Entries and clearances through the month.

1820. *January 1.* Much ice at Reedy Island. 6th, Outward vessels got to sea from the Island. 16th, River broke up by a storm. 17th, High tide—wharves overflowed and covered with drifting ice. 20th, First arrival since the 4th. 27th, Vessel at Cohanzey could not get up for the ice.

February 4. Bay full of ice. 16th, Arrivals.

December. Arrivals and clearances.

1821. *January 4.* Two vessels in the ice off Bombay Hook—a great deal of ice in the bay. 6th & 7th, Snow storm from the N. E. It began at Philadelphia, 6 o'clock, of from 18 to 24 inches deep. N. York 8 o'clock, Baltimore about noon. Washington 8 o'clock.

11th, 4 vessels reached Marcus Hook on Sunday. 20th, Thermometer at 3° above zero; at the same hour on the 19th, it was 3° below 0. 24th, 12 above 0 morning, 10 do 2 P. M. 6 do sunset. 4° below 0 midnight. 25th, Maximum in the night 7 below 0. At 8 A. M. 6 do. 3 Cows frozen to death yesterday near the city—weather very severe. 27th, This was considered the coldest night at Reading ever experienced. Sleighing for the last two weeks.

February. Several dams carried away by the 14th, The Delaware is completely navigable. Several vessels came up being the first arrival since 12th January.

September 3. A great storm of rain and wind from N. and N. E.—caused great destruction among the trees—blew down several chimneys—unroofed the bridge at the upper ferry. The Schuylkill at the dam rose to a great height—thermometer stood at 73°, the rain that fell computed at 3 92.100 inches—no thunder and lightning. 15th, Steamboats ceased running on account of the ice.

December 19. River quite clear of ice.

1822. *January 3.* Outward bound fleet left Chester, Marcus Hook, &c. yesterday. Much ice in Ladd's cove. 8th, Skaiting on Schuylkill—vessel driving in the ice.

February 23. Freshet in Schuylkill—Fall's Bridge carried over the dam.

December 3. First snow this season at Mauch Chunk. 26th, Arrivals.

1823. *January 22.* The navigation of the Delaware is no longer obstructed by ice—a fresh in the Schuylkill. On yesterday morning the water was 3 ft. perpendicular at the over fall, and by sunset only 21 inches—the ice above the dam remains fast.

October 31. On Saturday last, snow at Wilkesbarre mountains incased by it—in some places 2 inches deep.

December. Arrivals.

1824. *January.* A slight fall of snow covered the pavements. One or two sleighs seen in the streets.

April 7th. During the last four months, twenty freshets have occurred in Schuylkill, all of which disturbed the water of the river.

May 21. Slight shock of an earthquake on Sunday morning last, between eleven and twelve o'clock, at Lancaster.

June 13 or 14. A severe frost in Wyoming Valley. Killed fruit, and injured corn, and tender vegetables, also wheat and rye.

July 20. Violent storm of rain and hail at Chester, 29. Unprecedented rain in Philadelphia, did great damage to bridges, mills, &c. Flat Rock bridge, Poole's bridge, part of Frankford bridge,—two cows lost. A stone bridge on Lancaster road. The water rose in Cohocksink creek four feet higher than is recollected by the oldest inhabitants. (see *U. S. Gazette Aug. 31.*)

December. Arrivals through the month.

1825. *February 14.* A May day. The Delaware as free from ice as in July.

June 11. At two o'clock thermometer stood at ninety-six in the shade. The horses in the stage arrived within a mile of town, (at York) and were so overcome by the heat that they could not proceed.

October 19. Mountains at Gettysburg covered with snow. 25. Tuesday morning last, the mountains at Chambersburg covered with snow, first time this season. Ten days before the thermometer ranged for several days at 80.

December 28. Several vessels in the ice, below, notwithstanding, arrivals and clearances.

1826. *January.* River free from ice—a dense fog. 27. Pittsburg rivers closed with ice. 30. The most considerable snow in this city the present winter. Average depth, three or four inches. 31. River closed.

February 3. Skating on the Delaware and Schuylkill. 8. Delaware opened.

May. Destructive hail storm in Lancaster Co. 21. At Sunbury—a severe frost this morning. Weather like December.

1827. *December.* Arrivals and clearances. *February.* A panther measuring six feet in length, was killed seventeen miles from Easton. *March 17.* Shad in Reading at 75 cents.

April 16. A stalk of rye, three feet six inches in height, exhibited in Philadelphia.

July 20. Peaches, pears, and plums in market.

September 3. Peaches most abundant in the market; selling for 12 1-2 cents a basket, say bushel.

October. Unusually high tides about full moon.

November 14. Lowest tide recollected for many years. Rocks on Jersey channel exposed to view which at low water are usually covered several feet.

December. Navigation opened all the month.

1828. During the winter the navigation has been uninterrupted. The ice houses were unfilled, and several cargoes of ice arrived, and were sold here from the Eastward during the spring.

November 14. Slight snow—as also for a few moments a day or two preceding.

December 24. There has as yet been no ice in the canals to impede navigation, and boats are continually passing to and fro at Reading. 27. Thus far the navigation has remained open—no ice either in Delaware or Schuylkill—Skating in small ponds in the cool mornings.

Major WILLIAM JACKSON, who died on Wednesday the 17th inst. was distinguished for his revolutionary and civil services, and was highly regarded as a scholar and a gentleman.

At the early age of sixteen he received a commission in the continental army, and faithfully served his country during eight years of the contest for independence. His superior education and attainments secured for him the esteem and confidence of the officers of the southern army; and Major General Lincoln selected him as his aid-de-camp. With that brave officer he shared the toils and dangers of the sieges of Savannah and Charleston, being frequently in fire; and became a prisoner of war on the surrender of Fort Moultrie, in 1780.

Major Jackson, as secretary of legation, accompanied the accomplished Col. Laurens to the court of France in 1781, and was actively and usefully engaged in the arrangements which were the result of the demand of aid, made by that gentleman on the French king. It is known that among the important consequences of that mission, was the expedition under Count de Grasse and General Rochambeau, by whose combined operations with the American army, the capture of the British forces under Cornwallis was effected.

After the close of the war, Major Jackson visited Europe upon private business; and on his return he was appointed the Secretary of the Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States. To this highly honourable post he was first named by General Washington; and at the termination of the labours of that body of patriots and statesmen, he received a vote of thanks for his services. In addition to the official record of the acts of the Convention, Major Jackson preserved full private notes of the proceedings and debates, and these are now in the possession of his family. It was the request of General Washington that he would not publish them during his life. They will form a rich and authentic addition to the materials for American history.

On the organization of the present government, Major Jackson became the private secretary of President Washington, of whose esteem and confidence he always enjoyed a large share. By him he was afterwards appointed Surveyor of the port of Philadelphia, which station he held until the election of Mr. Jefferson. His conduct in office was without reproach.

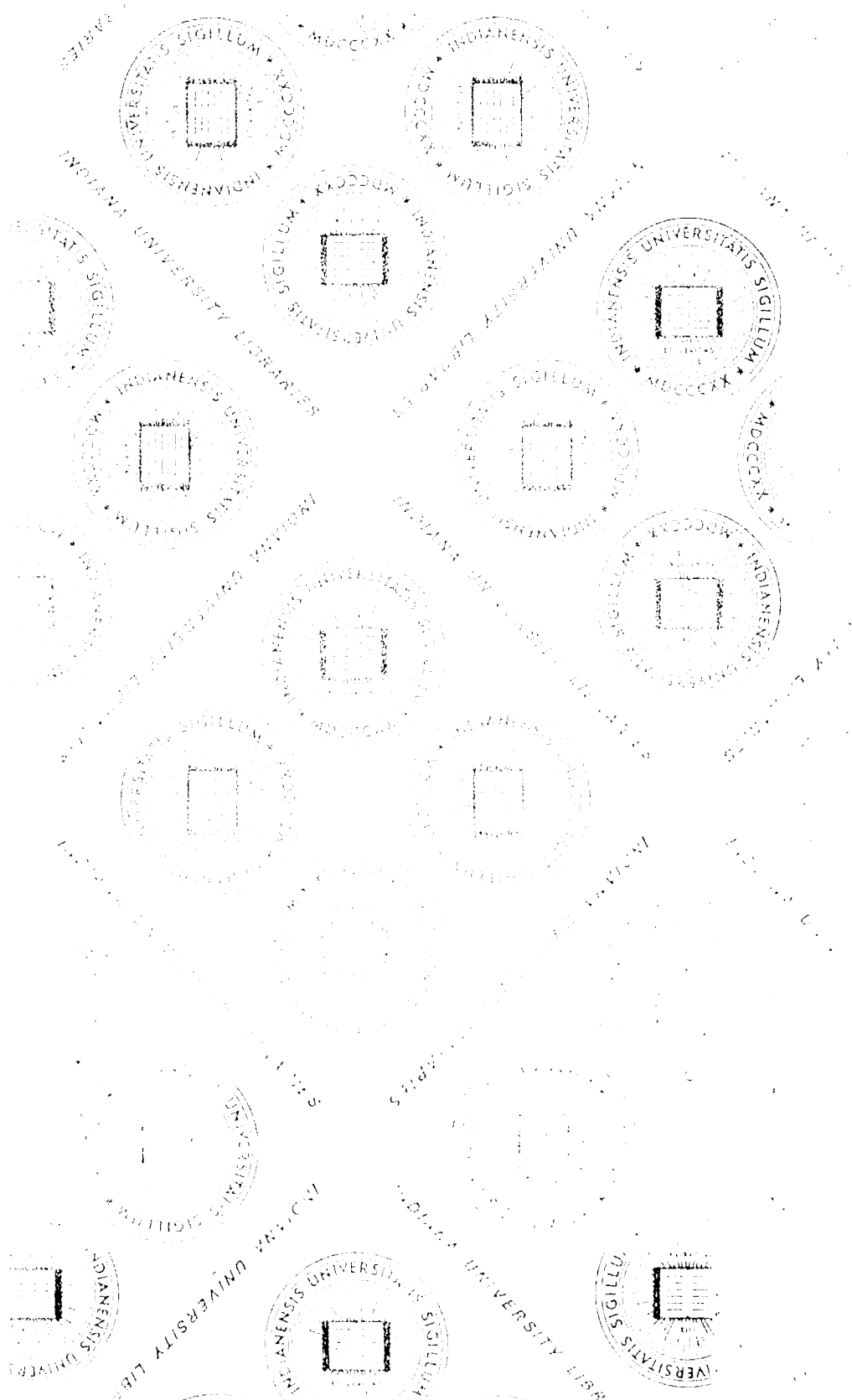
The talents of Major Jackson as a writer, were of a superior order, and few men possessed more extensive classical knowledge. His style was fluent and vigorous, and ornamented with the lore of antiquity and the richest gems of modern literature. By the appointment of his brethren of the Cincinnati, he pronounced an eulogium upon Washington, which was admired by all for the beauty and eloquence of the composition, for its faithful expression of the feelings and sentiments of his associates, and of the gratitude and veneration of the whole American people to the father of his country.

In the relations of private life, Major Jackson had warm friends; as a husband and a father, he was kind, affectionate and exemplary. His mourning domestic circle will long cherish the recollection of their bereavement.—*U. S. Gaz.*

TO SUBSCRIBERS, &C.

The present number having brought us to the close of another volume, as well as of the year, we embrace the occasion to tender to our subscribers our renewed acknowledgments, and to assure them of our determination to continue the "Register." At the commencement of the present volume we were hesitating as to the course we ought to pursue, from want of encouragement to proceed; but since that period this work has received so many testimonials of the approbation of men of respectability and intelligence, as well, expressed, as to be inferred from the considerable addition to our list of subscribers, that we feel warranted to prosecute our labours, relying upon a continuance of the patronage which enabled us at first to commence its publication. We trust, that the longer the "Register" is continued, the more will its usefulness be manifest and appreciated.

☞ Index of this volume next week.



JUNE 69

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